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REC'D JUN 18 1918

Niima, Japan, May 25 1918

My dear Dr. Barton:- Your letter was a very pleasant surprise. It came to me here just as a climax was being reached in our Mission Meeting discussions. I know you will want some expression of opinion from different sources in regard to the value of the coming of the Deputation. It is my firm belief that this historic Mission Meeting of ours, just closed, has been inspirational to a large degree because of their presence, their suggestions, and their fine personality. Some things they suggested had been tried out before; in regard to others the practical difficulties in the way of their working out were shown them; but in other matters they diverted our thoughts into new channels, and undoubtedly permanent help has been received. Especially have they assisted in bringing missionaries and the leaders of the Kumiai churches into closer relations. There had been a gradual return to fellowship for several years as our Japanese friends have been growing in wisdom and spirituality, and because of their experience in the management of home missionary matters. The problems that missionaries faced years ago and which they could not understand and sympathize

with, have become their problems. The coming of the Deputation seems to have brought this approachment to a head. But some of their desires cannot be granted because of our lack of men. It is such an encouragement that in the consultations with them money was not mentioned. The Hokkaido people, the Romanes and I, had such a great disappointment in losing the Holmeses - most lovable people - but we have received the Frank Carys which is men better. As usual the Mission had the problem of trying to make three families fill six places.

With sincerest regards,

Adelaide Daughaday.

Dennis

May 25, 1915.

JAN 26 1910

Personal, not to be put on file. To be read as a diversion. 2

Dear Dr. Barton; Kyoto, Jan. 8, 1910.

As I am likely to have a second experience in England, I am minded to rehearse to you an account of the reception I had there in the autumn of 1881. I left Japan in the winter of that year, broken down with the strain of the early years in Doshisha. They sent me by way of Europe so as to compel me to rest. Two months in Italy, a week in Munich and three months in Switzerland had not very much improved me, and reaching London in Sept. I left my family and ran up to Manchester where the Cong. Union of Eng. and Wales was in session.

I was well dressed in a new prince Albert suit. Reaching there in the evening, I had hard work to find any hotel which could give me a room. The next morning I started out before breakfast to mail a letter to my wife when the landlady stopped me and said I could not leave the house before I had paid my bill. The delegates sat on the floor of the great Free Trade hall, about half filling it. Others sat up in the gallery. There were about eighteen Amer. delegates on the platform, many of whom I knew. I had not seen a man I knew for six months and I was hungry.

As soon as the guards were taken off from the hall doors, I entered but no American was left but Dr. H. M. Storrs, then Sec'y. of the H.M.S.

I went up to him and introduced myself as Davis from Japan. He stared at me, and at once exclaimed: "Yes, you are the man who went off and left Cheyenne, and it has not recovered from the blow yet." I was not hungry for that kind of a reception, and quit. I had secured no worse a man than my cousin, Dr. Josiah Strong as my successor in Cheyenne and spent a Sabbath with him there on my way to San F.

The next morning, I thought I would make an effort to see if I could not get permission to sit on the floor of the house so as to be able to meet the Americans I knew. I went early and inquired for the office,

and was told it was up stairs. I started up but the guard stopped me and said only delegates were allowed up to the office. I told him I was from Japan and wanted to see the Secretary in the office. Well, he would pass me on my honor to soon return. I went to the office counter presented my card and asked him to look at my card and see if I could not be allowed the privilege of sitting in the body of the hall. He said; "It all depends on whether you are a delegate." I told him I was not a delegate but asked him if he would be kind enough to look at my card; when he exclaimed most vehemently: "Get down those stairs; you've no business to be here; go down those stairs."

I went down and up into the gallery, when Dr. Storrs spoke two hours and a half by my watch, a spread-eagle speech on the greatness of the U.S. Telling them among other things that the whole population of the world could be put into the state of Texas and then they would not be as thick as they are in Belgium. He spoke so long that every other American had left the house before he finished. The guards were finally taken off, and seeing Dr. Hanna the Sec'y. of the Union on the platform, I thought I would make one more attempt to get on the floor of the hall. I went up on the platform timidly and presented my card and, thinking I must introduce my coming by some question, asked him to tell me where the rooms of the London Miss. Soc. were in London. He turned my card over without looking at the face of it and wrote the address on the back and handed it back to me, and as he did that, Dr. Allen, the CHairman that year came up on the platform and eyeing me said very sharply: "What is this man doing here?" Dr. Hanna answered; "Oh, he came to ask the address of the London Miss. Soc." "Humph."

I took the next trian for London, and that was the extent of my receptions in London and England for four weeks.

I have had no desire to go to England since, but I thought if I

if I ever did go again, I would have my pockets full of letters of introduction. And the only suggestion after this long and humorous account of my awkward plight is that if you will be kind enough to send me a general letter of introduction, it may help me to meet the London Miss. Soc. people, and possibly some others while in London, or near ther visiting Mrs. Davis' brothers the first part of June.

Possibly, if they know that I have been nearly forty years in Japan, and was Chairman of the great Miss. Conference in Tokyo, ten years ago, they will look at my card before ordering me down stairs.

A letter has just come from Mr. Bridgman saying that he has been appointed a delegate to Edinburgh, but of course, I do not expect to see him there. The news he writes of our Clara, Mrs. Bridgman, is not very reassuring, altho hopeful. She lay in bed eight months before their first living child was born, and is suffering from the effects of it.

It seems a strange and very kind providence which brings all my family to America next summer, except the Bridgmans; our two boys now in school, and Helen and Mr. Chandler, and Mr. and Mrs. Olds, and our son and his family from Nagasaki are probably to be home for the summer, so that if the Bridgmans were there too, we should all be together for the first time in sixteen years, and for the last time, but I think we shall have to wait a little longer, and then have a longer reunion. Please excuse this ramble. I warned you at the beginning not to put it on file, and no answer is asked except a letter of introduction.

Very sincerely Yours,

J. D. Davis

Nyoto, Japan. Jan. 8-1910

Personal

S

Memorial Service for Mr. Neesima

P.S. We had a most successful memorial service yesterday morning in the Doshisha chapel on the twentieth anniversary of Mr. Neesima's death.

President Harada preached an excellent sermon from I. Cor. XI. 1. "Be ye imitators of me, even as I also am of Christ."

Mr. Shimomura also spoke, and Mr. Furuya, who was for ten years the private Sec'y. of Prince Ito. Count Okuma and Count Inouye both sent letters. Many of the former graduates of the school were present from outside of Kyoto. In the afternoon, the teachers, students and friends assembled at the grave on the mountain side where an informal service was held. As the years go by, the depth and breadth of Mr. Neesima's influence becomes more and more clearly revealed. J.D.D.

Next Thursday, the day of Prayer for Colleges, I am to speak in Kobe College, and the next day I expect to start for Joshu to speak in a great Memorial service for Mr. Neesima in Annaka, and to take part in a Workers Conference in Maebashi, and speak in a few other places.

J.D.D.

Kyoto-

Jan. 24-1910.

J78.

FEB 16 1910

Dear Mr.Bell; Kyoto,Jan.24,1910.

You will hear, a little later, the full particulars of the result of a joint meeting of the committees appointed by the Mission ~~and~~ and the Kumi-ai Riji(Executive Com.), to consider the question of an increase of workers. It was the most satisfactory joint Com.meeting I have ever attended. Messrs.Ebina,Harada,Makino and Miyagawa were present from the Japanese side, and there was a cordial and unanimous desir expressed that the Amer.Board should send workers to occupy new stations and to put Japanese workers into new places to start new work.

The Japanese realize that they cannot adequately do the work which waits to be done without the coopeartion and assistance of the Mission.

I hope and pray that the Mens' Miss.Movement and other movements which are at work in the United States will so increase the interest in the great world-work that men and money and prayers will be increased so that the work can go forward in all the fields ~~as~~ where the Amer.Board has its scattered forces at work.

There has certainly been no time for twenty years when the outlook was so hopeful for cordial, cooperative and successful work on the part of our Mission as at present.

We cannot ask for "twenty new stations", but we can and do ask for men for two or three new stations in the near future.

The Committee are working to have the whole matter presented in a concrete form at the Annual Meeting in May, and then you ~~will~~ receive a definite request for men for places named.

Mr.Miyagawa came out strongly in favor of Mr.Ebina's plan and the Kumi-ai body will be a unit, I think, in their desire to welcome reinforcements, and will send on a request when the time comes to back our own.

Mr, Ebina was jubilent at the ~~unanimous~~ unanimity shown and the prospect of going forward together. Sincerely Yours, J. D. Davis

J. D. Davis

Kyoto - Japan. Jan. 24 - 1910.

Rec'd MAR 2 1910

Dear Mr.Bell;

Kyoto,Jan.27,1910.

I want to make application or have application made for Mrs.J.D.Davis to have a Ticket of Admission to Meetings in Synod Hall,in Edinburgh,and if possible a reserved seat;also one day ticket for Assembly Hall. See Dec.News Sheet,Page 60.

Sincerely Yours,

J. D. Davis

P.S.I have today,Jan 27th.,attended the all day meetings in Kobe College on this Day of Prayer for Colleges,speaking this forenoon to an audience filling the large chapel and this afternoon meeting the members of the Collegiate Dep't.,in a prayer and consecration meeting,and the only member of the Coll.Dep't.who had not decided before,made the decision today to accept Christ. There was much interest in the classes in the Academic Dep't.,but I came away too soon to hear the results.

I am to start to-morrow morning for a tour in Joshu.

J. D. Davis

Kyoto - Jan. 27-1944

Ellin -

Rec'd MAR 18 1910

4505

NEESIMA AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

BY

Dr. J. D. Davis.

It is twenty years since the founder of the Doshisha College left us. As the years go by, the real character of Mr. Neesima, the greatness of the work he accomplished, and the expanding reach of his influence become more and more apparent.

At the anniversary exercises held in Doshisha, the chapel was filled to overflowing. Letters were read from Prince Inouye and Count Okuma, President Harada preached a most appreciative sermon, and addresses were made by Mr. Shimomura, who did so much to help the school through its crisis of ten years ago, and by Mr. Furuya, and others.

In the afternoon, a large company of teachers, students, and friends gathered by the grave on the mountain side for an impressive service there, and a memorial service was held in the evening in one of the city churches. It was the writer's privilege, Feb. 1, to be present and take part in a memorial service in Annaka, the ancestral home of the family, where services were held morning, afternoon, and evening, and gathered there representatives from all over that province, and by a unanimous vote decided to form a provincial Neesima Memorial Association to hold meetings in all the principal towns to perpetuate his memory. Neesima's life is read by tens of thousands in Japan and America. It is also published in Chinese and read by thousands of Chinese young men, and it leads some of them to say: "I want to be a Chinese Neesima." It is published in at least one of the languages of India, and is an inspiration to young men there.

At the time of the World's Student Y.M.C.A. Conference in Tokyo, three years ago, delegates came from twenty-five different countries. Many of them came to Kyoto. They had all heard of Mr. Neesima and the school he had founded; they all wanted to see the Doshisha, and most of them wished to visit his grave.

Kyoto - Jan. 27-1918

Ellis -

MAR 18 1910

450 5

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These men were not from America and England alone, but from France, ~~and~~ Italy, ~~and~~ Holland, ~~and~~ Germany, ~~and~~ Scandinavia, ~~and~~ Russia, ~~and~~ Siam, ~~and~~ India, and Africa.

Mr. Neesima's influence has reached around the world, and is affecting directly or indirectly millions of men.

Thousands of young men and young women who have been trained in the Doshisha are now at work changing the history of Japan, and helping to make it a Christian nation.

May the school which Mr. Neesima founded train up many more men who, like its founder, shall not live for themselves but for God, for their country, and for the whole world!

~~Kyoto, Feb. 1910.~~

Dear Mr. Bell; Kyoto, Feb. 22, 1910.

I send the above brief account of the memorial services, etc. of Mr. Neesima, thinking it may be wanted for the Herald.

I see that the Hospitality Committee of the Edinburgh Conference expect to provide hospitality for Official delegates and their wives. I am not informed to whom to apply for this. Can you let me know, or can an application for Mrs. Davis and myself be made from the Board rooms? Or is no assignment of places to be made till we reach there? We Expect to leave here May first.

My last tour, in Joshu, speaking three times at the memorial meetings in Annaka, and taking part in the three days Workers Conference in Maebashi, where the six earnest pastors gathered, and speaking in four places, was most encouraging and enjoyable.

Very Sincerely Yours, J. D. Davis.

Western about Edinburgh tickets

J. D. Davis

Kyoto - Feb. 22 - 1910

"Neesima After Twenty Years".

Question 11

JDB.

Dear Dr.Barton; Kyoto,March 1,1910.

Rec'd MAR 24 1910

I want to thank you for your very kind letter in reply to my wail about my experiences in England thirty years ago,and especially to I thank you for the letter of introduction.

I did not suppose that any of the parties to whom I referred,spotted me as an American from the few words I said.None of them looked at my card.

I enclose some notices for Mr. Higgins & Mr. Hosmer in regard to our periodicals and our address,etc.

The Pacific Mail Steamer,leaving April 5th.,or the Vancouver steamer, leaving April 6th.will be the last mail which will reach us here,as we are to leave April 30th.,and our address after that will be Care of Mr.H.E. Hooper,Cheverells,Dunstable,England,as we expect to be there from about May 28th,to June 13th. We expect to come over to Boston right after the Conference,be present at Helen's wedding,and spend the rest of the summer with our children at Weld,Maine.

A great evangelistic campaign is in progress in Osaka.The more than forty Churches have been holding union and neighborhood prayer meetings for two weeks,and meetings are now being held in the various churches,simultaneously. The Evangelistic Committees of the Confederated Churches in Japan(Japanese),and the Co-operating Missions,in response to the request of the Semi-Centenary Conference,last year,are issuing an appeal to all the churches in Japan to endeavor by prayer,and united effort,every member of every church engaging in individual work, to lead 100,000 persons to Christ this year.

The Christians in Korea have taken one million as their aim for the year, and the reports of their faith and enthusiasm and success augur well for the realization of their aim.Very Sincerely Yours,

J. D. Davis

Kyoto - Mch. 1-1910 -

Rec'd MAY 12 1910

Dear Mr.Bell;- Kyoto,April 18,1910.

You will hear from others the news which has come today of the passing of Mrs.Greene,and we can but be glad that her suffering was so soon ended after it began to be serious.

The Doshisha has opened auspiciously. Over two hundred new students have entered in the men's departments,including seventeen in the Theological Department,bringing the whole enrollment of the school up to about 880,(eight hundred and eighty).

We had a special meeting of the Directors last week before Mr.Harada started on his long journey. It was a very harmonious meeting and the alumni are showing a great deal of enthusiasm in raising an Alumni Endowment Fund,aiming to get 300,000 yen to be paid in within ten years. They had,at last accounts,yen 126,000.

April 4th.,Pres.Harada and myself ,by appointment,had an interview with Marquis Katsura,the Prime Minister,in Tokyo. He gave us an hour and a half,talking himself most of that time and expressing his great friendship and that of the whole Japanese people for the United States. It was an inspiration to see such a man at the helm in Japan, and listen to his earnest,honest,heartfelt words of sympathy with the United States,and his desire for peace with all nations. He authorized us to quote his words freely as we go to England and the United States.

Interview with the Prime Minister
his appreciation of Doshisha

We had an interview with Count Okuma the next day,and he too expressed the same views and feelings.

Marquis Katsura,a week later,sent President Harada a letter of which the following is a translation.

"I recognize the great service of the Doshisha which has been turning out so many useful men,not only in our religious circles but also in our political,literary and business circles.

I humbly submit to you the opinion that your school was especially instrumental in emphasizing character and manhood in the rising generation. It is my sincere and earnest desire that your historic school will grow still greater and serve the country still more. Let me hope that your institution will grow into a strnghold of culture.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude toward the late Dr.Neesima, and pray for the prosperity of the Doshisha.

Respectfully Yours,

(Singed) Taro Katsura."

Count Okuma also sent Pres.Harada a copy of an article he wrote Jan.23d.,1909, the Twentieth anniversary of the death of Dr.Neesima.

He spoke of Mr.Neesima as one of the pioneers of modern education in Japan, and as having won great reputation and the respect of the entire nation. He said: "It is now twenty years since this great Christian leader was called to heaven. We understand the school now enjoys the sympathy of one thousand alumni, who are very glad to do their best for their Alma Mater. Its departments, Seminay, College, Academy and Girls School, are improving steadily. Its prospect is such that the great plan Dr.Neesima left behind him unrealized, will be realized in the near future."

The prospects of the school are very bright. If the American ~~friend~~ friends can meet the Japanese with an added endowment, and if the school can enjoy a rich spiritual blessing, its future, as the greatest center of Christian light and influence in this land, is assured.

Mrs.Learned, Mr.Lombard, with Mrs.Davis and myself expect to start April 30th. westward toward England. Our address, as I have before written, will be, up to June 12th, or 13th., Care Mr.H.E.Hooper, Cheverills, Dunstable, England. Very Sincerely Yours, J. D. Davis.

Kyoto - Apr. 18-1910

MAY 25 1910

18

Dear Mr.Bell; Kyoto, April 26, 1910.

I have partly answered your letter of Mar.5th., but have not replied to your last question in that letter about a Symposium of missionary views in the Herald "The Forum." I think it could be made of help, if it is rightly managed. There are certain general questions wich bear in much the same way in all missions, and there are others which have a very different practical bearing in different missions, but even with these, an exchange of views, would tend to give to all a broader outlook, and ought to be stimulating and helpful.

Forum

Thank you for your letter of March 29th, and your words about Helen and Mr.Chandler.

We expect to start westward, via Siberia, leaving here the 30th. Mr.Lombard and Mrs.Learned go with us, and the Fishers are to join us at Harbin. Please hand the enclosed note to Mr.Wiggin.

Very Sincerely Yours, J. D. Davis,

J. D. Davis

Kyoto — Apr. 26-1910

Forum

AUG 9 1910

9

Dear Dr.Barton:

Weld,Me.,Aug.8,1910.

Thank you for your letter of Aug.3d.I shall try to be present at the Conference,Sept.6th.

In regard to inviting Mr.Lombard and Pres.Harada,I will say that I favor it,especially Dr.Harada. The question of the purchase of the houses outsife of Kyoto,and mission reinforcements concern the Doshisha and the Japanese workers so vitally that I feel that it would be well to have Pres.Harada present.I think we have everything to gain and little to lose from this time forward by taking our Japanese brethren into the fullest confidence and conference.

Very Sincerely Yours,

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Very Sincerely Yours,

G.D.Bond.

Aug 1910

Coburn

Deposited

Auburndale, Mass.
Oct. 22, 1910.

To the Secretaries of the American Board.-

Dear Brethren,

It was a keen disappointment to me not to be able to attend more of the meetings last week and take part. I have been troubled since last August with shortness of breath and such difficulty of breathing as has sometimes kept me awake nearly all night. Since coming to Boston I have put myself under the care of Dr. D. E. Baker of Newtonville and by his advice consulted Dr. Elliott P. Joslin. The Drs. can find no functional difficulty, but pronounce it simply a hardening of the arteries and they are putting me on a course of treatment to soften the arteries and give relief. There is already some improvement but an attack of pleurisy some days ago prevented my attendance at the meetings in Boston this week.

We expect to go through to Oberlin next Tuesday, the 25-th, and to remain

there through most of the winter if all is well.

Now there are two financial questions of which I wish to speak.

First, medical expenses.

I paid the physician in Weld, Me. and for medicines $ 4.00

I paid Dr. Baker for his services $ 2.00
and medicine $ 18.00

and paid Dr. Joslin for services and medicine $ 5.00

nurse one night and various medicines $ 3.00

Total $ 32.00

Second point.

Expenses from Boston to Oberlin

2 tickets	29.80
sleeper	7.00
moving baggage et cetera	1.50
Total	38.30

I do not know what the rules of the Board are in reference to the above items, and shall rest in your decision, whatever it may be. If, however, the American Board can, under the circumstances, meet them it will be a great relief to a family who are trying without success to live on their allowance here in America.

Very sincerely yours,

J. D. Davis.

J. D. Davis 5

Auburndale Oct. 22 1910

Oberlin, Ohio,
78 S. Prof. St.

Mr. E. T. Bell,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I was so sorry to hear that you had not been well, I do hope that beginning work at the office again has not tired you out more but that you are growing stronger. I thank you so much for your words of sympathy. They come to me not only as from a friend at the Rooms, but

There is one matter of business which ought to be attended to, I suppose. Mr. Davis had an insurance policy which ought to be put into Mrs. Olds' hands. I have an impression that he told me once the policy was being kept at the Board Rooms. If anyone could put his hands on the paper without difficulty, it would be well to have it sent to Mrs. Olds. But it may be in the hands of our brother-in-law, Mr. W. G. Sawyer, in Elgin, Ill. If he were not away from home just now, I would investigate these

also as from a member of our own Japan Mission, and that is such a strong tie -

There was one incident of the last days which I meant to have written Dr. Barton, but I think I did not write.

When the Dr. wanted Mr. Davis to take some nourishment the day before he left us, he said, "My allegiance to my Master, to the Board, and to my family will make me live as long as I can, so I will take it, but I would not for my self."

before speaking of it to you. Do not look it up at once if it requires looking through many papers.

Please give my love to Mrs. Bell and the dear Baby.

Very gratefully yours,

Frances H. Davis.

Mrs. J. D. Davis

Nov. 1910

S.

Rec'd NOV 4 1910

Oberlin, Ohio.
78 S. Prof. St. Nov. 2, 1910.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I have been wanting to write you for several days, but Mr. Davis' illness has kept me from it. Mr. Davis regretted very much that he could not come in to the Rooms again before leaving, but he was not well enough to do so. I was so sorry also that when I went in I could not see you or any of the other secretaries.

You know that Mr. Davis was ill in Auburndale and under the care of Dr. Baker of Newtonville. Dr. Browning here is carrying on the same line of treatment.

Since coming here Mr. Davis has been very ill, more so than he realizes I think, and continues so. Yesterday we were quite encouraged but a falling barometer affected him and he had a hard day.

Oberlin. Nov. 2 - 1910

NOV 14 1910

16

13

Oberlin, Ohio.
Nov. 12, 1910.

Dr. J. L. Barton,
A. B. Rooms. Boston.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Your two letters with their kind thoughts and words were indeed a comfort and source of strength. Thank you too for the offers of help in every way. We all appreciate them much.

Mrs. Olds was with us in Mr. Davis' serious break down in Kyoto six years ago. This time our youngest son, Dwight, was with us from the time the first serious symptoms appeared in Maine till the end, except that he preceded us in coming to Oberlin, for a short time. Mrs. Olds was here the last week of life and Mr. Davis' only sister reached us the day he left, in time to be recognised and receive a message.

It is indeed a comfort to be in the Bosworth home.

When Mr. Davis was asked the day before he died if he would not be glad to have release come, he was surprised but answered at once, "any thing will be accepted." In his conscious moments his mind evidently turned towards the new thought of the approaching end. Once he spoke of Jesus and said the Fourteenth of John was his comfort now.

He thought I had money on hand enough for present needs and wanted me to be "saving for the Board." Again he said the Board and I would settle money matters.

There were other words of the hope he had for his family and for himself. He wished all the final arrangements to be very simple and we have tried to carry out his wishes.

The last service was a beautiful

one in the Bosworth home. Prof. Bosworth had charge of the service, assisted by President King. Mr. Olds, our son, Jerome Dwight, Edward Clark of Miyazaki, Japan, and three Japanese studying here were pall bearers.

and now I must think of the future for myself. Will you kindly have the proper person write me as to what my allowance will be. I do not want to trouble you about it.

I would also like to know how many bills I should send to the Board, for there were Doctors' fees, medical bills, and funeral expenses. I know the P.C. will do what is right, and I shall be satisfied with their decision.

Very gratefully yours,

Frances H. Davis.

Mrs. J. D. Davis

Oberlin - O. Nov. 12 1910

Rec'd FEB 15 1911

Dear Mr. Bell,

You remember our cottage at Weld. We have the refusal of it for the summer, but do not expect to occupy it. Mr. Scammon will probably write to me in March about it. Would you like to have it this year, or do you know any one who would like it? $85.00 for the season.

Sincerely yours,

Frances H. Davis.

Mrs. J. D. Davis

Oberlin - O. Feb. 13-1911

EB 15 1911

16 / 23

Oberlin, O. 78 S. Prof. St.
Feb. 13, 1911.

Mr. E. F. Bell,
Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

You have written me two or three times these last months, and I appreciated your kind thoughtfulness and sympathy. They letters should have been acknowledged, but they did not seem to require an answer immediately, so I let my tired eyes have that excuse, for I have had so many letters that had to be written.

Before this, doubtless you know that Mr. Lombard is to write a Sketch of Mr. Davis' life for the Envelope series, and we hope next summer or fall that Merle Davis will write a more extended life of his Father.

I have thinking much of my future and hesitating as to what it is best to do. My increasing deafness makes it clear that I have no right to go back to Japan to do full work, and I could not go to try to fill a place and receive a full salary, when a new

worker should be learning the language and preparing for full work later. You know that the Mission have invited me to come back, and both Kyoto and Miyazaki Stations have asked for me. The Merle Davises have asked me to live with them in Tokyo, when they go back from their furlough next year. If I go to Kyoto, I hope I can teach some in spite of my deafness, and also be a little help to the missionary mothers.

With my disabilities, will the Board be willing to pay my travelling expenses and send me back? $450.

I believe our furlough allowance began June 2nd, 1910. When does that mean that the furlough allowance ceases?

May I tell you frankly what my thoughts for the future are and then you can let me know if the Board are willing to have me continue under them, for I do not want to sever my connection with them.

When my furlough allowance should cease, I will relieve them of that sum and pay my own allowance.

If all goes well, I should like to go back some time next fall, ~~and~~ if the Board will pay my travelling expenses. In Japan I shall hope to work with the Mission as of old, but I will provide my own salary, being no expense to the Board, except for a house, and Mrs. Gordon and the Carys have asked me to live with them.

If I live at my own charges I would like to have

the right to return to America, paying my own expenses back, in one, two or three years as it seems best, or when ever it seems right to return. If I ~~do~~ carry out this plan I hope my name may continue on the Mission Roll just as of old. I do not know that it is necessary to have my plans, especially the salary part of it, known outside of the Board Rooms at present, but I do think it is only fair that you should know how the future looks to me.

Please remember me warmly to Dr. Barton.

Very sincerely yours,

Frances H. Davis.

Oberlin - O.

Feb - 13 - 1911

Rec'd FEB 20 1911

23

Oberlin, Ohio, 78 S. Prof. St.
Feb. 18, 1911.

Mr. E. F. Bell,
Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Thank you for the kind letter of Feb. 16, received yesterday.

Since writing you ~~yesterday~~ recently, there is one point which I spoke of, that has troubled me a little lest it be misunderstood. In regard to a house in Kyoto, unless circumstances alter a good deal, I shall probably feel that it is best for me to live with Mrs. Gordon or the Carys, in Kyoto, or in one of the other places open to me possibly.

I hope the winter has not been a hard one for Baby or either of you. I trust you will find just the place for the summer, by the sea, that will suit your needs.

Sincerely yours,
Frances H. Davis.

Mrs. J. D Davis

Oberlin. Feb. 18-1911

MAY 1 1911

78 S. Prof. St. Oberlin, O.
Apr. 29, 1911.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your two letters of Feb. 14 and 23d, reached me in due time. I thank you for them. I have not been well this past winter but I am stronger now and hope to be as well as usual soon.

In January, after an attack of grippe, I had a gathering in one ear, fortunately the deaf one. Ever since then I have had inflammation in the middle ear and have been under constant treatment. It has not been painful, or serious, but it has been in a condition which might change into a serious one, if neglected. Now it has practically dried up and I can carry on the treatment myself. The aurist told me that the trouble might come back at any time. When I spoke of its interfering with my return to Japan, he said it was all right to go if there was an aurist whom I could consult and I must go to me every six weeks or two months to have the ear examined to see that it was all right. He could not tell me definitely what the final result would be, it might not cause me special trouble and it might. I am not sure of it, but I think there must be an aurist in the University Hospital at Kyoto, who could watch my ear, if I go back.

Is it not the custom to send medical bills to the

Rooms for payment? Shall I send my bills to Mr. Wiggin or pay them myself?

I have been out in Elgin, Ill. for two months, but have come back to Oberlin now to stay till summer, and I am better for going.

Sincerely yours,

Frances H. Davis.

Mrs. J. D. Davis

Oberlin - O Apr. 29-1911

Rec'd MAY 1 1911

1

Oberlin, Ohio,
Apr. 29, 1911.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I do hope you will find a fine place on the sea side, just right for your little man and that you can reach every night, during the summer.

(Some one has told me recently that there is a book store in Boston which makes a speciality of books

if they have such a book, new or old, or if they know where one could be purchased. I fear that the book is out of print. If they have the book, what is the price?)

I do not know whether Mr. Hosmer would know any more than you about such a book shop. I write you, for you have been so kind in offering to do any thing for me. Please give my love to Mrs. Bell.

Sincerely yours,

Frances H. Davis.

of genealogy, but he could not tell me the name or location, but thought a resident could easily find out. Do you know of any such place?

I want very much to get hold of a Leverett Memorial Book, the genealogy of the Leverett family. I had thought of writing the firm if I could find the name, but <u>if</u> you can <u>easily</u> find out the place, I will ask if you could telephone to see

Mrs. J. D. Davis

Oberlin. O. Apr. 29-1911

Rec'd MAY 8 1911

10
N

Oberlin, Ohio.
78 S. Prof. St.
May 6, 1911.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Will you please thank Mr. Case for writing me. He asked me to send my medical bills to you. It is with much regret that I have to send a bill and so large a one.

I had grippe in January and needed a Dr. for that. Afterwards the trouble in my ear developed and that needed attention. It was trying to have the treatment so long continued. I am told that I must have it examined about once in two months to see that it is all right.

Sincerely yours,
Frances H. Davis.

Mrs. J. D. Davis

Oberlin - O.

May 6-1911

AUG 3 1911

/5

Tomahawk, Wis.
July 23, 1911.

My dear Mr. Bell:

Two letters have come from you since I have written, Thank you for the medical grant which came in due time.

You had much to do with the World-in-Boston and I am glad of its success. I hope it did not tire you out. I should like to know that you found just the right place at the sea-side for Mrs. Bell and Baby, where you can join them every night. Please give my love to them.

My plans are not definitely fixed for the future yet. I had hoped to attend the Meeting of the Board, but I fear it will not be feasible. Next week I expect to go to Leland, Mich. for August. In September I hope to be in Oberlin and to go on from there to Oil City, Pa. to New York and Washington for visits with relatives. My brother from England is expected here in October and I want to see him before returning. On my way West I must visit my son Everett in Colorado. I do not see that it will be convenient to sail before the last of November or sometime in December. Do you think it necessary for me to have a medical examination before leaving? Will the P.C. object to my remaining in this country so long?

My ear seems to be in a fairly good condition now, but the aurist says it must be examined frequently. I am not as strong as I

AUG 3 1911

used to be but I am much better than I was last winter. I expect to be all right by fall.

I have only just succeeded in getting steamer schedules. I am inclined to go on the Korea Dec. sixth or the Minnesota from Seattle ~~the~~ Dec. sixteenth. The route will depend on others if some one wishes much to go either way. I have hoped ~~that~~ Miss Edith Curtis would go by that time, possibly Alice Cary.

Very sincerely yours,

Frances H. Davis.

July 31, 1911.

Mrs Davis will in time bring out a manuscript, though he can not prepare it this fall. Can you advise as to a publisher for the book? How large an edition would you think wise? Would you put into the hands of a publisher, if he were to take it, and let him bear expense what gain there may be, or would it be wise the family to pay all expenses in getting it out? I shall be very grateful for any advice on the subject.

Sincerely, Frances H. Davis.

Tomahawk. Wis. July 25-1911

AUG 12 1911

14

Leland, Mich.
Aug. 9, 1911.

Mr. Barton,
Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Barton:

I hope it is vacation with you at present and that you are having a delightful restful one some where with your family. Even in vacation I'm no doubt that you have enough to do and I feel that it is an imposition to write you at all, yet I do feel sure you would tell me to do so. Perhaps you can ask some one else to answer the questions on which I ask information.

Probably you have heard that the family hope J. Merle Davis will in time bring out a life of his father, though he can not prepare it this fall. Can you advise as to a publisher for the book? How large an edition would you think wise? Would you put it into the hands of a publisher, if he were willing to take it, and let him bear expense and what gain there may be, or would you advise the family to pay all expenses of bringing it out? I shall be very grateful for any advice on the subject.

Sincerely,
Frances H. Davis.

Leland, Mich. Aug. 9, 1911.

CD MAR 27 1915

Kobe College, Kobe, Japan.

March 4, 1915.

Dr. J. L. Barton,

Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton,

It is now more than three years since I came back to Japan. When I came I did not feel at all sure that I could stay as long as this, but now I hope to stay two years longer till I have been here five years this time.

I wish I could stay longer on the basis on which I came back, giving my salary to the Board, but my circumstances have changed and I do not feel that I ought to continue to do so. I regret this, especially just now when there is such stress for needed funds everywhere.

Will the Board be willing to take me back under the regular rules, beginning with the payment of my salary from Jan. 1st, 1915? I would still like to have permission to return to America when it seems best. The Mission have asked me to stay here at Kobe College only until Mrs. DeForest has had time to take her furlough, when the thought is that she should come here to live with her daughter and take up the work which I have been doing till she could come conveniently. I think the friends here all feel that it would be wise for me to take a furlough then before going to a new place or beginning a different kind of work.

Sincerely yours,

Frances H. Davis.

Address
Mrs. J. D. Davis,
Kobe College,
Kobe, Japan

Kobe College, Kobe, Japan.

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Sincerely yours,

Frances M. Davis

Address
Miss F. Davis,
Kobe College,
Kobe, Japan

Table

Mar. 4-1915

REC'D JAN 23 1920

St. Luke's Hospital, Tokyo, Japan.
Dec. 27, 1919.

Dear Friends in the Mission,

To many of you I want to say again a hearty thank you for the letters of welcome which came to me so recently. I appreciated them all very, very much.

Last June I had a more than usually thorough physical examination, which showed some ~~no~~ minor difficulties, but one of my age could not expect a hundred per cent ranking. Dr. Berry saw the papers and advised my return. Later I saw the physician in whose care I had been while in Denver, and he too said I could return to Japan.

I wrote Mr. Bell that I could not expect to have the strength I had had in past years, and if there was a younger, stronger woman who could help in Kobe College I would not return, but as I saw the need here I felt that, for the present, I might make things easier for those who were here, especially as some of our number were planning for furlough in the near future.

Thinking it might be a good plan to be under a ~~h~~ physicians care and wishing to consult him on what I thought was a minor matter I went to Dr. Barker a few days ago.

He gave me an examination and it was a bolt from the blue to hear that I had enlarged glands under one arm which should have attention and treatment that they could not receive in Japan and he and Dr. Martin advise a return to the U. S. as early as I can get off in January. I feel well as a rule and only occasionally, and then slightly, do I realize that all is not just right in that regard.

The C. A. I. are asked to authorize my return to America as soon as convenient. I only want to leave before there is any danger of becoming a burden or care to any one here.

For all the years of close fellowship and warm comradeship with the members of our Japan Mission I am very grateful and I shal l carry many lasting memories of what it has meant to me to be associated with so many of you. My great regret is that I can not, with you, ~~go~~ give a few more years to the Master's work here. I shall pray - to use the words of one of our early Kobe missionaries who has gone before us to the Better Land - "May God grant that, loving and being loved, serving and being served, blessing and being blessed, we may all be ~~by~~ built up in the most holy faith" and be more and more a help to bring in the Kingdom of God in Japan and the world.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed by) Frances H. Davis.

G.H.S.

On the 4th Mrs. Davis went to Tokyo for further examinations. A slight operation was performed on the 11th, after every available test and authority, short of that, had been exhausted. That showed that a more complete operation is needed at once, after which, Dr. Mc Sparran says, she should return to the U.S.A. as soon as possible. Passage has been reserved on the Siberia Maru, sailing from Yokohama on the 20th of January. She shares a room with Miss De Forest.

Grace H. Stowe

Dec. 15, 1919.

Since writing the above the Tokyo physicians have decided that another operation is not best but that a speedy return to U.S.A. is important.)

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REC'D JAN 23 1920

St. Luke's Hospital, Tokyo, Japan.
Dec. 27, 1919.

Mr. E. F. Bell,
Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,-

Perhaps you will remember that you wrote me last summer asking if I wanted to stay in U. S. with my sons or was anxious to return to Japan."If the Mission had invited me back and the Kobe College would welcome me with open arms" you would see what could be done. I wrote in response that the Mission had invited me back and Kobe College had urged my return, but if there was a younger, stronger woman who could take up that work I would not think of going. In view of the strong need I could see and all the more because some of those here were to return to U. S. on furlough this next year, I was ready to go back to do what I could, even if not full work.

If you had seen the many, more than twenty, letters of welcome I received and the relief the Kobe College circle showed as they passed over certain duties to me, you would have been convinced that the Mission and Station felt that I could be a help for some time to come.

Because I felt that I could not do full work I had arranged to have four hundred dollars given to the Board in 1920 in quarterly installments.

With this I will enclose the letter I have written to the Mission and to the C.A.I. which will tell you what has happened.

It is, of course, a great disappointment that I can no longer help here and especially that I must leave so soon after returning. As soon as I can make arrangements I will resign and relieve the Board from my further support. I shall hope that the Board will then be able to send some one to help out the work in Japan.

Sincerely yours, Frances H. Davis.

MY future address will be Mrs. J. D. Davis,
2809 Birch St., Denver, Colorado.

RECD JAN 23 1920

St. Luke's Hospital, Tokyo
Dec. 27, 1919.

Mr. E. F. Bell,
Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

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Sincerely yours, Frances A. Davis.

My future address will be Mrs. J. T. Davis,
2809 Birch St., Denver, Colorado.

Rec'd Dec. 27, 1919.

UG 4 1919
UL 24 1919

Denver, Colorado.
July 29, 1919.

Mr. Enoch F. Bell
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

Thank you for your letter and telegram. Thank you too for enclosing Dr. Berry's letter. I have written him and enclosed a supplementary report from Dr. Fisk of the Life Extension Institute, which was a satisfactory one. I have already carried out nearly every suggestion that Dr. Berry made. I have been to the Dr. here under whose care I was last summer and fall and he thinks the treatment I have had was satisfactory and he would give his consent to my return to Japan.

With the lack of teachers in Kobe College and the need in the Station, it seems to me that there is special ~~xxxxxx~~ reason why I should go just now and I hope the Board will not have cause to regret that they sent me back.

Sincerely yours,
Frances H. Davis.

Address
Mrs. J. D. Davis,
Care Leverett Davis,
911 Foster Building,
Denver, Colorado.

Denver, Colorado.
July 29, 1919.

Mr. Enoch F. Bell
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

Thank you for your letter and telegram. Thank you too for enclosing Dr. Perry's letter. I have written him and enclosed a report from Dr. Fisk of the Life Extension Institute, which was a satisfactory one. I have already carried out nearly every suggestion that Dr. Perry made. I have been to the Dr. Lyle Cooper whose care I was last summer and Fall and he thinks the treatment I have had was satisfactory and he would give his consent to my return to Japan.

With the lack of teachers in Cobb College and the need in the Station it seems to me that there is special urgent reason why I should go now and I hope that Board will not have cause to regret that they sent me back.

Sincerely yours,

Address
Mrs. J. D. Davis,
Care Everett Davis,
Oil Exchange Building
Denver, Colorado.

Weyher
Jul 29, 1919

JUL 21 1919

2809 Birch St., Denver, Colorado.
July 17, 1919.

Rev. E. F. Bell,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell:

Yours of July 11th was received yesterday. Thank you for the word in regard to my return to Japan. I am glad to know what the probability is.

A letter from Mr. Case with instructions in regard to a passport has been received and I will proceed at once to request one.

Please remember me cordially to Mrs. Bell.

Sincerely yours,
Frances H. Davis.

Denver Jul. 17, 1919

JUL 18 1919

27

Moraine Park, Colorado,

July 15, 1919.

Rev. E. F. Bell,

Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I wrote you July first and gave my letter to the porter on the train to mail. I hope it reached you. In that letter I told you of my desire to go back to Japan if I could be of use there, and that I would like to know as soon as convenient whether the Board would authorize my going. If I am to go and to sail Sept. second, my stay here is short now and after the fifteenth of August it may be difficult to reach me here by mail. May I ask for a night letter by wire to let me know definitely as soon as the question is decided. I suppose it can be sent so that it would be delivered in the first morning mail. Please send the telegram to Mrs. J. D. Davis, Moraine Lodge, Moraine Park, Colorado. Perhaps you have already written to me on the subject and if so, of course the wire is unnecessary.

I have consulted Dr. R. R. Daniells here and he says he sees no reason why I should not return to Japan.

My mail address is still 2809 Birch St, Denver, Colorado.

I hope you can have a vacation with your family this summer and that it it will be a delightful restful one.

Very sincerely yours,

Frances H. Davis,
(Mrs. J. D.)

JUL 18 1919

Moraine Park

July

Rev. E. F. Bell,

Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

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I have consulted Dr. R. R. Daniells here and he
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My mail address is still Birch St, Denver,
I hope you can have a vacation with your family
it will be a delightful restful one.

Very sincerely your

Moraine Park
Colorado
Jul. 14, 1919

Frances Davis

2809 Birch St.,
Denver, Colorado.
July 7, 1919.

Dear Dr. Berry,

I had a letter from Mr. Bell recently, asking me about my wishes in regard to returning to Japan and saying that if I would let him know "sometime", then he would submit my health paper to you and they would see what could be done.
I wrote him at once and the hostess on the train mailed it for me. I hope it reached him safely.

Since they are urging my return to the College in Kobe I will be glad to go back for one more term of service, if it is best, though it may be a short term.

Dr. Fisk of the Life Extension Institute calls my ailments "minor." He recommended my seeing a specialist for my ears, which I did, but he made no suggestions. I do not think my power of hearing or the state of my ears has changed much for years.

For reduced blood pressure he advised me to put myself into the care of a physician and that I can easily do in

Kobe if necessary. I am glad of my reduced weight.
Dr. Fike recommends treatment for teeth, exercises for strengthening the ligaments of the feet, and directions for treatment of constipation. That is all.
I do not wish to have the Board send me back if the P.C. feel that health, or any other reason, would preclude my doing helpful, worth-while service there.
If I am to sail early in September, my time here is very short and I would like to know as soon as possible that I may continue or stop preparations for going.
I told Mr. Bell that if there was a younger, stronger woman who could help out as I have been don

ing at Kobe College I would not go back there, and if such a one could be found I would resign. But, of course, I am glad to go if I can be of service.

Miss Babcock has written me that my passage has been engaged for Sept. 2nd from Seattle.

Please give my love to Mrs. Berry.

Sincerely yours,

Frances H. Davis.

Safe file

2809 Birch St.,
Denver, Colorado.

JUN 24 1919

29

806 Highland Ave.
Elgin, Illinois,
June 21, 1919.

Mr. E. F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell, -

Herewith the result of my physical examination, which I have just received.

If not necessary to keep the report, I would rather like to have it returned to me. I will not take time to copy it now, but will do so later, when you return it, if necessary.

Sincerely yours,
Frances H. Davis.

Mrs. J. W. Davis,
806 Highland Ave.,
Elgin, Illinois.

Elgin, Ill. Jun 21, 1919

Q ?

JUL 3 1919

Elgin, Illinois, June 30, 1919.

Rev. E. F. Bell,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell:-

Your letter of June 27th received.

When I came back from Japan there was some doubt in my mind about returning to Japan, but not because of health reasons. The American teachers urge my return there. I have a letter from Mr. Grover, Mission Secretary, telling me that C. N. S. had requested the P.C. to authorize my return, and in view of Station and Mission asking it, I had planned to go, if nothing prevented.

My work is spoken of in the American Board calendar as "Housekeeper for the American ~~Board~~ teachers," but I have tried to make it more than that, to be an assistant in such a way that the others might do more teaching, &c.

I have hoped to go back for one more

term of service, though I have thought it might be a short term, but if there was a younger and stronger woman who would go to help at the College I would not go there and I would resign if such a one could be secured.

Miss Babson wrote that my furlough would be over in July and suggested engaging passage on the Katori Maru sailing Sept. 2nd, to which I consented. Of course my passage on that boat can easily be cancelled, but if I am to go there I would be glad to know as soon as convenient, so as to continue preparations or to stop them as the case may be.

I leave here tomorrow to be with Lois' family till I know what is decided, and my address will be as below.

Sincerely yours,

Frances H. Davis.

Mrs. J. D. Davis,
2809 Birch St.
Denver, Colorado.

Elgin, Ill. June 30, 1919

JUN 28 1919

28

31

806 Highland Ave.
Elgin, Illinois,
June 26, 1919.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Will you kindly give the enclosed card to Miss Babson and to any one else who should know my address. I expect to leave above address next Tuesday afternoon and to go right on to Lois' address, as per card.

I hope the health paper which I sent on has not sounded worse than facts warrant. I am decidedly better than I was a year ago, and the examiner has given me suggestions for helping what they call my "minor" difficulties.

Sincerely yours,
Frances H. Davis.

Next address,
Mrs. J. C. Davis,
2809 Birch St.
Denver, Colorado.

Elgin, Ill. Jun. 26, 1919

REC'D JUN 4 1919 32

570 W. 124 St. New York, N.Y. 4

June 3, 1919.

Mr. E. F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell.

Dwight wrote to the Life Extension Society here in regard to my having a medical examination. I enclose their answer.

I understand that health certificates should be sent to you so I write you in regard to it.

Will you kindly write to the Life Extension Society and send the letter to me to deliver. As I am planning to start Westward next Monday or Tuesday a speedy answer will be appreciated. I hope it will not be a trouble to you.

Sincerely,
Frances H. Davis.
(Mrs. J. D.)

New York June 3, 1919

MAY 31 1910

Kobe College, Kobe, Japan.

May 9, 1910.

Rec'd May 31/35

My dear Dr. Barton,- I am sending you soon some photographs for the centennial; I have apologized to the mission secretary for being so late in responding to his call for pictures, and told him I would send them direct to headquarters as I am doing, except for the picture of our C.E. Society, which I am sending through him.

In choosing our pictures we have gone on the assumption that you have a set of the pictures of buildings taken perhaps two years ago. And as we did not see how we could improve on those as representing our equipment, we have decided to send as new pictures some representations (3) of ourselves at work and at play. In case we are mistaken about your having our buildings, there will still be time to get them to you if you will write us at once. I hope, however, that there is no mistake of that kind, as the delay will be annoying to you if that is the case.

I enclose also a copy of the report that I have sent Dr. Cary ; if he sends you the whole thing this will be superfluous, but if not you may like to have it.

With best wishes for all preparations for the centennial,

Cordially yours,

Charlotte B. De Forest.

Kobe College, Kob

May 9, 1910

My dear Dr. Barton,- I am sending you soon some photo
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in responding to his call for pictures, and told him
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With best wishes for all preparations for the

Cordially yours,

Charlotte G. De

Rec'd SEP 2 1910

In the Bennett house
Karuizawa, Japan.
Aug. 9. 1910.

My dear Mr. Bell, —

Your letter of July 6th has reached me in this familiar spot, where it seems even more natural to think of the Bells — and "The Holy City" and a few other things — than it does at Kobe. Thank you for the notification that my furlough has been granted, and for the suggestions about missionary addresses. I read the latter with much interest and considerable fear and trembling. My present intention is to make furlough headquarters at Hartford, but I assure you I shall not omit my own camping-

Rec'd SEP 2 1910 Kobe College

ground of past years at Auburndale, so I shall anticipate renewing our old acquaintance, as well as making the new acquaintance of your heir.

This is the rainiest summer I've ever known here, but the people are as nice as ever, and the informal weekly concerts are very pleasant. Kobe College is still with me in some problems of new teachers, but some of them are settling themselves very well. Isn't there any one even in Boston (shades of W. B. M. I. territory!) who would come out and teach us music?

With best remembrances to Mrs. Bell,

Sincerely yours,

Charlotte B. ~~De~~ Forest.

Charlotte B. De Forest

Karuizawa Aug. 9 1910

Rec'd DEC 28 1910

35

Sendai, Dec. 5th '10

Dear Barton & Bell,

This is to certify that a Happy New Year is in store for you, sure, & for all your work.

Funny, I'm bowled out of the game for a week or two, after one of the most interesting times of my life - in Korea. A bit of rheumatism has butted into my chest, but I'll butt him out before long.

Everyps

DeForest

Davis a big loss in inspiration to us all.

(John Hyde DeForest)

J. H. DeForest ✓ S

Sendair — Dec. 5 - 1910

Rec'd OCT 3 1912

215 Schermerhorn St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Y-36

Oct. 2. 1912.

/4

My dear Mr. Bell, —

Thank you for your notification that the P. C. has authorized my return. Until I read the hint you subtly made regarding the matter, I had not realized that I was going back early enough to require any consultation on the matter; however, I have at once written the W. B. M. I. to explain my choice of dates. These are the facts: My furlough officially began (and therefore ends) on Nov. 15. I want to take a week of it in Honolulu. If I planned to go on the ships that would hit the dates most closely, it would mean going to Honolulu on the Chiyo Maru (San Francisco Nov. 15), and taking the Nile after a stop-over in Honolulu. As you know, the Nile is an intermediate steamer, but I understand that if I had the first-class ticket for the Chiyo Maru, I could get no rebate on it by finishing

the journey on a cheaper vessel. Moreover, the Nile is reputed to be an undesirable ship. So rather than go late, I chose to go early. You see, I have reckoned the furlough as twelve months in this country; I believe it is sometimes reckoned as fourteen months from the field. If that is the proper way of reckoning it, I should like to ask permission to return early, because of the task that lies before me of writing a sketch of my father's life. The M. B. M. I. has authorized me to spend part of my time on it this winter, and I am eager to get at the task in Sendai, where I am to be with my mother until April.

I was very glad to hear the news items in your letter. I am sure you will enjoy being in Auburndale a while. Please give my love to Mrs. Bell, and tell her I met her sister Mrs. Spring (?) in Cornwall in the summer.

Cordially yours,

Charlotte B. De Forest.

Charlotte B. De Forest
Brooklyn
Oct. 2-1912

Rec'd NOV 21 1911

37

San Anselmo, Cal.
Nov. 16. 1911.

Dear Dr. Barton, —

I arrived as per schedule on Nov. 9, and have been visiting and "seeing things" since then. I start east to-morrow, with Washington, D.C., as my goal (Jack is there), but I don't expect to arrive there until about the tenth of December. Should any mail for me come in your care, will you please forward it C/o W. B. M. D. in Chicago during this month, during December C/o J. S. De Forest, 1436 Meridian Place, N. W., Washington, D.C., and after that to my winter address,

Box 384, Waynesboro, Va.; where I am to be with Mrs. E. H. Stevens, (formerly Mary Channell of Guam.)

I shall look forward to seeing my Boston friends later, probably in the spring. I haven't seen the Herald for what seems a long time, but I was delighted to learn, before leaving Japan, that the year was closed without debt.

I left my mother much improved in health, and contentedly taking up the old work again in her own home.

I hope that Mrs. Barton is better and that the rest of your family are well. My greetings to all inquiring friends in the Rooms.

Cordially,

Charlotte B. DeForest.

P. S. —

Dr. W. H. Landon, with whom I am staying, has just told me how he traveled with you after the Edinburgh Conference. He lets me send you his cordial regards.

Miss Florence Gordon of Kobe College is Mrs. Landon's niece, and I am visiting her here in this delightful home.

C. B. DeT.

Charlotte B. L. Forest

San Anselmo Cal. Nov. 16-1911

Rec'd MAR 25 1912

Charlotte B. DeForest

The Battle Creek Sanitarium

J. H. KELLOGG, M.D.
SUPT.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Battle Creek, Mich. Mar. 23 1912.

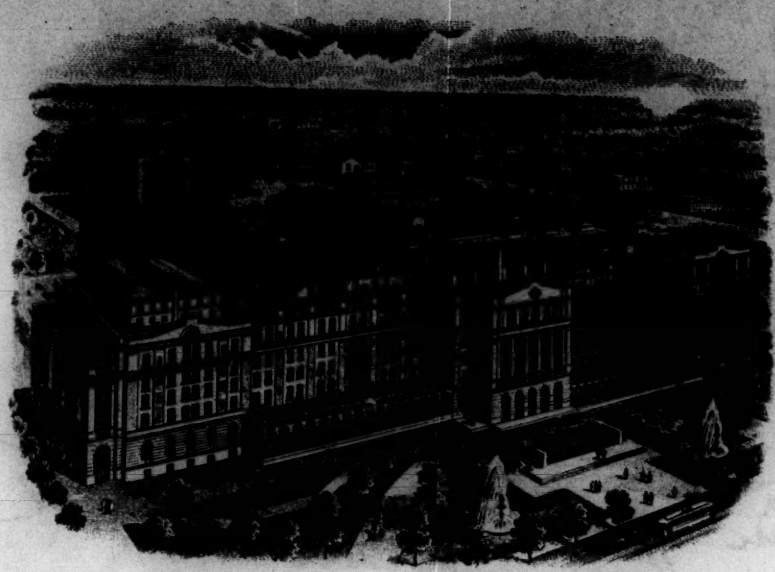
My dear Mr. Bell, —

Thank you for your good letter. I was glad to hear details of how the Auburndale Home people were getting on — just before your letter came, I had seen the paragraph in the Congregationalist, but I didn't realize what an upset-ment it all was.

To answer your questions about the proposed memorial church in Sendai. The hope of the committee is for twenty thousand yen. A recent letter from my mother says that about four thousand yen have been raised, and expresses the hope that five thousand dollars may come from American sources. That seems

like a good deal, doesn't it? However, they won't try to build a big church if they can't get the money; they have no plans for the building yet, I think, and as soon as they get a sort of idea of what to count on, they will plan to cut their garment according to the cloth.

As for any special use to turn the gift into, unless there is a definite desire on the part of the givers to designate it, I would suggest that it be given without a special request as to what it be used for; for if they said a pulpit, or a memorial window, or an organ, it might be that the size of the gift might produce an article disproportionate to its surroundings - either too good or not good enough, according to the total that is raised at last. But if desirable, I should certainly think it would be feasible to have something considered as their special gift when everything is finished and the accounts are in



The Battle Creek Sanitarium

J. H. KELLOGG, M.D.
SUPT.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Battle Creek, Mich. _____ 191

order, for then sums could be compared, and something in the church that cost the approximate amount of the gift could be labeled as the gift of these special donors;- this is poorly expressed, but I hope you get my thought. I think it is lovely that West Roxton wants to give something. Any amount, however small, will be gratefully acknowledged.

As for me, I have been here nearly twice as long as I expected to be, and have had a couple of slight operations that I did not think of having; and now, being nearly recuperated, I am to start in a couple of days for Hartford,

where I spend the spring term (although twelve days late) at the new School of Missions, getting the mental basis for return; as here the physical. I expect to make my pilgrimage to the Hub in June, and shall look forward to seeing you and other old friends then.

I am glad of the appropriation for Kobe College. I did not know the mission had suggested the abandonment of the Sendai field. I hardly wonder, but it gives me a pang.

Sincerely,

Charlotte De Forest.

P.S. — I fear in the rush of my trip last fall, I never acknowledged your letter sent to San Francisco, but, missing me there, forwarded to some later point. I appreciated your kind welcome.

C. De F.

Rec'd MAY 1 1912

1544 Broad St.
Hartford, Conn.
April 30. 1912.

My dear Mr Bell, –

Your letter of April 30 has just arrived, having been misdirected to New Haven.

As far as I know, there is no machinery on this side for the collection of funds for the Memorial Church. It is being done merely through the direct influence of the committee in Japan that issued the appeal – Mr. Pedley and Dr. Greene. I have heard nothing later from Japan than that the Japanese had raised about four thousand yen and that they had nearly reached their limit. I think, however, that that makes it certain that the

church will be built. My mother writes of an occasional small sum that has gone to her from America, but there has not been much as yet. Perhaps the plan was not properly organized to begin with.

I am enjoying my work here. I was especially glad to meet Secretary Patton when he lectured here, and to feel from his personality that the good things I had heard about him were true.

Sincerely yours,

Charlotte De Forest.

Charlotte B. Le Forest

Hartford Apr. 30-1912

Rec'd MAY 21 1912

1544 Broad St.
Hartford, Conn.

May 21. 1912.

Charlotte B. De Forest

Dear Mr. Bell, –

I do not find any in the enclosed lists who could be appealed to for any large gift for the memorial church. In fact, the only person I have succeeded in thinking of in the last few days is Mr. S. L. Severance of 8821 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O. My father and mother were entertained there once and spoke warmly of his friendship, but I do not think the acquaintance was very extensive on either side. Dr. Benjamin Trueblood (1337 Girard St., Washington, D. C.) is, as you suggest, a good friend. I have no idea, however, as to whether he could be a large giver. Miss Anna Dawes (Pittsfield, Mass.) was a great admirer of ~~his~~ my father; but I do not know as to her financial

status. I think it possible that some of our ex-ambassadors to Japan - Griscom and O'Brien - and Huntington Wilson, who used to be out there as secretary of the legation, and is now in the State Department at Washington, would contribute a little something; they all liked my father; but I don't know their addresses. Mr. R. S. Miller (of the same category) I see is on the list.

My father's friends were not most of them wealthy, so I imagine that whatever is gathered will be mainly in small sums.

I am looking forward to seeing you Board people next month. I have had a most satisfactory term here.

Cordially,

Charlotte de Forest

Kobe College
神戸女學院
Office of the Principal
Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

REC'D DEC 27 1916

Dec. 6 1916.

y dear Mr. Bell, —

In sending you a copy of my letter to
.B.M.I. about our new — that is, proposed —
ousehold Science Course, I want to bespeak
our sympathy with the movement and the
xpansion it contemplates. We feel that it is
qually an evangelistic and an educational opportunity
y which to attract government school graduates.
ome of the best students in the college department
ave come to us from government schools, since we
stablished the Special English Course to meet the
eds of such. While the proposed Household Science
ourse is not intended to attract girls into the
ollege department, still I doubt not that it
ill sometimes have that effect. And the need
f a scientific basis for domestic training is
etting more and more evident with the increased
nperimposition of modern civilization upon the old
ustoms of Japan. A laboratory course is always
n expensive one for a school, it involves so much
f a teacher's time for comparatively few pupils.
ut we believe there is no other way to do it.

Cordially yours,

Charlotte B. DeForest.

Kobe,

Dec 6, 1916

Dr. Torrey

Copy of ~~first page of~~ letter to W. B. M. I.

41

Kobe College, Kobe, Japan.
Dec. 3, no, 4, 1916.

Dear Mrs. Lee,-

Last Spring, as you remember, the Board of Managers of Kobe College instructed the faculty to plan out a Household Science Course.

Up to this time we have had a one-hour course and a two-hour course required in the academy department, and a three-hour course in the first year of the college department, alternate with mathematics and typewriting. These are the only courses so far actually conducted, though you will see from the catalogue that we offer three two-hour courses of higher college grade. These have never been elected, not because household science was not wanted, but because those courses were too exacting in their requirement of college chemistry . This shows that what we should call a college grade course in household science does not yet meet the demand of the times. What the times do seem to call for is a year or two of more practical than theoretic work, such as a girl can take to bridge over the chasm between her probable marriage and her high school course. (I should have said that vice versa.) And so the faculty has planned such a course, and it has just been approved by the Managers.

The proposed course extends over two years, and comprises mainly cooking, sewing, and science (applied), with a little time on household arts, laundry and dyeing, and English; and Bible and gymnastics are required in this course as in all others - in all the course totals thirty-three periods of work a week, which will keep a student comfortably occupied.

The added expense of this course to the school consists of three items: teaching force, building accommodations, and apparatus. As to the teaching force, the first year the course is run, since there will be but one class, it will be possible to do with assistants and part-time teachers; after that, for the satisfactory conduct of the course, and what we hope will be its development into something of a little higher grade, we wish full time of a good sewing teacher and a Japanese household science expert. With the raising of our tuitions from next April, we think we can carry the first year's teaching expenses without asking an additional grant. But the second year, when the teaching expenses are likely to be more than twice as heavy as in the first, without corresponding increase in tuitions, we should almost surely have to ask an increased appropriation of perhaps five hundred yen. (This figure is my own, and is based on a very rough calculation of the probable increase in salaries, minus tuitions of ten students, which would be a fair number for the upper class the first year it was run.)

The initial expense for apparatus we can probably squeeze out of various sources by postponing the supplying of other needs and by beginning without all the things the course needs.

The accommodations, however, are the most serious question. For the first year, we could manage by arranging temporary quarters for a small class in foreign cooking and laundry work. (Our present household science building has no laundry laboratory; that would be temporarily supplied by putting necessary apparatus into the general dormitory wash-room,- where the girls go every morning to wash their faces and hands. It has no laboratory for foreign cooking; but part of the Japanese cooking laboratory, or part of the chemistry laboratory, might be temporarily borrowed for the purpose.) But for the running of a two-year course we need a definite building addition. This we want in the form of a wing on our present Science Building, perhaps to contain a laundry and dyeing laboratory downstairs and a lecture room above. Also, a second story should be added over our present chemistry laboratory to supply the foreign cooking laboratory. Therefore the Managers felt that the opening of the course next April (which the Japanese teachers much desire) must depend upon whether we can have the added building in 1918. And so they instructed us that our first step is to get estimates of what such building will cost, so that we shall have something substantial to pass on to you.

(Charlotte B. DeForest.)

to W. B. M. I.

Kobe, Dec. 3, 1916

REC'D FEB 26 1917

42

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 29, 1917.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec'y,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad interim of the Japan Mission votes as follows;--

To ask the Prudential Committee to grant for each child being educated outside of the station in which his parents reside seventy-five dollars a year in addition to his usual allowance.

To ask from W.B.M.I. a loan of five hundred dollars without interest for the building of a cottage on the Rokkozan lot given by Miss Colby to the American household at Kobe College.

The Committee was encouraged to pass the first of these votes by what you wrote on the subject in your letter of Sept. 30, 1916.

Probably the Kobe College ladies will write more fully to W.B.M.I. about the second vote, but I will give a few words of explanation. Several years ago Miss Colby leased a lot of ground on Rokkozan, a mountain near Kobe where several people have summer cottages. She never built upon it. Shortly before her death she gave it to the ladies at Kobe College, thinking it would be well for them to have a place near at hand to which, not only in the summer, but at other times they could go for rest. The loan fund for summer cottages, which was granted a few years ago by W.B.M.I., is exhausted; hence this request. It is the plan to repay the sum from the annual household allowance and by renting the cottage in the summer.

Miss Denton sailed Jan. 22, from Yokohama on the Nippon Maru, planning to stop off a while at Honolulu before proceeding to San Francisco.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 29, 1917.

Rev. C. F. Tait, Sec'y.
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Tait,

The Committee at Kyoto of the Japan Mission votes as follows:--

To ask the Prudential Committee to grant for each child being educated outside of the station in which his parents reside seventy-five dollars a year in addition to his usual allowance.

To ask from M.E.M.A. a loan of five hundred dollars without interest for the building of a cottage on the Oxxoxan for lease by the American Household at Kobe College.

The Committee was encouraged to pass the first of these votes by what you wrote on the subject in your letter of Jan. 30, 1916.

Probably the Kobe College Trustees will vote more fully to M.M.A. about the second vote. But I will give a few words of explanation.

Several years ago the Kobe Colby Issei Kai got a lot of ground on Oxxoxan, a beautiful part of the Rokko range, where several people have summer cottages. They have built upon it. Shortly before her death she gave it to the Trustees at Kobe College. Building it would be used for them to have a place near at hand to which, not only in the summer, but at other times they could go for rest. The loan fund for summer cottages, which was started a few years ago by M.E.M.A., is exhausted; hence this request. It is the plan to repay the sum from the annual household allowance and by renting the cottage in the summer.

Miss Denton sailed Jan. 23, from Yokohama on the Japan Maru, planning to stop off a week at Honolulu before proceeding to San Francisco.

Yours truly,

Kyoto, Otis Cary

Jan. 29, 1917

43

Kobe College, Kobe,
Japan.
Jan. 30, 1917.

My dear Mrs. Lee,-

Your letter with the annual appropriations came duly to hand. We are very happy with the Board that it has cleared up the debt and begun the new financial year so much to the good. And we realize something of the struggle to be repeated this year if the Board is to keep out of debt and yet respond to the many appeals that are coming in to it all the time. And we cheerfully accept our little reduction in the matter of the household allowance.

Now on top of this, it sounds bad to be making a financial request - but if you will bear with me, you will see that it looks forward to future property for the W.B.M.I. It is this:

Miss Colby, a veteran of W.B.M., who died in Osaka on Jan. 5, had given to the missionary household at Kobe College her lot of land on Rokkosan, the summering place on our Kobe hills, in the hope that we would build a cottage on it for the benefit of the missionary teachers here. Now in a changing family like our own, which is hardly composed of the same people two years running, individual ownership in a joint concern becomes difficult. There are repeated complications every time any one leaves. And in addition to that, none of us are just now in condition to put much money into that sort of concern,- or we think we are not, which amounts to the same sort of thing. Our first thought was to borrow from the W.B.M.I. Summer Cottage Loan Fund, and repay the fund from the renting of the cottage (rents on Rokko are from Y250. to Y350. a season) and our Kobe College household allowance, thus eliminating the personal element. But we found that there was not the amount needed ($500.) in the Loan Fund at present, so that was out of the question. Then we wondered whose property the cottage had better be, anyway, and we concluded that we should like to have it W.B.M.I. property like the college, as an annex, so to speak, of the American teachers' home. The logical thing would be, then, to ask W.B.M.I. to put up the cottage. But this cottage is not a need, it is only a luxury, forced upon our attention by the gift of the land, and we don't want diverted to it any funds that might otherwise go to some vital need of the college, like the Household Science plant. (By the way, we have not yet sent in our estimates of that expense because the Managers have not yet been able to agree on what the proper estimate should be. But we shall try to get it settled before very long.) So we have devised the compromise proposition of asking W.B.M.I. to loan us five hundred dollars without interest, the household to pay this back as soon as it can from rents and the household allowance, but the ownership, by virtue of this loan without interest is to be the W.B.M.I.'s, in which case the land also will be passed over to the W.B.M.I. The lease on the land runs for twenty-two years more. The use that we should make of such a cottage would quite possibly be not so much in summer, when it could well be rented to outside parties, as in the spring and fall for week-end trips, perhaps when we wanted to take girls or Japanese teachers off for a little change or a chance to get into closer personal touch with them. The cottage will probably cost several hundred yen more than the loan, but if we cannot manage the additional at this end, we will cut down the size of the cottage till we can manage it.

So here you see our plan, which we have just received permission from the Committee Ad Interim of the mission to set before you. Dr. Cary has written the American Board about it, and I will send a copy of this letter to them also. If this request appeals to you, and you are able to grant it by some time in April at the latest so that the cottage can be put up and rented this year, we shall be that much nearer paying for it. We submit the proposition to your consideration.

Cordially yours,
Charlotte B. DeForest.

to Mrs. Lee

Kobe, Jan. 30, 1917

RCD MAR 18 1917.

Kobe College
神戸女学院
Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

Feb. 21 1917.

My dear Mr. Bell, —

The enclosed will explain itself. You will find the matter bearing on this subject in the February Mission News, pages 97 and 100. If there were any less laborious way to get a fund raised than this, I should be very glad. But anyway, if the Board approves, I shall feel sure it is the right thing. If I issue the appeal, I plan to have gifts in America sent to Mr. Miggin for forwarding. I presume he will not object, even if it does make a fussy bit of extra work.

Yours cordially.

Charlotte B. DeForest.

Kobe.

Feb 21, 1912.

MAR 16 1917

45

Feb 21, 1917.

My dear Mrs. Lee,-

The need for our Kobe College gymnasium is becoming so acute that I have been some time mulling the question as to how the money can be raised for it. (The reasons for the acuteness of this need you will have seen in the February Mission News.) I felt that I could not press this need upon W.B.M.I. well just now, since we have had a first helping to the Jubilee Fund and besides we want a great big second help in our equipment for the foreign household science. And so I did not want to put in this little plea (comparatively little, I mean, being perhaps a third or a quarter as much as the other will be) at a time when you are already overburdened with big things for us and others.

It came to me as a special sense of inspiration that I might raise a fund among the grown-up sons and daughters of the mission who would have many happy recollections of Kobe College. Some few of them have incomes enough to make it possible for them to contribute liberally if they would. I might not be able to get the whole amount needed (six thousand yen according to the estimate three years ago, but I am having a new one made) but anyway we could make a start, and perhaps some donors out here could be stimulated to help out the finish. I never have been any great success at money raising, but this time I have a definite sense of a call to attempt it, if I have the sanction of the Board. Kobe Station, Kobe College Board of Managers, and the Mission have already given me their vote of approval. After reading up the American Board Handbook, and especially its section on "Principles Governing Specials", it seems all right for me to go ahead and make this plea, as it is to no organization connected with any church. The individuals on the list are scattered from Africa and South America to China, Japan, Korea, Hawaii and the United States, and such an appeal would hardly be likely to draw off anything from the regular receipts of the Board. However, in order to be straight even if I lean over backward in the process, I have decided to delay the issuing of the appeal until I can have your authorization by cable at my expense. Three words will do - I believe codes are not allowed now on account of the war: "Deforest Kobe Approve" will mean I may go ahead. "Deforest Kobe Decline" will mean I am to give up the idea. "Deforest Kobe Delay" will mean that you think you have some further light on the question that I ought to have before I go ahead. I feel that the issue of the appeal ought not be too long delayed, as the building is so imperatively needed for a year from this spring.

We are discussing the advisability of asking the Board to present our needs to the executors of the Hall estate. One of these, Mr. Arthur Davis, was in Japan last month, and is coming again in the summer or later to investigate the institutions that may be eligible under the terms of the will. Has the Board taken us into consideration in this matter as yet? Would you like us to act?

We are having some special meetings as a sort of aftermath to the Day of Prayer, and we think we shall have a good harvest of confessions. A fourth year student who had been out much of the year from illness died the other day, and the fact made a deep impression on some of her classmates. We hope it may bear spiritual fruit.

You will doubtless see my letter to Mrs. Clark in reply to her inquiry about Miss Harrison. Will you please consider it an answer to yours of a year or so ago, asking me to write frankly about her when I had an opinion? Thank you for the word about the appropriation for painting the Evangelistic School and No. 59. We have been immensely enjoying the visit of the Warners on their way back from Ceylon and India. They are a delightful breath from America.

I am sending a copy of this to Mr. Bell at the A.B.C.F.M. Rooms so that if you have to communicate with the American Board on the subject the process will be accelerated.

Hoping for your approval and consent,

Yours cordially,

Charlotte B. DeForest.

Mrs. Robert Q. Lee
Feb 21, 1917

Dear Mr. Bell, — REC'D APR 25 1917 46

This is just to show you
For I am making the appeal
our Kobe College Gymnasium.

Charlotte De Forest

KOBE COLLEGE,
KOBE, JAPAN.
MARCH 30, 1917.

TO THE GROWN-UP SONS AND DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN BOARD'S JAPAN MISSION.

Dear Comrades of the Early Years:

I wonder if, in growing "old along with me," you are also along with me becoming reminiscent? As I look out of my study window at the green and sunshine and March plum-blossoms of our Kobe College campus, I can conjure up in vision those brighter summer days, twenty-five to thirty years ago, when we children had the picnic of the year playing together for a few days while our elders, seated in some long since demolished hall of learning, scratched their heads over mission problems and determined mission policies. How good the sherbet and ice-cream used to taste in that brick basement dining-room! And what fun to break home rules by talking late at night with our unaccustomed roommates in the dormitory! We did not agree with Addison Gulick's famous declaration that thinking was the most enjoyable occupation in the world. Most of us preferred our Fourth of July fireworks, or at least a swim in the bay (which was much more accessible then than now, when Kobe boasts the proud place of chief seaport of the empire). But the height of bliss was when a wedding was to come off or there was a courtship to spy on. Alas, there have been none of either in recent years here, and the garden where we proudly marched in the wedding procession has given place to a spacious brick chapel and administration building. (Paul Rowland, on his return to Japan, stoutly refused for months to enter our gate and desecrate his memory of that garden by a view of the reality that has displaced it; but he has since admitted that it is quite passable—Kobe College has still the most beautiful campus in Japan.) Then there were the annual entertainments—fairy-lands of entrancement for the little country cousins of us—and the annual Christian Endeavor meetings, in which we dangled our legs from the platform chairs, and our doting elders listened below (in admiration, as we supposed) to our program of song and recitation. Now-a-days they fondly tell us how badly we used to behave on those occasions, and intimate that it is a cause for gratitude that we have turned out so well!

And—since it's just you—we really have turned out quite well! We have doctors, lawyers, ministers, and teachers galore on our list; business men of conspicuous efficiency; administrators or advisers on important boards; wives

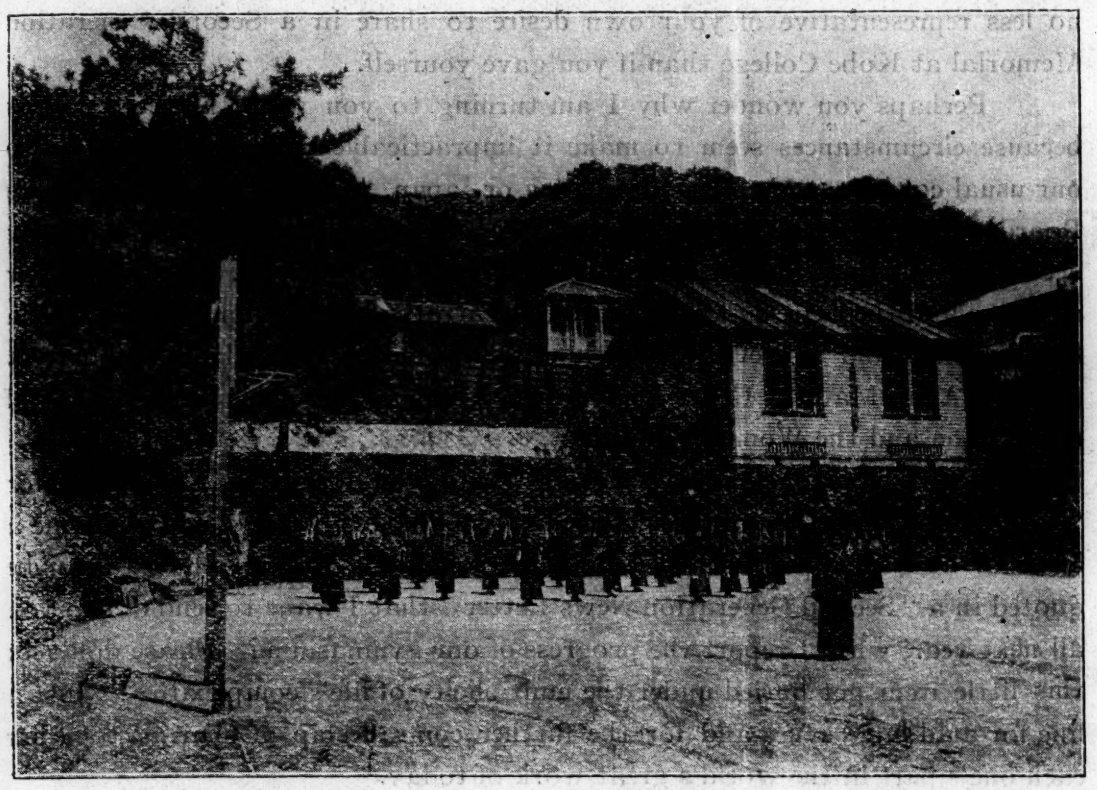
and mothers to be proud of, and a rising third generation to which "all the pens that poets ever held" could not do justice. Our enterprises have encircled the globe. With Stanley Allchin in South America and Clara Davis Bridgman in Africa, there is not a continent except Australia that we have not lived in. Just now we are even in Turkestan, working through Dwight Davis for German prisoners of war. Yet with all our far-flung lines our big circle has been but little invaded by death. Our sainted Lella Albrecht, our Norman and Maynard Taylor in their vigorous young manhood, our Winnie Atkinson McKay whose happy influence is so missed in home, society and the Kobe Union Church,—are not these all that have left us since we grew to manhood and womanhood? We thank God for the years of their companionship that were vouchsafed to us.

I think it is Mrs. Davis that makes the interesting statement that every grown daughter of the mission whose parents have remained on the field has been back to Japan for a visit at least. So have many of the sons; and Frank Cary is the first of these (may he not be the last!) to return as a regular member of the mission. Of the daughters, Kobe College has had a particularly good share of the returns: in the twelve years since I came here Anna Pettee and Alice Cary have each had a period of teaching in the college. And Vesta Atkinson and Hattie Taylor have both taught in Miss Howe's Kindergarten Training School around the corner, which is the next best thing!

Further, our parents have been linked up with Kobe College in many ways. Dr. Davis and Dr. Cary have been the honored presidents of its Board of Managers; Dr. Davis helped to pick out the site of the college and planned its original building. Dr. Greene, who also served on the Board of Managers, considered Kobe College on the whole the mission's "most satisfactory piece of educational work." Dr. Atkinson, Mrs. Pettee, Dr. Learned and Dr. Gulick are others of our parents who have served on this board and given their wisdom and time freely for the guiding of the policies of the growing institution. Dr. Taylor used to doctor the college teachers, and Dr. Berry even now fits them with glasses and mends their throats when they go on furlough. Mr. Allchin has his perpetual monument in the universally admired landscape gardening of the college, and is always sought for practical suggestions with reference to grounds and buildings. Mr. Clark has more than once been roped in on a trip in order to give our music teachers lessons in organ construction and repair.

What I have said all goes to prove that we of the Second Generation have many ties with Kobe College. But shall we not make one more?—

The material need that has most impressed me since I have been in charge of the college is that of a gymnasium. Our three hundred students have a good outdoor exercise ground, but as yet only a small and poorly equipped place for indoor gymnastics. The building in the picture was put up nine



years ago with what money we had, to do temporary service until enough could be secured to build the desired gymnasium across the whole terrace. Nothing happened to precipitate matters, so things have just run on as they were. But now the new gymnasium has become an imperative necessity for 1918. A room in the academy building that is now being used as dressing-room for the gymnastic classes is needed next year for class work. Hence the dressing-room must be supplied in the gymnasium itself, already too inadequate. The present building can be utilized as one end of the new gymnasium; and it is estimated that the desired structure, with dressing-rooms, can be erected at a cost of eight thousand yen ($4000.) Toward this the student body has already contributed four hundred yen earned by a literary entertainment. Shall not we of the Second Generation, in memory of our youth, help Kobe College to supply this need? There are some ninety of us—not all yet

Charlotte B. DeForest

Kobe, Mar. 30,

fully established in their chosen callings, and many, I know, in places where their incomes are strained to the breaking point by the calls that come from the multitude of worthy causes appealing now in war time more forcefully than ever. To such I would not bring an insistent appeal; but if there were some friend to whom you might present the need, the resultant gift would be no less representative of your own desire to share in a Second Generation Memorial at Kobe College than if you gave yourself.

Perhaps you wonder why I am turning to you with this need. It is because circumstances seem to make it impracticable at present to appeal to our usual constituency, either in America or Japan. In America, our Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior is struggling to raise funds imperatively needed for buildings in its China and India and Turkey fields. In Japan, our alumnae and their circle of friends are concentrating their efforts on raising a hundred-thousand yen endowment fund for the college—their largest effort yet for their Alma Mater. Hence I have turned to you, and with the approval of the mission and the Woman's Board.

But I have one more *o negai*. (Had you forgotten that word for "request"?) Whether or not you can give anything, won't you write me a letter or at least a postal card, telling me something of yourself that can be quoted in a "Second Generation News Letter" that I want to send out to you all next year, when I report the progress of our gymnasium? Please don't let this little item get buried under the multiplicity of life's complexities! Just a line for auld lang syne, and for the further comradeship of sharing together each one's part in the world's great work of today.

Yours in that sharing,

Contributions to the Kobe College Gymnasium Fund may be sent to either address below. As the expense of this appeal is being privately met, each gift goes in its entirety to the building itself. While it is desired that answer be made by October 1, 1917, pledges may be made payable at any date before March 31, 1918.

.....

.....

.....

To .....191 .

FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer,
14 BEACON ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

OR

Miss OLIVE S. HOYT, Treasurer,
KOBE COLLEGE,
KOBE, JAPAN.

I wish to contribute { herewith by draft, check, P. O. order / in pledge payable by.....191 } $ .....

to the Kobe College Gymnasium Fund now being raised by the Second Generation of the Japan Mission of the American Board.

Yours truly,

REC'D JUN 27 1917

Kobe College
神戸女學院
Office of the Principal
Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

May 31 1917.

My dear Mr. Bell, —

Miss Grace Stowe furnishes the enclosed snapshot, with her compliments, to show you and Mrs. Bell how you looked the other day on our chapel platform. The program I enclose will explain itself. We had a very good time, and I feel sure that the impression and inspiration that the students received well repaid the time and effort that went into the writing and working up of the play. Dr. Learned gave me your letter to him about Miss Talcott for the college "Talcott Book". That was where I got my material.

We are just back from an inspiring mission meeting, of which you will hear more later. It was an unusually large meeting, no regular members except two wives being absent.

Cordially yours,
Charlotte B. DeForest.

Kobe,

May 31, 1917

Mr. & Mrs. Bell in "Life of Miss Talcott
Part II. Sec. 5.

C. B. McLouest

Kobe College
May 22, 1917

REC'D JUN 27 1917

KOBE COLLEGE FOUNDER'S DAY

MAY 22, 1917

FOUNDER'S DAY EXERCISES

9 A. M.

1. Organ Solo ... ... Miss Misao Baba
2. Scripture Reading: Psalm 90 ... ... In Concert
3. Hymn 49
4. Prayer ... ... Mr. Yamanouchi
5. Short Talks on Some of our Pioneers
   - Miss Dudley ... ... Miss Barrows
   - Dr. Davis ... ... Miss DeForest
   - Miss Brown ... ... Miss Searle
6. Founder's Day Song ... ... The Student Body
7. Closing Prayer ... ... Mrs. Kokumai

IVY EXERCISES

Under the auspices of the Student Self-Government Association immediately after the Founder's Day Exercises.

FACULTY PRAYER-MEETING

11 A. M.

In the Reception Room. Leader, Dean Kimura.
Alumnae and former teachers are cordially invited.

LITERARY EXERCISES

By the Kobe College Literary Society in memory of Miss Eliza Talcott, Founder of Kobe College.

Born ..... May 22, 1836
Died ..... November 1, 1911

1. Organ Solo... ... ... Kiyo Tsukimoto
2. History of Kobe College. (Reading) ... ... Kiyoko Mizoguchi, Fusae Endo, Yaeko Nomura
3. Scenes from the Life of Miss Talcott

PART I. IN AMERICA

Scene 1. Home Life.

Miss Talcott, the second of four sisters and daughter of a woollen mill proprietor in Rockville, Connecticut, acquires an early interest in missions from her pious grandmother and her uncle in the China trade.

Grandmother Susan Bull ... ... Masae Okumura
Mrs. Talcott, the mother... ... ... Yoshiko Minagi
Isaac Bull, the uncle ... ... Yoriko Nozaki
Sisters:
- Susan ... ... Kiyo Kimura
- Eliza ... ... Fumi Tsukamoto
- Lora ... ... Nobuko Suzuki
- Maria ... ... Katsuko Nakajima

Scene 2. At Miss Porter's School.

Miss Talcott makes so good a record as a pupil in Miss Porter's private school in Farmington, Connecticut, that on graduating she is invited to remain as a pupil teacher.

Miss Porter, the principal ... ... Hisae Tani
Miss Gray, the assistant ... ... Matsuyo Matsuda
Miss Talcott ... ... Nao Tanaka

Scene 3. Caring for an Invalid Aunt.

After graduating from the Normal School at twenty-one years of age, and after teaching six years in both public and private schools, Miss Talcott spends ten years quietly caring for an invalid aunt.

Mrs. William Bull (Aunt Sophia)... ... ... Kiyo Tsukimoto
Miss Talcott... ... ... Hanae Masui
Miss Thomas, a friend ... ... Namiko Emoto

Scene 4. A Missionary Call.

At the close of a missionary meeting where a missionary from Turkey has appealed for more workers, Miss Talcott recommends a friend; thereupon the missionary asks her why she does not go herself.

The Missionary ... ... Shio Naito
Miss Talcott ... ... Hanae Masui

Scene 5. Appointment by the American Board.

After the death of her aunt, Miss Talcott applies to the American Board for appointment to the mission field, but represents her own abilities so humbly that the Board is about to advise her to withdraw her application, when her pastor tells of her true worth and she receives appointment.

Dr. N. G. Clark, Secretary of the American Board ... ... Midori Muramatsu
Mrs. Bowker, President of the Woman's Board ... ... Sakae Matsubara
Miss Child, Secretary of the Woman's Board ... ... Yasu Hattori
The Pastor ... ... Ume Uoki
Piano Solo ... ... Ai Yamaoka.

PART II. IN JAPAN

Scene 1. Starting a School in Kobe.

Miss Talcott and Miss Dudley open a little school in Mr. Maeda's house in Hanakuma-cho. Mr. Shirasu, a retainer of the Sanda *Daimyo* Viscount Kuki, assists them both in his own name and that of the viscount, to secure a permanent home for the school.

Miss Talcott ... ... Hanae Masui
Miss Dudley ... ... Tomo Mori
Mrs. Maeda ... ... Kimiyo Watanabe
Mr. Shirasu ... ... Chiyo Takegawa
School Children ... ... Third Year Students

Scene 2. School Life at the "Kobe Girls' School."

By Mrs. Ichida of the first graduating class.

a) "Don't tell a Lie."

Miss Talcott teacher the importance of strict truth-telling.

Miss Talcott ... ... Misao Sugi
Hisa Ichida ... ... Ozaki Kumiko
Three other pupils

b) Asking for Permission to go Home over Sunday.

Miss Talcott returns to the school after two years of work in Okayama. When asked for permission to go home over Sunday more often than is allowed, she puts it upon the girl's own conscience to decide what attitude she as an older student should take toward Sunday-keeping and asking for special dormitory privileges.

Miss Koka, a teacher ... ... Aiko Shimamura
Hisa Ichida ... ... Tomi Ito

Reading: "The Salvation of a Family." By an Alumna
An incident of Miss Talcott's evangelistic work ... ... Ine Hori

Scene 3. Evangelistic Work in the Okayama District.

a) Mrs. Pettee, a new missionary, asks Miss Talcott's permission to accompany her on an evangelistic trip into the country. Miss Talcott consents on condition that Mrs. Pettee first learn the important points in Japanese etiquette.

Miss Talcott ... ... Misao Sugi
Mrs. Pettee ... ... Naomi Yonezawa

b) In a Country Hotel.

Miss Talcott instructs an inquirer about Christianity and gives comfort to a bereaved mother. On leaving for her next meeting, she finds that her shoes have been stolen, and so she goes on in slippers.

The Inquirer ... ... Itsu Hirai
Mrs. Suzuki ... ... Chieno Matsumoto
Mrs. Yoshida ... ... Yori Okada
Two maids.

Reading: In the Doshisha Nurses' Training School.
By Mrs. Momosaki of the seventh graduating class.
An account of Miss Talcott's spirit and personality as it impressed itself on a fellow-worker in Kyoto during the two years in which Miss Talcott was at the Nurses' Training School.... ... ... Teru Kuroki

Scene 4. In the Hiroshima Military Hospital.

During the war with China, Miss Talcott earned the title of the "Florence Nightingale of Japan" through her loving work for sick and wounded soldiers.

Miss Talcott ... ... Misao Sugi
Patient ... ... Shio Koyama
Two other patients

Piano Solo ... ... Tomo Mori

Scene 5. In Hawaii.

In order to recover from cholera contracted during her work in Hiroshima, Miss Talcott returned to America and was obliged to remain there for five years. In 1900, however, she was sufficiently recovered to be allowed to take up evangelistic work for Japanese in Hawaii. The incident in this scene, where she meets some new missionaries on the way to Japan and advises them not to criticize the nation they are going to without putting their criticisms to the three-fold test of whether they are kind, true, and necessary, is taken from a letter from Mr. Bell.

Miss Talcott ... ... Misao Sugi
Mr. Bell ... ... Toki Takahashi
Mrs. Bell ... ... Iku Shinjo

Scene 6. In Memoriam.

After two years in Hawaii Miss Talcott returned to Japan to take up work in connection with the Woman's Evangelistic School in Kobe. There she remained the last nine years of her life. In this scene Mrs. Sumiya, the famous Biblewoman of Okayama who was one of Miss Talcott's early converts, is represented as telling a visitor from a distance about Miss Talcott's last days and the memorials that are to be established in her memory.

Mrs. Sumiya ... ... Ai Mizote
Caller ... ... Shizu Nose

4. Trio: In Memory of Miss Talcott. By Miss Zako.
   Tazu Yonezawa
   Misao Baba
   Ume Uoki
5. Closing Remarks.

第二部　日本時代

第一幕　神戸に於ける學校開始

ミスタルカット、ミスダッドレー兩女史花隈町前田兵藏氏居宅の一室を借り茲に兒童を誘引して塾を開きたり三田藩の士白洲氏三田大名九鬼氏に計り學校設計のために盡力せられたり

ミスタルカット　増井花江
ミスダッドレー　森トモ
前田夫人　渡部君代
白洲退藏氏　武川千代
學生　三學年生

第二幕　神戸英和女學校時代

第一回卒業生　市田夫人の追想

イ、「嘘おつしやい」

ミスタルカットの眞實を言ふ事の敎訓

ミスタルカット　杉ミサヲ
市田久氏　尾崎クミ子

ロ、月曜日までの歸宅願

ミスタルカット岡山傳道に二ヶ年を費して後再び學校長となりし時一生より月曜日までの歸宅を願ひ出せしかば氏は生徒をして上級生たるものは如何に日曜日を守るべきかに就き責任を喚起し自ら判斷せしむる所ありたり

敎師甲賀姉　島村愛子
市田久子　伊藤とみ

朗讀　一家の救　或る卒業生の作

ミスタルカットの傳道一話　堀いね

第三幕　山陽道傳道

イ、新に派遣せられたる宣敎師ミセスペテー、ミスタルカットの地方傳道に隨伴せんことを求むミスタルカット、ミセスペテー日本禮法の要点を學ばゝ隨伴を許さんと

ミスタルカット　杉ミサヲ
ミセスペテー　米澤尙美

ロ、地方旅館の塲

ミスタルカット基督敎に付きて知らんとする一求道者を敎へ、愛兒を失へる母を慰む。次で開かる集會に臨まんとして靴を盜まれたる事を發見しスリッパにて出立す

求道者　平井いつ
鈴木夫人　松本ちゑの
吉田夫人　岡田より
二人の下婢

朗讀　同志社看病婦學校に於て

第七回卒業生　百崎夫人作

京都看病婦學校にミスタルカットと共に働ける一敎師に印象せられたる氏の精神及び人格　黑木テル

第四幕　廣島軍隊病院の塲

ミスタルカットの日清戰爭中に於ける傷病兵に對する美擧は「日本のナイチンゲール」の稱號を姉に呈したり

ミスタルカット　杉ミサヲ
患者　小山しを
外に患者二人
奏樂　森トモ

第五幕　布哇に於て

ミスタルカットは廣島傳道中コレラ病に罹り健康を害したり因て保養の爲め亞米利加に歸り止を得づ五ヶ年間滯在したり千九百年中健康恢復したりしかば布哇に於ける日本人傳道に從事する事を許されたり

此塲はミスターベルの書簡中より取りしものにしてミスタルカット將に日本に派遣せられんとする宣敎師に遭遇し彼等に忠告するに徒らに日本人を批評すべからざる事を以てし若し批評を試みんとする塲合には常に其の批評の親切なりや眞實なりや又必要なりやの三重の反省の後になすべきを告げたり

ミスタルカット　杉ミサヲ
ミスターベル　高橋トキ
ミセスベル　新庄イク

第六幕　追憶の塲

ミスタルカットは布哇に二ヶ年ありて日本に歸り神戸女子神學校と連絡して最後の九ヶ年を依然傳道に献げたり此塲に於てタルカット氏に導れたる岡山の有名なる婦人傳道師炭谷夫人は遠來の訪問者にタルカット氏の臨終及び氏の記念事業に就きて物語るなり

炭谷夫人　溝手愛子
訪問者　能勢靜子

四、故タルカット師記念歌の三部合奏

座古愛子作

米澤田鶴
馬塲操
魚木梅

五、閉會の辭

神戸女學院 創立記念日

大正六年五月二十二日

○記念式 午前九時

一、オルガン獨奏　馬場　操

二、聖書齊讀　詩九〇篇

三、讃美歌　第四十九番

四、祈禱　山内先生

五、創立率先者の追懷　ミス ダッドレー　ミス バロー　ドクター デヴィス　ミス デフォレスト　ミス ブラウン　ミス ソール

六、創立記念日の歌　生徒一同

七、閉會の祈禱　國米教師

○蔦植の式

記念式に引續て（自治會主催）

○職員祈禱會 午前十一時

（來賓室に於て）

司會　木村教頭

舊職員及び卒業生諸氏の來會を希望す

神戸女學院創立者 ミス エライザ タルカット

○記念文學會（文學會主催）

一、オルガン獨奏　月本キヨ

二、神戸女學院沿革史朗讀　溝口きよ子　遠藤房枝　野村八重子

三、タルカット氏の一代

第一部　亞米利加時代

第一幕　家庭生活

ミスタルカットはコネチカット州ロックヴイルに於ける羊毛紡績會社長の家に生れ四人の女姉妹の二番目なりき敬虔なる祖母及支那貿易に從事せる伯父の感化により幼時既に傳道に關する興味を獲得せり

祖母スザン、ブル　奥村政枝
母堂ミセス、タルカット　三奈木よし子
伯父アイザック、ブル　野崎頼子
姉妹スザン　木村清子
〃エライザ　塚本ふみ
〃ローラ　鈴木信子
〃マラア　中島かつ子

第二幕　學生として

コネチカット州ファーミングトンに於けるミスポーター私立學校に於けるミスタルカットは成蹟優秀にして其卒業の際の如きは同校の教生たる事を勸誘せられたる程なりき

校長　ミス ポーター　谷久枝
補助教師　ミス グレー　松田松代
ミス タルカット　田中直

第三幕　病弱なる伯母の世話

二十一歳にして師範學校を卒業せるミスタルカットは公立或は私立の學校に教鞭を執ること六ケ年、後病弱なる伯母の看護に十ケ年の平靜なる歳月を送れり

伯母ミセスウイリアムブル　月本キヨ
ミス タルカット　増井花江
友人トマス　江本浪子

第四幕　傳道の召命

或る宣教師會の閉會に當り土耳古より歸れる一宣教師同勞者の欽乏を訴ふミスタルカット一友人を推擧す是に於て此宣教師は何故ミスタルカット自ら先づ宣教師たらざるを質せり

宣教師　内藤しを
ミス タルカット　増井花江

第五幕　亞米利加傳道會社よりの任命

病弱なる伯母の死後ミスタルカットは亞米利加傳道會社に宣教師たらんことを出願せり然れども出願の辭謙遜にして多く自己の才能を述べず爲に當局は氏をして出願を撤回せしめんとせり時に氏の牧師ミスタルカットの人物に就き述ぶる所ありしかば氏は任命の榮を得たり

亞米利加傳道會社書記　ドクター クラーク　村松翠
婦人傳道會社長　ミセス バウカー　松原榮
仝書記　ミス チャイルド　服部ヤス
牧師　魚木梅

奏樂　ピアノ獨彈　山岡愛

MEMO FROM ENOCH F. BELL.

JUL 27 1917

Kobe College
神戸女學院
Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

July 6 1917

My dear Dr. Barton, —

Thank you very much for your letter apropos of the Hall Estate, and your enclosed introduction to Mr. Davis. I hope I shall have the opportunity to present the Kobe College needs to him in the autumn.

I enclose a copy of the presentation we are making to the trustees — I mean, executors — of the estate. This has been in preparation since mission meeting and is just being sent, having been held up by the necessity of revising the English catalogue, of which the former edition had run out. (I am sending you 10 copies under separate cover.) The appeal to the executors is being sent to Mr. Johnson in Cleveland, and I am keeping a copy here for Mr. Davis. If you think the material ought to have gone to Mr. Davis over there — but I don't know how soon he is leaving America.

I hope our statement will meet with your approbation. A good summer to you! I leave for a visit to my sister in China (Mrs. Betters at Taishan) in ten days or so.

Cordially yours,
Charlotte B. DeForest.

Kobe

July 6, 1917.

Kobe College.
Office of the Principal
神戸女学院

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

July 6 1917

My dear Mr. Barton,

Thank you very much for your letter copy of the Hall Estate, and your enclosed introduction to Mr. Adams. I shall have the opportunity to do the Kobe College needs to claim in the results of the meeting of the Trustees, I mean, the meeting held by the necessity of securing the approval of which the Pioneer Co. can not. I fully see working for a copy of the original deed (Mr. Adams's copy.)

Mr. Adams is coming here to-morrow morning and I am relying a very dear friend of mine in Cleveland, Mr. Adams's partner, Mr. Stone, from Hong Kong, who is a very earnest Christian and a good business man. I am also expecting Mr. Stone's son, who is in the Army of U.S.

Sincerely yours,

JUL 30 1917

Kobe College
神戸女学院
Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

July 11 1917.

My dear Mr. Bell,-

In enclosing the statistics annually sent the Board in July, I want to ask a question or two. I did not make out the statistical report that was sent in last year, so it came to me this year with a freshness that hankers for more knowledge.

1. Is it satisfactory to the Board for us to use the statistics of one school year (from April to April) instead of what is on the forms, but may have been meant to represent the same thing (as it doubtless does in most countries), namely, July to July? These statistics have been made out on the supposition that it was the figures for but one school year that were desired.

2. As to enrollment, are the figures desired those of the total enrollment, including every girl whose name has been on our rolls during the school year, whether she dropped out within a month or not; or are they to represent the average enrollment? In giving the latter in these statistics, I gave the statistics that were reported in the annual report last winter. I felt that the difference of two or three girls that there might have been if the last term was added in would have been immaterial. Please instruct me if I should have done differently.

3. The discrepancy in the numbers between the enrollment and the number paying tuitions is due to the fact (I suppose) that the treasurer counted individuals.

Miss Hoyt asks me to add that the financial statement due now will be unavoidably late. Miss Hoyt has been putting the books on a professional basis, revising our method of bookkeeping; and this has meant so much readjusting and additional clerical work that it has been impossible to get it done this year with the accustomed speed. Mr. Roy Smith has been helping her with the needed professional advice in this readjustment, and we think it will be extremely valuable to the administration of the school, in that it will enable us to know as we go along just where we stand on any one account. Hitherto we have had to go somewhat on faith. We hope, too, that when the new system is in working order it will be possible to have much more than hitherto of the work put into the hands of a Japanese accountant, and thus save the time of one of the missionary teachers,- time very badly needed in other parts of the school machinery.

I enclose a report of the way our gymnasium fund stands now. This is undeniably a bad year to be starting an enterprise like this, but it is "warming the cockles" of some hearts, anyway, and bringing in some cash and good will!

I leave soon on a vacation trip to visit my sister in China,- this time on Taishan, Shantung. Let me in closing wish you and Mrs. Bell a pleasant summer.

Cordially yours,

Charlotte B. DeForest.

JUL 30 1917

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Cordially yours,

Charlotte B. Betson

Charlotte B. Betson

July 11, 1917

RCD OCT 31 1917

Kobe College, Kobe, Japan.
Oct. 1, 1917.

My dear Mr. Bell,-

Yours of July 3 and August 10 are to be acknowledged with thanks, and with a great deal of pleasure in the anticipation you permit us of seeing you soon on the deputation to which we are all looking forward. I am very glad you enjoyed Mr. Yokogawa so much. He is back among us again, and seems very happy over his trip. I have not had time yet to hear nearly all I want about it, but it was evidently very stimulating to him.

As to the annual statistics, I am sorry that mine have been so unsatisfactory,- though you kindly refrain from labelling them so. By way of atonement, I will add here that our total enrollment for 1916-7 was 317. [College, 43. Academy, 255. Music, 19.]

May I also acknowledge here Dr. Barton's letters of Aug. 15 and 18 about the Hall Estate? I confess to some confusion as to which of you I should have written to on that matter, but I hope my confusion has not meant any to you. The direct appeal sent from us to the executors was supposed to have been sent at Dr. Barton's advice, and certainly had the sanction of our Board of Managers, if not of the mission, in the direct sending. We had some palpitations on receiving your letter saying that we should not make a direct appeal; but I am relieved to see that it evidently has not made any difference for the worse, anyway. As for the conclusions reached by the trustees, we really do not feel disappointed,- at least, we refuse to give up hope that when it comes to the distribution of the capital itself some fifteen years hence, Kobe College may get something for more material advancement. But until then we are very grateful and well aware of our blessings in receiving an annual allowance toward endowment. That will be a great help, especially if it comes as an entire addition to what the W.B.M.I. annually grants us.

The real starting of the Woman's Union Christian College in Tokyo next spring, with national educational leaders like Dr. Nitobe and Miss Yasui at its head, means a great big challenge to Kobe College to do its best and develop its widest and deepest.

The high price of living here in Kobe, especially inflated just now by the tremendous activity in ship-building, is making the schools, both government and private, stop to think what they can do tohelp their teachers out. As usual, it is the ordinary salaried worker that suffer most in these inflated times. Just now it is estimated that living in Kobe (which is rather exceptional) is thirty percent higher for a Japanese than it was last spring, or at least last year. One of our teachers made an estimate on the commonest articles of use in Japan, and that ~~should~~ calculation showed in all a rise (here) of fifty percent within a year. We are scratching our heads to see what we can do for our faculty. Coal has practically doubled, and the rates are so high that we are going to try and see whether it will be possible to run the school without lighting stoves until after the Christmas vacation. With all this, however, we realize that our plight is as nothing to what Turkey and Tientsin are suffering just now.

I hope you had a good vacation. I enjoyed a stimulating visit to China, though I came back not so physically refreshed as I had hoped to be. The autumn has opened up fairly propitiously, and we are happy.

Cordially yours,

Charlotte B. DeForest.

P.S.- I recently mailed you the result of the latest union action in Kobe, a publicity pamphlet (for the tourist) on Christian schools in Kobe. C. B. DeF.

Kobe

Oct. 1, 1917.

COPY of a letter from

Miss Charlotte B. DeForest

51

RECD JAN 2 1918

Kobe College, Kobe, Japan
Nov. 20, 1917

"What prompts me to write you now is the fact that the Muller house is for sale. Do you remember the American dwelling house on the lot adjoining our academy grounds? The owner Prof. Frank Muller died last spring, and his house has been offered for sale. We always thought it would be such an ideal thing if the college could own that house for a residence for one or more of its foreign teachers. Mrs. Muller is offering it for seven thousand yen. The land, unfortunately is owned by a different person, Mr. Onishi, who, though not anxious to sell, says he will do so at the rate of one hundred yen a tsubo (a unit of six feet square, i.e., thirty-six square feet); the land on which the house stands, and which is fenced off around it, amounts to one hundred tsubo or possibly a little more. That means ten thousand yen and perhaps a little more for the land. The land that the house stands on, however, is but one end of a longer lot containing about three hundred tsubo in all. The rest of the lot has three small Japanese houses on it, which the owner says he would throw in with the land; but most of the lot is open and would be admirable for a new building for our school or any other use to which our needs might make it desirable to put it. As to the price it sounds rather high, but it is not inordinately so, considering what real estate is selling for now in Kobe. In fact the man says he has an offer of thirty-five thousand yen for the land now, but he and his relatives have decided that they would rather give the school a chance to buy than to sell at even a higher price to a less permanent or reliable party. (It is his old ancestral land and there seems to be sentiment connected with it; for this reason he is not particularly keen on selling at all.)

The reason for bringing up the question of the land at all is that it would be doubtful wisdom for us to buy the house without the land; and moreover the chance to buy land actually contiguous to our school grounds is an unusual thing. The Mullers have a lease on the land that runs out in 1922; but it seems as if that were too soon to make it advisable to consider its purchase unless we can get some assurance of getting the land it stands on ultimately; and the way to do that seems to be to buy now!

The Executive Committee of our Board of Managers met last week to discuss our financial situation, and with regret found it necessary to ask the W.B.M.I. for an additional appropriation for running expenses for 1918. (This is now going through the mission Ad Interim Committee, and will go to the W.B.M.I. after receiving their sanction.) The Executive Committee recognized the great desirability of the college's future ownership of this lot, but felt it could not, in view of the present financial conditions of mission work and mission boards, ask the W.B.M.I. to purchase it. However, it authorized the s sending of the information regarding it to the W.B.M.I. and I will send a copy of this letter to Mrs. Lee and to Mrs. Moses Smith in fulfilment of their instruction in the matter. Truly, if there were possible at this time a special gift enabling the College to get possession of this piece of land, it would mean a splendid increase of our possibilities of usefulness here. I hardly let myself dare to think of it, - it would be so grand! If the objection is raised that the lot is contiguous to our rented academy lot, not our owned land,

Miss DeForest

I would reply that there seems no danger that we cannot keep the academy land as long as we shall want it. The city is leasing it on very favorable terms and has a kindly feeling for us as an old and reliable and worthy educational institution. "

Miss Deforest

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Copy

Yoke - Nov. 29, '17.

Copy sent Dr. Barton

MCD APR 20 1918

Kobe College, Kobe, Japan.
March 26, 1918.

My dear Mrs. Lee,-

Our Board of Managers held its annual meeting on the 21st., and it is their action that I am writing now to report.

The faculty had recommended to the Board of Managers that it separate the administration of the college department from that of the academy, in order to give the college department more dignity as a separate thing, and in order to provide a body of instructors whose interests were more concentrated on that department and who would therefore be better qualified to develop it. The Managers voted in approval of this principle of separation, and left details of reorganization to the Executive Committee to act upon after such should have been submitted to it by the faculty of the college department, only with the proviso that if such reorganization involved asking for an increased appropriation, that matter should be brought before the full Board Of Managers.

This organization by departments involves the appointment of a Head for each department, and Mrs. Tsukamoto, a graduate of our school and of Wilson College,(Chambersburg, Penn.) and for many years a teacher in our school and then in the government Girls' High School here in Kobe, was invited to take the position of Head of our Academy Department, from September, at a salary of sixty-five yen a month. As we lose this summer our Vassar graduate, Miss Yamada, who goes to Tokyo, Mrs. Tsukamoto will be most desirable to fill her place as well as take this new office. We do not know yet whether she will accept, but we have been bringing to bear on her a good variety of pressure. She is much bound up in the school she is now in, although of course she is devoted to Kobe College; just now she is president of our Alumnae Association, and does it beautifully.

This organization by departments calls also for the appointment of a Head for the college department. This, however, was a more difficult matter, and less immediately imperative. The academy has grown so big that it has now almost reached its limit , and it needs some one to give it more direct and constant supervision than the principal of the institution has been able to do for some years. But the college is still small, and better than rush to put some one in, it was thought we had better go slowly and be sure of our ground. The two difficulties in the way of immediate action are: the financial difficulty of adding a large salary to our present budget, should the appointed head be a new teacher; and the fact that if such a head is appointed, that appointment would seem to render unnecessary the present office of dean of the whole school; but as we now have a dean, just what readjustment is best is not now clear. The present dean does not seem in all ways suited to the headship of the college department; if he did the shift would be a simple solution of the difficulty. Under the circumstances we have got to think more and proceed slowly until we are convinced of the right step. In the mean time I shall continue to act as head of that department.

Other matters with reference to teachers were the acceptance of Miss Hoyt's resignation (to take effect in July) from the assistant treasurership, and the appointment of Miss Grace Stowe to take her place. Also, with reference to a music teacher, since any permanent teacher coming out even this summer would have to have her time at the language for at least two years, it was voted to ask W.B.M.I. to invite Miss Harrison to remain until the summer of 1920 - that is, a year and a half (nearly) after the expiration of her three-year term. We feel that this would be more desirable than having another short-term teacher come to fill in the interval, as it takes a long time to get into the inside of things in our music department. Since this vote, your letter has come telling of Mrs. Bennett's suggestion of a candidate. If we could get a Japanese head for the department who could do the administrative work of it, and let the American teacher be merely an instructor, then it would not matter so much if the American teacher changed frequently; but there needs to be some one at the head of the department who is a relative permanency, and that person should know Japanese. I am wondering if Miss Aono would not be excellent for that when she comes back from Oberlin; such an appointment would relieve a foreign teacher from some

parts of the work that a Japanese could do just as well, and leave her time free for the real music part. We do want a foreign teacher in the department all the time; but whether she shall be a temporary or a permanent one we shall have to leave to you people who have the candidates all in mind. Miss Searle has recently spoken of writing to Miss Clapp who considered some years ago the question of coming out here for this work.

One more matter of teachers: it was voted to ask W.B.M.I. for fifty yen a month begining with next September, to provide extra English teaching after Mrs. Davis and Miss Hoyt leave us in the summer. This is practically a repetition of last year's request when we thought Mrs. Davis was leaving, and you promptly granted it, but as Mrs. Davis stayed, the money has not been used. This time, however, it seems that her and Miss Hoyt's going is assured. We have made out the English teaching schedules for next fall, and find that we have just that amount of work (ten hours' worth) to ask some additional person to take. We are very much in hopes that Miss Harriet Lee, of whom Mrs. Parsons has told us and whom Miss Stowe knows personally and is enthusiastic about, will come and take them for us and thus be the person to use this grant.

It was voted to make the usual request of the American Board for a grant from the Higher Educational Endowment Fund, only to ask for an increase of the hitherto eight hundred dollars to one thousand. We find so many uses for that delightful fund! Typewriters, new science equipment to meet the growing demands of the times and the educational department of the government for more effective science teaching, campus telephones, the completion of our sanitation system, scholarships both here and elsewhere for our students or teachers, and books and other equipment or apparatus - these are some of the things that await that fund.

The grant of $850. made by W.B.M.I. to help us out this year (I am suddenly seized with a fear that I have not acknowledged it till now) has very much relieved our situation. It has not only enabled us to keep our teaching force at its present efficiency and to engage a physics and chemistry teacher as Miss Hoyt's substitute (we did not have to pay as high a salary as we had feared, - he comes for sixty-five yen, a young unmarried university man!-but we hope he will get married soon!) but it leaves us a margin with which it is possible to do some raising of teachers' salaries. This raising has become a burning question, for prices are continuing to rise and schools everywhere are doing something. The Managers voted to give the faculty a general ten percent raise, falling back if necessary this year on our grant from the Higher Educational Endowment Fund as the source of the money for the raise. For next year we plan to raise the price of tuition and thus get enough new income to meet this raise. There is a possibility of a big financial relief if a bill now in the diet should be passed, to the effect of releasing private schools from land taxes. This will affect the national budget three hundred thousand yen worth, I am told. It would relieve us about eight hundred yen a year; if it should go through this year, we should come out with flying colors, and not have to use the Higher Educational Endowment Fund for any merely current expenses. We try not to use it for those.

The Board of Managers considered the college estimates for 1919, but as those go to the mission first for approval, I will not write of them here. I will only say that they added one new item, namely something for evangelistic work. The college has never had a direct grant for evangelistic work as far as I know. We have been having for some years twenty-five dollars (fifty yen) a year for the conducting of the Sunday schools of which our girls have charge, but this money came from Miss Cozad out of the W.B.M.I. station grant for evangelistic work. Miss Cozad would much like to have that grant released from any claim of the college on it, as it is so much needed elsewhere.

We of the college further feel that our Sunday school work, apart from its immediate evangelistic value, is an essential part of our religious educational work, affording the laboratories where our students get their practical training. Thus it seemed suitable to ask for that grant as an additional one to what we have hitherto had. I hope it may be possible to get from that sum a small amount for Christian literature to be given away. There is a great field here among the students' families and among the callers who come to the school to distribute Christian booklets and tracts, but there is not among our regular funds any appropriation for this. I hope to start a little work of that kind this year by using a part of our Higher Educational Endowment Fund grant for it; and it will be possible to do the same next year probably, if it is too hard just now (as I think it well may be) to make an extra grant for it then. Miss Searle uses tracts a good deal in her alumnae calling, but she pays for them herself, as we have not here the grant for literature that an evangelistic missionary would have. I feel that we want to seize our opportunity along this line more.

Mr. Allchin was elected president of the Board on Dr. Cary's resignation because of coming furlough. Mr. Dunning was elected to fill out Dr. Cary's term as a member. The salaries of Mr. Yokogawa (philosophy) and Miss Tsushima (household science) were raised 5 yen each, as these teachers are both much more valuable than their salary figure showed.

The other principal discussion was on the question of the Muller house and lot. And this leads me to say that we showed these to the Deputation. We had a most delightful time with the Deputation in their five days in Kobe, and each of them spoke for us in chapel so our teachers and students got a little acquainted with them. We had a good long conference on the college problems, and Dr. Blaisdell ((who with Mrs. Blaisdell was our guest at the college) was a most interesting and inspiring counselor. After the college prospects for development had been presented to the Deputation, Dr. Blaisdell expressed himself as believing that the academy and the vocational courses we are thinking of starting (domestic science and commercial) could best be carried on here in the city, and in our present plant, but that the college department, the liberal-arts, cultural, general college, should be planned with an eye to the long future, with plenty of room for an expansion and a development to go on for centuries. He said with that in mind not to put up any expensive buildings here for our college department, but to plan for its development on a less circumscribed plot of land. After coming back here from a trip through the Okayama and Tottori fields, he says he has met the influence of our college all over, and he is increasingly of the opinion that we need to plan with a look to a long future of growth. This question of course relates itself to the question of buying the land next door. The Managers discussed the two things, and they felt that with the value of land in the city it could not be any loss to us to buy the lot in question, even if we later decided to sell it. Since then your letter and Mrs. Moses Smith's have come telling of the brave decision of the W.B.M.I. to take on the task of raising the money for this purpose and instructing me to get further details of information about terms. I will do so soon, and in a short time we shall have a meeting of our Executive Committee to take action in the matter and make recommendations to the mission as to what action is desirable in view of your lettters. We do most deeply appreciate the very generous sympathy you show us in this time when the burdens on you must be greater than we can realize. We rejoice in your faith and courage and feel strengthened ourselves by it.

Very cordially yours,

Charlotte B. DeForest.

Mar. 26, 1918.

Kahn

Charlotte D. Stuart.

Kobe College
神戸女學院

Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

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P.S. — I see I have not acknowledged yours of Jan. 26, with its very sympathetic and encouraging words about the Board's desire to back Kobe College in every way. Of course we knew it, but it did us good to have it stated. That is a most interesting plan for a general united financial drive for financing union higher educational institutions in the mission field. Kobe College wants to put itself in line with all good things. Of course you will let us know of the progress of the movement and the conditions attaching thereto as it advances.

C. B. DeL.

Dr. Barton

MCC MAY 1 1918

Kobe College, Kobe, Japan.
April 4, 1918.

My dear Mrs. Lee,-

Your letter authorizing the purchase of the Muller house and the lot on which it stands, should the mission decide that it was the best thing to do, caused a meeting of the Executive Committee of our Board of Managers through whom any recommendation to the mission would naturally go. We decided unanimously to recommend no action. The reasons were that the thought of removing the plant for the college department out of the city is gaining momentum, and if that materializes it would seem better to concentrate our financial efforts on getting the new plant rather than on adding to our present plant at such a high price ~~so small a piece~~ of property. That small piece of property would after all mean little to the development of the academy department if the whole plant here were left to that department. Thus the matter has been turned down. I am sorry we made you so much trouble for nothing. We expect the general question of planning to move the college department out to be discussed at mission meeting. I think there is little doubt that it will be approved.

The question of enlarging our academy department is being thrust upon us. Mr. Muramatsu at the committee meeting urged our taking in an extra division of thirty girls this spring, and we should have liked to do it, only it did not seem wise when it would probably cramp us unduly for taking in a normal number next year. But now that we have taken in a full class of seventy, selected from a larger number of applicants than we ever had before and hence passing the examinations at a higher mark than before, we are being besieged every day by parents who want us to take in another. It is hard to refuse when we know so well that the growth of the city of Kobe has outstripped its educational facilities, and what with the rising standard of education many girls are being disappointed at not being able to go on into higher schools. Our most pressing need in order to be able to accommodate the girls we have now next year is the gymnasium; not only for the gymnasium's sake, but because if we get the gymnasium, that will release for class-room the room in the academy building that now has to be used as dressing-room for the gymnastic classes. It made me very happy to hear that the American Board had granted $1500. from the Higher Educational Endowment Fund for helping to purchase the Muller land. Would they be willing to grant it instead for the building of the gymnasium? I think that with the Second Generation Fund and other funds that are at our disposal for building purposes we couldput the gymnasium up this year if that $1500. could be granted for the purpose.

I have received Mrs. Bennett's letter about Miss Miles, and it sounds most attractive. I do not see why she would not be a great success here if she were willing to come out for a term of say eight years. I would plan to organize the department with a Japanese to run the technical details, and I think it ought to work all right to have her as head teacher. I have talked with Miss Harrison about it,

especially in view of the fact that the Board of Managers had just asked you to ask her to stay another year and a half in order to allow a new teacher time for language study. Miss Harrison is willing to stay, but she would be glad to go back also, and do some more studying. Her reply to the suggestion of her staying was to the effect that that would make her pretty old to go on with her study. So I think she would concur readily with any plan that would release her at the end of the three years. The ideal thing would be to have Miss Miles and her overlap a month or so, so that the newcomer could see things in their usual running order and get used to them a little before plunging into full work. Miss Harrison's three years are upthe first of next February, but the end of the school year in March would be the natural time to make a change. If Miss Miles could come toward the end of the winter, that would be a good time to shift. If, however, it is much better for her to come in September or some other month, I am sure Miss Harrison would accommodate herself to the date willingly if she had fair notice. I shall try to write Miss Miles a letter of encouragement soon.

How I should like to tell you of all the encouraging things that happen these days! Many of our applicants are from splendid families of education and doing important work, and many of them come saying they want a Christian education for their daughter and they feel that they can trust this school, or something to that effect. The governor surprised us by coming in person to our commencement when he had sent only a rrepresentative to the government girls' school in town. It has never happened before since I came that a governor has thus honored us, tho Miss Searle says one did many years ago. He expressed considerable interest in the school and said he wanted to come some day and visit classes. He is a progressive man and friendly to foreigners. Of the twenty-seven graduates from the academy, eleven are staying on into the college course, and six are planning to go on with study in some other institution. It seems to me a most encouraging sign of the times that so large a proportion of them are planning something higher. It is an encouragement for developing our college course. Moreover, we have more applicants than we ever had before for our Special English class for government school students, the class that acts as a bridge between those schools and our college department. It seems as if we were really beginning now on a forward movement for higher education. The new union woman's college in Tokyo is really beginning this month. It has its government permission at last. It is bound to be a success, both because it has such splendid Japinese leaders, and because it has so many feeders, seventeen girls schools being included in the cooperating bodies. It is going to be a real challenge to us to go forward and do our best.

I see in the first part of my letter that I did not express what I meant to of gratitude for the ready response and sympathy that our presentation of the Muller house lot received from you all, while I can readily imagine that the difficulties and pressure you are meeting are more than we can know. May the divine strength you need be imparted every day is the prayer of

Yours in the glorious work,

Charlotte B. De Forest.

Folder

Mrs. Lee

April 4, 1910

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REC'D MAY 1 1918

Kobe College
神戸女學院

Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

April 4 1918

My dear Dr. Barton, —

This letter explains its own appeal. It will be such a happy thing if it can be granted!

I enclose an article written by request for this year's issue of "The Christian Movement in Japan." It is a companion piece to a similar article by a man on the problems of boy students. I don't know whether there is anything in it that you would care to quote for print, but if there is, it would be all right if it were credited as from "The Christian Movement."

We are greatly enjoying Mrs. Blaisdell; while the rest of the Deputation is continuing its rounds, she is resting with us.

Cordially yours,
Charlotte B. DeForest.

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RECD MAY 1 1918

For "The Christian Movement in Japan" for 1918.

SOME PROBLEMS OF HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS IN JAPAN

The Japanese high school girl shares with her adolescent sisters in all lands the struggling hopes and ambitions, the intensities of feeling, the growing pains of soul that characterize healthy youth. There are, however, certain conditions in her bringing-up and environment that give a special quality to the experiences of her unfolding womanhood. The main problems facing her, as seen in my limited experience, may be grouped under the three heads of vocational, religious, and social.

The vocational problem is relatively new to the Japanese girl. It did not use to be a question whether she was to be married soon or not, sewing and housekeeping were the inevitable preparation for the work of the future wife. Now, tho the expectation of marriage is hardly less universal than before, with the rising standard of education for women its consummation is not so imminent, and a conception of more general fitness for matrimony than that of mere housewifery is gaining ground and admitting of many new forms of training for young women. The girl of sixteen or seventeen, nearing the end of her high school course, has open to her, subject to family approval, a wealth of vocational opportunities unknown to the generation of her mother. If of a bright, alert mind, her teachers may encourage her to take examinations for some normal work: besides the two higher normal schools, there are schools offering to high school graduates normal courses in art, music, English, domestic science, literature, gymnastics, and commerce. The medical school for women has recently secured government recognition, and offers a four-year course to candidates for a medical license.

Kindergarten Bible training schools.

If the girl prefers immediate self-support to a period of study after graduation, there are openings in post-offices, and railroad and telephone offices, where many young women are employed. If she has a knowledge of English and lives in a port city, positions as clerk, business assistant or typewriter can often be gotten after a brief period of special training. Increasingly are people saying, "I want my daughter to have some means of livelihood. Tho she has no need now of making her own way in the world, one cannot tell what changes life may bring." Thus in the educational world emphasis is being laid on lines of study that provide a special training or lead to a certificate of efficiency in some one branch, and a student will take a primary teacher's certificate or a course in a commercial school even without an immediate intention of using it for purposes of livelihood.

The freedom of choice in her future work, however, is not yet hers in full measure. A conservative relative may block her path by harking back to the onna daigaku (the ancient "Great Learning for Women") ~~of the past~~; or a training fairly begun may be interrupted, regardless of the individual's disappointment, by the parents' acceptance for her of some seemingly specially propitious proposal of marriage. And here is revealed at once what is one of the chief points of struggle in the life of the young people of Japan - the question of finding the balance between the individualism that has surged in fro the West upon this generation, and the inherited and forceful doctrine of family control.

It is this doctrine that gives also to the religious problems of the young girl their special color. Doubtless religious problems come to non-Christian girls, but as problems met in contact with Christianity are probably the most severe, those of students in Christian schools may be taken as representative. If the girl is in a

home where the attitude toward religion is indifferent, she may be drawn into a Christian Sunday school when small, or sent to a mission girls' school if convenience so dictates; or even a family of strong Buddhist or Shinto convictions may for circumstantial reasons put a daughter in a Christian school. Then when she comes to face the question of personal surrender to God, the issue is sometimes obscured by an apparent conflict between the duties toward God and the duties toward her family. She wishes to give herself to God, but her family holds that she is not her own to give; the relatives reserve that right. "You may be baptized if you will be a Christian only till you have finished school," says the grandmother. Or a girl says,"My father said I might receive baptism; he thinks religion is good for us girls; but he is at sea now, and my uncle and my older brother think I had better wait awhile." The family opposition is sometimes due to the fear that a Christian name may be an obstacle to a desirable marriage. Opposition for this reason comes frequently when the girl is nearing graduation and the marriageable age; hence it is often easier to get permission for baptism when in the younger classes. Sometimes the opposition is due to the inconvenience of Christian practices like church-going and Sunday-keeping. But more often it is because of the Christian attitude toward ancestor worship and other practices of the long established religions. There are many practical problems to face. "May I burn incense when I go to the funeral of a Buddhist friend?" "My mother is a widow and an earnest Buddhist, and goes to perform ceremonies at the graves of our dead relatives. My brother laughs at such things and does not care for religion at all, so she has no one but me to go with her. I feel it is my duty to accompany her and be her comfort on these occasions. How can I become a professed Christian if I take part with my mother in these ceremonies?" Sometimes a Christian girl in a government school is expected to pay reverence to or worship at a shrine in the school grounds, and has to bear disfavor if her principles prevent her from doing the ordinary thing.

But perhaps the biggest question that confronts a Christian girl is when her family wishes her to marry a non-Christian man. Sometimes she yields from the habit that is almost second nature; sometimes she marries him to convert him ; in one case she yielded as choosing the lesser of two evils, the other evil being an inevitable split among the relatives and a break in the family harmony if the match could not be consummated. Sometimes she holds out in spite of pressure, until a Christian husband can be found for her.

The Sunday question is a difficult one for a girl or young woman unless her home is a positive Christian one that makes Sunday observance easy,- or at least, relatively so, considering that public and popular tendencies are all for making the day a social or a working day. She will have to resist the temptation to fill the day with visiting or being visited, with lessons in the tea ceremony and flower arrangement, and incidental functions or amusements. But harder still will she find it to make the day a constructive Christian power in her life and her little circle, and thus convince her non-Christian associates that her regard for it is rooted neither in laziness nor in superstition.

The problems I have grouped under the term "religious" have entrenched a little upon the "social". But here the latter term will be used to denote especially the problems arising in connection with a girl's relations to young men. The social life of women among themselves offers no peculiar problems; but the social intercourse of young men and young women is fraught with the perplexities that would naturally arise when the freer ideas of the West flow in upon an unprepared and conservative elder generation and a younger generation alive to a sense of its individual rights and eager to test its

own capabilities in ~~ed~~ every line. Many young people desire opportunities of acquaintance with those of the other sex, but the usual avenues of acquaintance in the West are largely closed here except the church, which has as yet a very limited sphere. The church, moreover, has had to be rather conservative in its stand; for the very freedom of meeting that it affords has been a reason for non-Christian mothers' disapproving of a daughter's attending Sunday school or church ~~service.~~ In most churches the men still sit on one side and the women on the other, and a mixed choir is ~~[illegible]~~ unusual; but Sunday school work, teachers' conferences, and church socials bring some of the young people together more or less. The two other agencies in America for the social life of young people, namely the school and the home, are largely unavailing here. Coeducation above the elementary school is practically unknown; and as for social life in the home, that is pointed out by Japanese themselves as a great desideratum in Japan today. The duty and privilege of chaperonage as providing for the young a safe laboratory course in social usage is not yet understood and practiced by those upon whom it would naturally fall. Thus the young people who desire acquaintance have no approved general method by which it may be brought about with the sanction of society; they are tempted to take refuge in clandestine correspondence or meetings, because society provides no open means for friendly intercourse. The emotional nature of a young girl growing into womanhood, checked along one of its more powerful lines of development, finds expression in "crushes" on some fellow-student, sentimental letter-writing to a schoolmate or teacher, or the reading of injurious novels of which there are a great many in Japan. This suppression of a vital instinct may account for some of the melancholy and discouragement among young people in Japan.

A problem hardly less serious, however, arises when opportunity for social intercourse is granted in the present inexperienced condition of the young. A girl ~~to~~ who has been trained to self-effacement before the men of the household, who has been taught to yield to them and to heed their every whim, has not the self-respect that gives balance to her social advances; and a man accustomed to being treated as a superior order of being, also lacks poise and perspective in his relations and is likely to descend to familiarity and its dangerous train of attendants. The growth of freedom in social intercourse must be accompanied by a corresponding growth in self-respect and social and moral ideals; and to teach the growing girl how to meet and shoulder her social responsibilites for this and future generations is one of the great opportunities of the present-day Christian educator.

It is a truism to say that the present is an age of transition. But the ~~special~~ problems of the Japanese high school girl as I see them ~~all~~ take their particular color from the fundamental fact that Japan is now at a stage of struggle between the old ideals of the family control of the individual, and the new ideal of the individual right to the development of his own personality. May it not be that Japan will find a solution for this problem in a combination of the two that we of the more radical West have failed as yet to attain?

Charlotte B. DeForest.

Kobe College,
April 1918.

Japan
C.B. Metford
1918

MAY 6 1918.
RECD JUN 27 1918

Kobe College
神戸女學院
Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

April 19 1918.

My dear Dr. Barton, —

After sending you a copy of my recent letter to Mrs. Lee about the status of the Muller house purchase, I realized that my suggestion that the money the American Board had appropriated for the purchase of that house be made available for the Gymnasium Fund, — that that suggestion could not come before you officially without mission action. So I laid it before our Executive Committee, and having their approval it has been sent to our mission Committee Ad Interim. If they approve the request, it will then be officially sent you by the secretary of the mission. I know you will feel it necessary to consider the matter very carefully before granting transfers of such very special funds. So I shall see the reasonableness of it if you feel you cannot grant it; but if you can, great will be the joy of realizing our long-felt need. It is possible the C.A.D. may ask for a cable reply. That would enable us to start the work before the rainy season, and perhaps have the fun of laying the cornerstone on May 29, when we are to observe Founder's Day.

If any extracts of this article would be of interest to the "Missionary Herald," please quote giving credit to the "Christian Movement in Japan."

Cordially yours, Charlotte B. DeForest.

MAY 8 1918
Kobe College
開學式月曜
Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

April 17 1918

Dear Dr Dutton —

After receiving your card of my last letter to Miss Ide about the matter of Miller home purchase, I realized that my suggestion that the money the Business Board had appropriated for the purchase of that house be made available for the Japanese teachers house was not a practical one. I hope you will not have gone to any trouble in the matter, and being the financial partner I am, it is my duty to inform you of my decision. I have not written to Miss Ide, as I have not been in Kobe since receiving your letter.

If you feel that the work before the training school is of such importance that it should be given priority over the Japanese teachers house, I shall be very glad to have you do so. Miss Ide and I will be very glad to do all we can to help you carry out the business side of the matter.

Yours sincerely,

Charlotte B. Ketler.

REC'D JUN 27 1918

Kobe College
神戸女学院

Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

May 25 1918.

Dr. J.L.Barton,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston.

My dear Dr. Barton:

At the annual meeting of the Japan Mission that closed in Arima yesterday the following vote was taken:

"That Dr. Rowland and Miss DeForest be appointed to write letters to Miss Elizabeth Ward and to the Board expressing the regret of the Mission that it seems inadvisable to request Miss Ward's return to Japan."

In conformity with this vote, Dr. Rowland and I have today sent the following letter to Miss Ward:

"Arima, Japan, May 15, 1918.

"Dear Miss Ward:

"We have just closed a nine-day mission meeting, historic for the presence of the American Board Deputation and the presentation of its views and suggestions on mission policy. Of these you will read in the Missionary Herald and Mission News. But just now the various committees appointed to write on various subjects are busy with their letters, and we too are writing you at the request of the mission. It has asked us to explain to you why it feels that it would be inadvisable for you to come back. It feels that the demands on body and soul here in our misson work are heavy, a strain on the nerves and the endurance of even the strongest of us. You have been physically handicapped from the start, and have fought a brave fight through two terms each of which has brought you to a low ebb of vitality; at the end of the second that vitality was so low that the accumulation of trying experiences in the Baikwa situation could not be successfully dealt with, demanding as it did full reserves of endurance and resourcefulness. We believe that somewhere in America, where the difficulties of adaptation are not so great as here, there will be work for you to accomplish more effectively and with better economy of strength and nerve. The closing of the door to you here must be, we believe, the opening of another door of service yonder,- a service for which the years here will have been, in God's providence, such preparation as He has Himself planned for you. May He make the way plain to you and bless you as you tread it!

"Yours fraternally,
(Signed) Charlotte B. DeForest.
" " George M. Rowland."

With the sending of this copy to you, we are discharging this sad duty.

Needless to say, we have enjoyed the Deputation more than we can tell. It has brought us the stimulus of new ideas, the strength of understanding and sympathy, the inspiration of new visions and possibilities. We pray that their return to you may be as much a blessing to the work as their coming to us has been.

Cordially yours,

Charlotte B. DeForest.

Kobe College
神戸女子学院

Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

May 25 1918.

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Boston.

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"Yours fraternally,

(Signed) Charlotte S. DeForest."

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Cordially yours,

Barton.

REC'D JUL 8 1918

58

Kobe College
神戸女学院

Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

May 30, 1918.

My dear Mrs Lee,-

Mission Meeting has come and gone, and it was one ofunusual length and inspiration on account of the presence of our deputation. I should like to stop and tell you various things about them and us, but must confine myself tonight to such business as pertained to Kobe College and requires your approval.

First, the nominations for the four Managers who should enter upon their term of service in September. The four whose term is expiring are renominated, namely, Mr. ALlchin, Miss Cozad, Mrs. Ibuka, and Mr. Stanford.

Second, new teachers# it was voted to ask you to finance the full time of a teacher from September. This is a substitute for the Board of Managers' request at their annual meeting in March for Y50. a month from September in view of the absence of Mrs. Davis and Miss Hoyt. We have since then begun our new school year, and we see that it will be extremely difficult to manage with only half time,- indeed impossible, as Miss Hoyt is now giving full time and Mrs. Davis' work of home-keeping, showing guests around, etc., must be taken on by some one who is already hard at work. We are ever so sorry to learn that there is no hope of its being Miss Harriet Lee who is to help us out. We are trying for Pauline Rowland, Dr. Rowland's daughter who is just released from her year in Doshisha,- I mean, she will be at the end of this term. The way the money stands is this# the $75. sent last fall for this purpose and which I supposed had lapsed is still out here, owing to a slip on the part of the treasurer who overlooked it because it was on a separate list from that on which most of the lapsible appropriations were; there is also $150. that has been sent for this first half-year, as W.B.M.I. continued sending, not knowing it was not being used. This gives us more than enough for this year from September to December, so the additional salary we are asking for is really for next year. As I said, we hope we can pick up the right person out here. But another big problem has arisen. The Woman's Evangelistic School, having tried in vain for its needed new teacher for so long, has given Miss Grace Stowe an insistent call, and we have felt that considering how difficult it is to find the right one for that school, we ought not to put any permanent hindrance in her way. She is willing to accept as it seems on the whole a wise thing. Therefore the mission voted to ask her to do so as soon as arrangements can be made for her work here at Kobe College. As far as we can see now, there is little chance of letting her go before Miss Field and Miss Husted are ready to come here (presumably two years foom now). But if there were an experienced or capable person whom we could get for a term of years at once, we might let her go sooner. Do you know Miss Fanny Greene, oldest daughter of our Dr. Greene? She was for a number of years teaching English in Tokyo, and very successfully, I believe. I am going to write her about whether she could come out for a term with us, and if you think well of the proposition, will you not write her too? Miss Searle suggested her, and thinks that as she went home to be with her youngest brother who died last winter, she may be ready to come back to Japan now. Her address is Old Dublin Road, Peterboro, New Hampshire. (I should have said above that Miss Hoyt's full work now does not include any science, as her Japanese successor in that department has been on hand since April. She is teaching only English subjects now; the increased number of classes and electives has filled the American staff up very full.)

Third, estimates for 1919, which were passed just as the Managers had drawn them up, asking for Y13,620. ($6810. not considering loss by exchange) This is so large an additional grant that we hope to modify it materially when we shall have made out our schedule for the raise of tuitions from some given date. I ought to be able to write you of that by the end of this term.

Yesterday we celebrated Founder's Day here. The Alumnae had a bazaar for the benefit of the Endowment Fund, and we gave a Maypole dance,- the students did, I mean. It was the first ever given in Kobe and attracted a big crowd,- about a thousand people. Results are not yet in.

Very sincerely yours,

Charlotte B. De Forest.

RECD JUL 8 1918

Kobe College
神戸女学院

Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

May 20, 1918.

My dear Mrs. Lee,-

Mission Meeting has come and gone, and it was one of unusual length and inspiration on account of the presence of our deputation. I should like to stop and tell you various things about them and us, but must confine myself tonight to such business as pertained to Kobe College and requires your approval.

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Very sincerely yours,

Charlotte D. Dearing

REC'D JUL 8 1918

Kobe College
神戸女学院

Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

59

May 30, 1918.

My dear Dr. Barton.-

I am so interested in our recent mission vote asking the American Board to take a unit in the new Woman's Christian College of Japan that I want to write a line to you unofficially about it.

Of course the question was at once asked: What relation will this new institution have with Kobe College, and will our cooperating in it make any difference to Kobe College? It seems to me that the starting of this new institution is a challenge to Kobe College to perfect itself and be worthy of its name, and that therefore we shall need greater resources in the future than in the past; but to argue that our asking the Board to contribute $700. a year to the new college will necessarily deprive Kobe College of that amount and therefore weaken us, seemed to me a false argument. We hoped it would be possible for the Board to secure the money needed for its cooperation in the union college as a special gift, and thus not need to divert any of its usual funds. But even if that were not the case, provided Kobe College did not have to be actually weakened by the process, it seems to me we have much to gain by being definitely linked up with the new institution. It will enable us to exchange ideas in a frank and friendly way if our mission has a representative on their board of trustees; and we might be able even to arrange for a mutual transfer of pupils in certain cases. At any rate, we could be an openly acknowledged feeder to their graduate department, to which we have nothing at all corresponding.

I feel, and so does the mission, as witnessed by its vote to "approve the development of Kobe College in all its departments", that there is room for a Christian college for women in this part of the country as well as in Tokyo. It means a heavy expense to carry Kobe College as a mission institution, unless it can get an endowment. If it could be made a union institution, the financial burden would be more easily provided for. The only boards having girls' schools in this neighborhood that are not cooperating with the Tokyo college are the S.P.G., the C.M.S., and the Southern Methodists. The Episcopalians are not cooperating even in Tokyo, so they would probably be out of the question here. That leaves only the So. Methodists, so that a truly union college would be out of the question until the boards in America come to feel the need of two in Japan. Do you think that time is likely to come in many years? The other possibility would be union with Doshisha Girls' School in its higher department, and Miss Denton is apparently opposed to any such move. That fact would make it very difficult to make any negotiations. Moreover at present our course and theirs and our methods and theirs are so different that there seems to be room for each to develop along its own lines. As for me, I should welcome any auspices that would combine to make and keep the higher department of the institution a strong Christian cultural college.

It was a great inspiration to have Dr. Blaisdell here to consult on all sorts of problems, little and large, that are connected with the life and ideals of the college. This deputation was a huge success, and we are grateful for the inspiration that up and boldly asked for one!

Very sincerely yours,

Charlotte B. DeForest.

RECD JUL 8 1918

Kobe College
神戸女学院

Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

May 30, 1918.

54

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Very sincerely yours,

Charlotte B. Ketchel

May 30, 1918

RECD JUL 8 1918

Kobe College

50

Kobe College
神戸女学院

Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

June 3, 1918.

My dear Dr. Barton,-

Once more I tap my typewriter to explain why we seem to have such a steady stream of requests to send you! This one is the Kobe College request for a grant next year of one thousand dollars from the Higher Educational Fund of the American Board.

This presumptuous request was incited by the fact that Doshisha has that amount. I cannot go into the relative merits of Doshisha and ourselves with reference to that fund, but I can state that the grant we have hitherto had has been the biggest kind of bonanza. With it we have helped send teachers away for further study, as Mr. Yokogawa to America and Miss Nagamatsu to Tokyo; also we have helped a graduate, Miss Aono, in her year of study in America. With it we have been enabled to meet emergency demands, such as for much-needed apparatus, or for substitute teachers in case of sickness - at least, I think we once used it for such an emergency. It has tided us this year over the necessity of raising our teachers' salaries ten percent on account of the high cost of living; next year we shall have the tuitions raised so as to be able to meet the higher salaries, if possible, without recourse to this fund, which we intend to keep in accordance with what we understand to be your intention with regard to it, for other purposes than those of regular current expenses.

The special needs that can be foreseen in the next two or three years are as follows:

The need for new science equipment. Hitherto our laboratory work in science has been confined to the college department, and our equipment for it has provided only for the very small classes that we generally have in college science work. But now the nation is laying a new emphasis on science work. The principals of government girls' high schools in Japan, at their official conference last fall, discussed how women could be trained to a more scientific attitude of mind, and how the teaching of science could be made more effective toward this end. The government is adding extensively to the equipment for science work in its schools. Several girls' high schools that I have visited within the last three years have made a start much ahead of our present condition with reference to introducing simple experiments done by the students themselves. For several years we have been unfortunate in our teacher of the physical sciences in the academy; the personnel has been irregular and unsatisfactory, but now we have a well qualified university man whom we hope to be able to give financial leeway in his plans for perfecting the department.

Gymnastic apparatus. With (we hope) the completion of a spacious gymnasium in the near future, further equipment to stimulate physical culture is desired. Having a college department of four years in addition to the ordinary girls' high school, we need a much greater variety of apparatus than the ordinary girls' school. We have an enthusiastic and capable teacher, and pupils too who are eager for the work. Physical culture is also much emphasized by Japanese educators at the present time.

Music equipment. So great has the increasing demand been for piano lessons and opportunity for practice that we have had to buy at least one new piano every recent year. We very much need a grand piano in our chapel, as we have no instrument in the school fit for a chapel concert. The Alumnae teaching in our music department have felt this so keenly that they have started a fund for it by getting up some concerts; but it will take many years at the present rate, and some help from the Higher Educational Fund might make it possible for us to avail ourselves of some sudden opportunity of purchase.

Special study elsewhere for promising teachers or students. This, I think, explains itself. The opportunity and the person are not always available, but when they are, it is a chance to be seized with avidity.

We need too an office typewriter, campus telephones, and practice typewriters for our teaching course. -But this is enough to show why we have made the request.

Very sincerely yours,

Charlotte B. De Forest.

RECD JUL 8 1918

Kobe College
神戸女子学院
Office of the Principal
Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

June 3, 1918.

My dear Dr. Barton,-

Once more I tap my typewriter to explain why we seem to have such a steady stream of requests to send you! This one is the Kobe College request for a grant next year of one thousand dollars from the Higher Educational Fund of the American Board.

This presumptuous request was inspired by the fact that Doshisha has that amount. I cannot go into the relative merits of Doshisha and ourselves with reference to that fund, but I can state that the grant we have bitherto had has been the biggest kind of bonanza. With it we have helped send teachers away for further study, as Mr. Yokogawa to America and Miss Hanamatsu to Tokyo; also we have helped a graduate, Miss Ando, in her year of study in America. With it we have been enabled to meet emergency demands, such as for much-needed apparatus, or for substitute teachers in case of sickness.

This year over the necessity of raising our teachers' salaries ten percent on account of the high cost of living; next year we shall have the tuitions raised so as to be able to meet the higher salaries, if possible; without recourse to this fund, which we intend to keep in accordance with what we understand to be your intention with regard to it, for other purposes than those of regular current expenses.

The special needs that can be foreseen in the next two or three years are as follows:

The need for new science equipment. Hitherto our laboratory work in science has been confined to the college department, and our equipment for it has provided only for the very small classes that we generally have in college science work. The Ministry of Education is laying a new emphasis on science work. The Government girls' high school in Osaka, at their official conference last fall, discussed how women could be trained in a more scientific attitude of mind, and how the teaching of science could be made more effective toward this end. The government is adding extensively to the equipment for science work in its schools. Several girls' high schools that I have visited within the last three years have made a start much ahead of our present condition with reference to introducing simple experiments done by the students themselves. For several years we have been unfortunate in our teacher of the physical science in the academy; the personnel has been irregular and unsatisfactory, but now we have a well qualified university man whom we hope to be able to give financial leeway in his plans for permanent work.

Gymnastic apparatus. With (we hope) the completion of a new gymnasium in the near future, further equipment to stimulate physical culture is desired. Having a college department of four years in addition to the ordinary girls' high school, we need a much greater variety of apparatus than the ordinary girls' school. We have an athletic and capable teacher, and pupils too who are eager for the work. Physical culture is also much emphasized by Japanese educators at the present time.

Music equipment. So great has the increasing demand been for piano lessons and opportunity for practice that we have had to buy at least one new piano every recent year. We very much need a grand piano in our chapel, as we have no instrument in the school fit for a chapel concert. The Alumnae teaching in our music department have felt this so keenly that they have started a fund for it by getting up some concerts; but it will take many years at the present rate, and some help from the Higher Educational Fund might make it possible for us to avail ourselves of some sudden opportunity of purchase.

Special study elsewhere for practical teachers or students. This I think, explains itself. The opportunity and the person are not always available, but when they are, it is a chance to be seized with avidity.

We need too an office typewriter, campus telephones, and practice typewriters for our teaching course. -But this is enough to show why we have made the request.

Very sincerely yours,

Charlotte D. Ketchum.

50

Kobe College

June 3, 1918

RECD JUL 8 1918

52

Kobe College
院學女戸神

Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

June 3, 1918.

Dear Dr. Barton.-

I have been reminded that I was to have written you officially after all, about the matter of cooperating with the new union college for women. So, feeling my other letter at least insufficient, if not digressive, I start over again.

The Congregational body is the only large body outside of the Episcopalians that is not cooperating in this institution. Those who have responsibility in that institution feel very desirous of the sympathy and support of the Congregational body; moreover, even if we have no mission educational work in the vicinity of Tokyo, we have large Kumiai interests up there, and Kumiai girls are sure to go there - in fact, one of our this year's graduates has gone there already. Moreover, we are helping the Kumiai body in the Christian girls' school in Maebashi, which is not far from Tokyo, so that we cannot say that we have no educational interests in that vicinity.

The basis of cooperation, as you doubtless know, is that of an initial contribution of $5000.00 and an annual contribution of $700.00 for each school of secondary grade conducted by the contributing mission or board, and for which the woman's college could be considered as supplying the higher department. On that basis we should be entitled to contribute annually two units, as we have an academy here at Kobe and a girls' school at Matsuyama. For either one or two units we should be entitled to send one trustee to that school board, and thus should be in touch with its problems, its methods and its development. The mission seemed to feel that taking this on as a new piece of work at just this present difficult time, it could hardly ask the Board to do more than the minimum thing by which it might show its sympathy and get representation on the board of trustees. That minimum is the annual payment of $700. The initial contribution of $5000. did not seem to be absolutely required, though very desirable. (I should have said at the beginning that Dr. Reischauer, the foreign executive secretary of the institution, was so interested in having the matter put before our mission that he offered to take the time out of his busy life to come all the way from Tokyo to Arima for a half-hour's opportunity to present the case; and it was most interesting to hear the details of the start and its success Dr. Reischauer says that they will soon have some English printed matter to send out, and if I get some, I will try to see that you do too.) Of course the mission vote to ask the American Board to contribute one unit to this cause does not in the least militate against your contributing one $5000. deposit also. I think the mission would only rejoice if that could be done by some special outside gift for the purpose. But it did not feel that it could ask it at present. I believe the mission vote was, however, to ask for at least one unit. You can verify that point, by the official wording in the record. In view of my other letter, it would be a bit superfluous for me to add that I sincerely hope this will be possible!

Cordially yours,

Charlotte B. DeForest

June 1918.

Miss Dr. Tor

Woman's College

52.

RECD AUG 5 1918

62

Kobe College
神戸女学院

Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

(Copy sent to Dr. Barton)

July 8, 1918.

My dear Mrs. Lee,-

It has been hard for our depleted mission to part with another worker, and one so earnest and successful as Miss Wainwright was. But those last weeks involved such weakness and suffering that at the end we could but be grateful for the release. The funeral, conducted by Dr. Pettee at the Woman's Evangelistic School, was an informal, but beautiful and impressive one. May there be many to take up the work she has laid down! We are glad indeed that the Morans go to Okayama th s fall to help Miss Adams carry the heavy station burdens.

At the last Executive Committee meeting of our Board ou Managers, it was voted to raise the tuition forty sen a month from September. This action was anticipated before when we voted in the spring to raise our teachers salaries ten percent. We think this action will bring us through this year all right. We considered carefully whether it would not enable us to reduce the estimates that we have asked for 1919. The argument lies as follows:

Probably this raise will bring us in Y2400. more income in 1919 than we have this year. But our probable expenditure will be as much greater if we respond to the need of the school and of the times by (1) another ten percent raise of salaries (living has gone up probably without doubt fifty percent since the war; Doshisha has been considering, I hear unofficially, a raise of thirty percent for its faculty; the government schools are agitating an increase, and if this is gotten, it will bring much pressure to bear on us, difficult as it already is to secure and keep good teachers), andby (2) procuring another high-priced teacher , probably the head of the academy department whom we have been looking for in vain for some months. The ten percent raise means Y1440. additional; the high-priced teacher, Y1000., which you see eats up the extra. So the Managers considered it unadvisable to lower the estimates. I am sorry indeed that it is so, because I had hoped we might be able to reduce what must seem a great burden to you at this time. But we feel bound to present to you what we think the best interests of the school demand; and then if it is impossible to have that met, we will do what we can to keep the institution along with what we can have.

We have been hard at work this term on the plans for re-organizing our college department so as to be able to get the Japanese name for a college or university(the distinction has not been made out here yet in institutions for women - probably because there is nothing of university grade for women). If we succeed in getting the right to use this name from the Educational Department, we believe it will mean a great deal to the progress of the school.

The latest development in the moving-out question is that the Alumnae say that if we find the right land they will advance the money to buy it from their endowment fund - so that begins to look like business and puts us on our mettle. Perhaps I should not have stated it quite so broadly. The fact is that there is a large tract for sale outside of Akashi, the next real town west of Kobe, for ¥16,000., and the Alumnae say if we decide that that is the right place, they will advance money for its purchase. Mr. Allchin as president of our Board of Managers, and I are going out to look at it tomorrow.

As for an English teacher in Miss Hoyt's place, the Managers have invited Miss Clara Eastlake, just finishing a term at Baikwa Jo Gakko, to come here from September, and if she accepts, we shall be tided over for immediate needs , altho no nearer to being able to release Miss Grace Stowe. Miss Eastlake is a Eurasian and twenty-two years old.

I enclose - no, I don't either, as it won't be ready, I fear, for this mail! Now don't you wonder what it was!

Wishing you and all the Board force a happy, and upbuilding summer,

Cordially yours,.

Charlotte B. DeForest.

REC'D AUG 5 1918

(Copy sent to Dr. Barton)

Kobe College
神戸女学院

Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

July 8, 1918.

My dear Mrs. Lee:-

It has been hard for our depleted mission to part with another worker, and one so earnest and successful as Miss Wainwright was. But those last weeks involved such weakness and suffering that at the end we could but be grateful for the release. The funeral, conducted by Dr. Pettee at the Woman's Evangelistic School, was an informal, but beautiful and impressive one. May there be many to take up the work she has laid down! We are glad to hear that the Morans go to Okayama in a fall to help Miss Ada [illegible] nearby station burdens.

At the last Executive Committee meeting of our Board on Managers, it was voted to raise the tuition forty yen a month from September. This action was anticipated before we [illegible] to raise our teachers' salaries ten per cent. We think this action will [illegible] a strong [illegible] all right. [illegible] carefully whether it would be [illegible] the outlines that we have [illegible] young, more [illegible] than we have [illegible] Probably this raise will [illegible] greater if we respond to the need of the school as a [illegible] another [illegible] doubtful [illegible] unofficial [illegible] Kobe College [illegible] universally [illegible] b women [illegible] If we succeed in getting the right to use this name from the Educational Department, we believe [illegible] to the success of the school.

The latest development in the moving-out question is that the Association from their endowment fund - so that being in look like [illegible] our motive. Perhaps I should not have stated it quite so broadly. The fact is that there is a [illegible] of Kobe, [illegible] 15,000, and the Alumnae say if we decide that that is the right place, they will advance money for its purchase. Mr. Aitchin as president of our Board of Managers, and I are going out to look at it tomorrow.

As for my English teacher, that friendship a turn at Baiwa Jo Gakko, to open here from September, and if she accepts, we shall be tided over for immediate needs, altho no nearer to being able to release Miss Grace Stowe. Miss Eastlake is a Dorcas and twenty-two years old.

I enclose - no, I don't either, as it won't be ready. I lose. I'm this still! How don't you wonder what it was!

Within you and all the Board force a happy, and [illegible]

Sincerely. Cordially yours,

Charlotte D. Betsuer.

July 8, 1918.

REC'D AUG 14 1918

63

Kobe College (Copy sent to Mrs. Lee of W.B.M.I.) Hieizan, Japan.
神戸女学院

Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

July 19 1918.

My dear Dr. Barton,-

The statistics I am sending you this year are those for a complete school year, from April to April.- I having availed myself of Mr. Bell's permission to use the nearest full year that was most convenient for our educational statistics.

However, I confess that for the financial statement we have had not permission to send you anything but from July to July, yet we are sending it for the last calendar year from force of circumstances, and we hope to be forgiven and found useful just the same. The reason for this presumption on our part was the practical impossibility of Miss Hoyt's preparing the separate statement of July- to-July accounts on the eve of her starting to America. So she and Miss Grace Stowe, her successor in the treasury, prepared the enclosed. Miss Hoyt has had it in mind for some time to write and ask if the Board would not permit regularly the substitution of the calendar year for this other in this financial statement. The mission requires the calendar year, and it would save several days of hard work in the hot season at the close of a tired term with all the summer repair work to face, if the treasurer might substitute the accuonts as they have been made out for the mission. The Japanese government has a still different year for which it wants statements,- the Japanese school year ending in March. But on presentation of our difficulties, it has consented to accept the calendar year statement.

As you will see from the enclosed statement, the accounts are now on a very complete and business-like basis. The auditors are recommending the Board of Managers to require only one audit a year, thus abolishing the semi-annual one at the end of June. That is incidentally another reason for asking you to accept the December summary, which will be the fully authenticated one with the approval and seal of the auditors.

Miss Hoyt will present her case in person when she goes to the Rooms. (I hope she won't get there before this belated letter!) As apology for my lateness in forwarding her material with my added statistics, I can say that I have been unusually busy since school closd with trying to fill the vacancies on our faculty from September, and with supervising the revision of our college reconstruction scheme for the "daigakubu" recognition that we hope will bring our college department more before the public eye and promote its development. I have also been outside of Kobe inspecting land that our Alumnae were willing to purchase for the school if we thought it the right place to move to. But both Mr. Allchin and I, and others who saw the place, thought it too far away from Kobe and too inaccessible for day-scholars, and hence we have given up that particular piece of land (near Akashi, west of Kobe.)

I hope Mr. Bell is back safe, and has given a good account of our Japan Mission! We will give a good account of him and the Deputation, anyway. They certainly were very helpful and stimulating. I go to Karuizawa in ten days to a meeting of that "Committee of Six" that was appointed as one result ou tehir visit.

By the way, no answer of any kind has reached me about our Managers' request, backed by C.A.I., for a transfer of $1500. to our Gymnasium Fund. I believe the letter went on April 20, and asked for a cable reply, so it looks as if there had been some miscarriage of the mails. And our gymnasium, alas, is not being built.

And now this must go to the mail.

Cordially yours,

Charlotte B. De Forest.

July 19, 1915.

Kobe

REC'D DEC 24 1918

Kobe College, Kobe, Japan.
Nov. 29,1918.

My dear Mr. Bell,-

When I wrote you yesterday, it slipped my mind that there was somethin I had been wanting to express an opinion about, just as one member of the mission. That is the question of our having a business expert out here to run our mission finances. It seems to some of us at Kobe College,- all of us, I think,- that this might prove the solution of the problem about how we can let Miss Grace Stowe go to the Bible School. If such an officer of the mission could be located here in Kobe,- and where would be a better place?- so that he could have general charge of our finances, with a trained Japanese accountant to do the clerical work, we could get along all right. Of course even now the treasurer of the mission is nominally the treasurer of Kobe College, but that means he disburses to us the Board moneys, while the local treasurer does all the work, excepting having charge of the invested funds.

Another part of Grace Stowe's work that will have to be provided for is the charge of the repairs and grounds, which involve no small financial outlay in this institution. Now the Committee of Six, as you will see by their report, have recommended a large extension of the Building Committee's work and responsibility, although they have excluded from its sphere such institutions as have Boards of Managers to look after them. But as the said business expert would doubtless be both a member of our Board of Managers and a member of the Building Committee, he could further take the responsibility of all large expenditures on our campus if he had an efficient Japanese carpenter or similar employee under him. We have a man in mind now, whom we employ frequently for separate jobs, who would be excellent for this. The work of a trained accountant and the work of a head carpenter to be employed as superintendent of grounds and buildings are both places where the time of a missionary might be saved, but Japanese in each of those positions would have to be well paid,- probably their joint salaries would equal that of a missionary, whereas we should not be able to get along with one less person on our staff on that account, as that work does not now take one full person's time. (Perhaps it should, and it doubtless will more and more nearly do so as the institution grows.) So this question, like so many others, seems to come down to a financial one. During this war period, with the very inflated prices of labor and the high gains in commercial positions, I doubt if it would have been possible for us to secure a trained accountant for any ordinary salary. But no knowing how circumstances may change in a year or two.

I find that the ink on my top copy is so faint that I will be kind and send you one of the under copies. I am also sending one to Mrs. Lee.

Very sincerely yours,

Charlotte B. De Forest.

Nov. 29, 1918.

REC'D DEC 24 1918

Kobe College
神戸女学院

Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

Nov. 28, 1918.

My dear Mr. Bell,-

As secretary of the Committee of Six, I am sending you a number of copies of our report, for use in the Cabinet. I am sending to Treasurer Wiggin separately, as we specially desire his comments and suggestions on the parts of the Addenda that bear on finances. But what we are asking of him in a particular way we ask of the others in a universal way. Our aim in printing sections of the American Board Handbook with interpretations has been to get the subject matter before the mission for thought and clarification, and we hope that the Board will send us its statement of agreement or disagreement on every subject interpreted. Our purpose is that the mission may understand more perfectly the Board's positions, and may therefore be able to carry out better what it knows to be the will of the Board. We hope our work, both in the report and in the compilation of material for reference, will meet the full approval of the Board. Where it does not, we hope for as frank a statement from your side as we have made on ours.

Miss Searle and I are sending you our latest photographs, because we had to have them taken for our Alumnae - I mean, a pamphlet that our Alumnae are printing to help boost the endowment fund they are raising.

There is a question that has been on my mind somewhat this fall, about Sunday observance. We have had at least two groups of North China missionaries going on from Kobe by rail, who have started out from here on Sunday morning. Of course the way I happened to notice it especially was that some members of the party were staying at the college, and it is a dormitory rule here that people neither arrive nor depart on Sunday. We told these friends they were welcome to stay over Sunday, of course, but in each case they felt pressed for time, and they also felt that (since some of them were staying at a hotel) they were costing the Board heavily for every extra day en route. I have for some time suspected that our Sunday rules were a good deal stricter than the general Christian conscience of America would require, but I should like to know if the Board feels as some of these missionaries did,- that it would rather have them travel on Sunday than cost the Board the money of staying where they were. Of course there were doubtless other complicating circumstances, but in a simple case of finances, how would you decide for the American Board?

We are getting suggestions every now and then of possible sites for the college outside of the city, but we don't feel as if anything were doing with no money in sight unless we sell this place for a good round sum. As for influenza, we had to close school twice on account of the large number of absences, and we lost one pupil by death from it. I don't know how many deaths there have been in families connected with the school, and among the Alumnae,- quite a large number. I wonder if you remember the Ono sisters in the college department when you were here. The rosy-faced one has died recently. We are thinking of running school well into July for the sake of charging another month's tuition and thus increasing the income of the school. The loss by exchange strikes the school income hard, and government employees are having their salaries raised so much for the hard times that our teachers really ought to be raised another ten percent besides the raise we gave them last spring. - But I did not mean to touch financial questions when I started out.

A happy New Year, if this gets to you not too late to enter a good wish to you and your family, and to the good old American Board! I have just heard of the Board's debt - I am so sorry for the extra burden you have to carry for that these days.

Cordially yours,

Charlotte B. DeForest.

Kobe

Kobe College
神戸女学院

Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 3-chome, Kobe.

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Kobe

Kobe College
神戸女学院

Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 3-chome, Kobe.

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D APR 9 1919

KOBE COLLEGE BOARD OF MANAGERS
ANNUAL MEETING, March 8, 1919.

1. Election of Chairman.
2. Report of the Secretary.
3. Treasurer"s and Auditors' Report.
   a. Recommendation of Auditors to abolish the July audit.
4. Supplementary Report of the Principal.
5. Questions of Removal and Union.
6. Finances.
   a. The Gymnasium. Funds on hand: Y2001.66 (Second Generation etc.)
      2177.52 (Building Fund)

      4179.18 Sum
      974.15 Holbrook-Stone Memorial.
   b. Salary Raises, and Alumnae Request for an all-round raise of 15% if possible, at least 10%.
   c. The Year's Budget.
      Question of need of Managers' ratification of readjustments in budget at end of year.
   d. Question of increasing tuitions by extending spring term into July.
   e. New Teachers: Miss Masuda, Domestic Science.
      Mrs. Ikeuchi, Sewing.
      Professor Iizuka, English Normal Course.
      Mrs. Gensen, English and German.

   f. Higher Educational Endowment Fund, now Y963.56.

Microscope for Biology,	100.
Physics & Chemistry Apparatus,	300.
Psychology Apparatus,	50.
Gymnastic Apparatus & Books,	250.
Reconstruction of academy students' waiting-room for a recitation room,	300.
	960.

   g. Needed: Lecture Fund.
      Annual Reserve for a Gifts and Grants Fund.
      Money to secure a few hours of Mrs. Outerbridge.
7. Resignations: Miss Nishi, Miss Hasegawa, Mrs. Emanuels.
   Expiration of Miss Harrison's term.

8. Ratification of Faculty Actions to postpone the beginning of algebra in the fourth year of the academy, and to introduce the soroban in the first three years in connection with arithmetic.
   Invitation of faculty to the Managers to visit the school.
9. Elections: President, Secretary, Executive committee, Auditors.
   Present Membership:
   To Sept. 1919, Messrs. Harada, Learned, Muramatsu, Mrs. Pedley.
   1920, Mrssrs. Cobb, Dunning, Mrs. Nishikawa, Mrs. Smith
   1921, Miss Cozad, Mrs. Ibuka, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Stanford.

Yale College [illegible]

March 8, 1919

C. B. De Forest.

ACTION TAKEN AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

KOBE COLLEGE BOARD OF MANAGERS, March 8,1919.

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1. Voted to approve the recommendation of the Auditors that the accounts be audited in January for the preceding year. (This vote removes the necessity of a half-yearly audit.)

2. Voted to adopt the following by-law: "The principal and the Treasurer have power to readjust the expenditures within the limits of the appropriations; but diversion of funds to other objects should have the sanction of the Executive Committee." (There had never been any specification with regard to freedom of readjustments within the budget.)

3. The question of a possibility of securing union with the Southern Methodists in the college department was seen from Miss Gaines's letter and Mrs. Roy Smith's opinion to be so far off that it was felt better to ignore such a possibility in the making of plans for expansion. The permission to use the name of "daigakubu" committed us, it was felt, to a policy of expansion; but that the price of land in the city, even if available and adjacent, was prohibitive of the purchase of a sufficient quantity. Hence for the first time the Board put itself on record as distinctly choosing removal by the following vote:

"Whereas in the opinion of this Board the time has come when definite plans should be made for securing land for the future removal of the institution, we instruct the Executive Committee to find out about further possibilities of land outside the city and report to the next meeting."

The emphasis here on the securing of land is due to the fact that land values in the suburbs are rising fast. Mrs. Smith quoted the Southern Methodist Bishop MacMurray as saying that if Kwansei Gakuin would only buy land outside the city as an investment, it could sell it in a few years and make enough for an endowment; and that he would be willing to go back to America and borrow the money for that investment. The Board of Managers felt that time is money in the matter of buying land now. The general opinion was that it would be both undesirable and uneconomical to separate the academy plant from that of the college at the present time, so the talk was on the basis of both departments moving out together.

4. It was voted to urge Miss Harrison to remain another year (till summer of ~~1919~~ 1920) if the W.B.M.I. does not send out a substitute term teacher of music; and to ask the Mission Committee Ad Interim to request the American Red Cross to release Miss Field from further service in Siberia (so that she may return to her language study).

5. The need for increased income had brought up the question of running the spring term of the academy into July and taking an extra month's tuition. The faculty, however, had so little enthusiasm for the idea, and a minority of the pupils' parents had such good reasons for opposing it, that the Board of Managers was unwilling to vote the extension into July for this year at any rate, and postponed further consideration of the question till May.

6. Voted to hold another meeting of the Board on May 10 to consider the estimates for 1920.

7. The following officers were elected: President, Rev. J.C.Holmes; Secretary, Miss DeForest; Executive Com., Miss Cozad, Mr. Muramatsu, Mrs. Nishikawa; Auditors, Mr. Stanford, Mr. Kakujiro Harada.

C.B. DEForest, Sec.

Bd. Managers Kobe College

Nov. 8, 1919.

C. B. DeForest.

To Mrs. Lee. Copies sent to Dr. Barton and Mrs. Moses Smith.

(The first page was more technical, so I omit it.)

Kobe College
神月女學院
Office of the Principal
宮長院
Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.
山本通四丁目

2 2

March 18 1919.

The report that your sub-committee on Kobe College presented to your Executive Committee, needless to say, interested us deeply. In the meantime, you have received my annual report, in which I discussed the question of site as thoroughly as I could. What I there recommended was what I thought the ideal thing to do, regardless of money. But I realize that money cannot be disregarded. And so I feel now, with the Board of Managers as reported on the adjoining sheet, that the college and academy plants can wisely be kept together. But on this present plot there will not be room for both much longer. If we fill all available nooks with buildings three stories high, we limit light and air and exercise ground instead of increasing it as we should do if our numbers increase. Especially with this new hope of a physical training normal course (for which see the enclosed Second Generation Bulletin, recording the action of the Board of Managers on the question of the Gymnasium), do we want to secure ample grou for health culture. As for securing that ground in the city near us, we can do it, I presume, with the expenditure of money that would secure us ten times as much outside. When we proposed last year to purchase a small adjoining piece of land, it was found that the price, Y100. for 36 square feet, was higher than the best residence districts in Chicago. It will not be any cheaper now, I judge, and the lot is not large. As to remaining in the city, and using for part of our plant other land now in possession of the mission, the trouble there is that none of these pieces of land are big enough for one department, and they are all scattered just enough to make it very uneconomical of time to try to use the same faculty. We have done enough by way of trial in arranging that some of our teachers should give courses at the Evangelistic School, or that their pupils should come over here for something, to know how hard it is to do anything satisfactory at a distance of at least three blocks between classes. This inconvenience, however, would not be so much felt if it were dormitories and American teachers' residence that were somewhere else. The only difficulty there worth mentioning would be the use of the library and Music Building at night. But that could be managed by going back and forth in chaperoned groups.

With this question of site, however, so doubtful, the Board of Managers did not think it wise to build the Domestic Science wing at present. There is nothing particular to precipitate the urgency of that building for this year or next. But not so with the Gymnasium. That was vital. And as we probably shall not actually move, even if we decided to do so, for two or three or more years, it was felt that the Gymnasium should be put up at once. It will be an apology for a gymnasium, but it can at least be moved and the lumber used again when we rebuild outside. And the gymnasium is used by every regular student in school, as nothing else but the chapel is. Hence its imperativeness,- besides the joyful fact of the general increase in interest and knowledge concerning health. The Second Generation Bulletin that I enclose will tell you something good about our state of progress. But please keep the Domestic Science Building money over there for the present, and in the meantime we hope the rate of exchange will continue to improve!

One of the main questions on our Managers' program was that of teachers salaries. The Alumnae Association sent the Managers their regret that the plans they had thought of for giving the teachers bonuses during these hard times had failed, but they asked the Managers to find some way to raised salaries 15%, or if that was impossible, at least 10%. In some government schools and for most government offidals the grants for those on salaries of less than one hundred yen has been 40% since these hard times. We raised 10% last April, and this April the same, for we could not well risk the 15% they asked for. As it is, you see from the enclosed+ list of teachers salary estimates that we threaten to overrun our budget in this item Y1235.00. But we felt it was the least we could do. I talked the other day with one of

+ Not enclosed with this copy.

Kobe College
關學女戸神

Office of the Principal
室 長 校

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.
目 7 四 通 本 山

Kobe College
神戸女學院
Office of the Principal
宮長院

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.
山本通四丁目

Address for the Ending of the Kobe College Annual Report for 1918

.....1919.

Methodist missionaries of the Kwansei Gakuin, the big boys' school here, and he said that they raised their teachers 10% last April, and then in September gave a monthly war bonus of 20% additional to their salaries, thus risking some thousands of yen debt on the faith that their Board would back them up. They felt they had to do it not to lose their men. And he added, "Our Christian schools may not be equal in equipment to the government schools, but the one thing we must not lag behind in is the quality of our teachers." I am further told that the normal school near here is troubled for lack of applicants because the teaching profession is so poorly paid that men are going into business or technical schools instead. There is universal difficulty in securing good teachers. So we risked that overdrawal on our budget, believing that we might be able to make it up in part from increased fees above our estimate, and relying on the Higher Educational Endowment Fund if there was no other way to meet the deficit. Our Managers hold another full Board meeting on May 10 to discuss finances, and then we shall know better what this year's income from fees is to be. Just now the prospects are very bright. There is already a satisfactory beginning of applications for our college-feeding Special English Course, and also for the college itself; while the first year academy, in which we can take only sixty, has already (March 18) reached about one hundred and forty applications, and the lists are open for another week. This is unprecented.

I must say for our teachers, however, that they show a splendid loyalty to the school. Not one has breathed a hint of leaving for financial reasons. They rejoiced with us when they heard we had had a raise in salary too, as they supposed we had had one last year when they did, until they accidentally found out to the contrary. Those three who are leaving this spring are doing so for reasons which the school thoroughly understands and approves. And we are also very fortunate in getting good successors. I really believe our new name has made a difference in the attractiveness of a position here. We are getting a strong intellectual addition to the college department faculty in Mr. Iizuka to take charge of the new English Normal Course that our Managers voted last spring to let us open. We are just starting it next month, and it will attract girls who want to study English for a profession. There is nothing like this course in this part of the Empire. Mr. Iizuka is a specialist along this line, and has been in Doshisha eighteen years. He is considered a great loss to their faculty, but he resigned last December because he did not like the way matters were handled in reference to Dr. Harada's resignation. The one drawback to him is that he does not have an aggressive Christianity. He was brought up in a Methodist school and even became a Methodist pastor, but he was dismissed from the ministry because of his free theolegical views, and he seems to have reacted against a strict orthodoxy. He refuses, however, to call himself a Unitarian, and he is so honest in his statement of his faith that we felt we could risk him. I hope we shall be able to warm him up a bit, for I am sure that is what he needs .

There remains to report some assignments the Managers made from the Higher Educational Endowment Fund: Y300. for some reconstruction of a waiting-room to make it into a necessary class-room; Y300. for physics and chemistry apparatus, Y50. for psychology apparatus (both of these were half of what the departments had asked for); Y100. for a microscope for the college biology class(the new class in this science this spring numbers seven, and our microscopes won't go round)adequately); and Y210. for gymnastic apparatus and books. Y400. of this year's Fund had already gone to help out the purchase on very reasonable terms of a small second-hand grand piano for the chapel. - This is a mixed letter, I fear. It has been five days on my typewriter, and in the meantime two students have died and been buried (one from our chapel), and the whole senior class(academy) has been roused to confess to having cheated, some in as many as three subjects. We don't know yet just what we are going to do about it.

Cordially yours,

Charlotte B. De Forest.

Kobe College
関学女子部

Office of the Principal
角 倉 院

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.
日 ノ 出 通 本 山

3

.....1919.

C. B. Fenn.

Kobe College
March 18, 1919

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Cordially yours,

Charlotte B. Fenn

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Addresses for the Sending of the Kobe College Annual Report for 1918

Dr. B. M. S. 10 copies.

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Mo.

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Oberlin
Ohio

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25 Madison Ave.
New York

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2129 Lafayette St.
Denver
Col.

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Cover ham
Round hay
Leeds
England.

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(Address better known there than here.)

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28 Trowbridge Road
Worcester
Mass.

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Pomona College
Claremont
Cal.

Dr. J. H. P. Sailer
156 Fifth Ave.
New York

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11 Summit Road
Wellesley
Mass.

~~Miss Ada Cockroft~~

Mrs. Levant Brown
Pasig (copy returned)
Rizal
P. I.

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Kennedy School of Missions
Hartford
Conn.

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1031 E. 50th St.
Chicago

Mrs. J. C. Camp
Winsted
Conn.

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124 Beaver St.
Niles
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1823 Independence Ave.
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Mo.

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Cleveland
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R.D. 2 No. 552
Santa Cruz
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~~Northfield~~
~~Minn.~~

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Dubuque
Iowa.

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Honolulu
Hawaii.

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3202 West 17th St.
Los Angeles
Calif.
(copy returned)

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58 Merriman St.
Akron
Ohio.

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1502 Mentor Ave.
Cleveland
Ohio.

Mrs. Irving Metcalf
167 N. Professor St.
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Ohio.

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Williamstown
Mass.

Mrs. H. J. Pettee
927 W. Nort St.
Decatur
Ill.

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De Smet.
S. D.

Mrs. E. K. Warren
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Evanston
Ill.

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Schenectady
N. Y.

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Northfield
Minn.

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Wellesley College
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Mass.

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Ill.

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Kerman
Calif.

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Greensboro College for Women
Greensboro
N. Car.

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2647 N. Griffin Ave.
Los Angeles
Cal.

Mrs. A. M. Gibbons
2828 W. 14th St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Mrs. J. B. Fay
2067 East 105th St.
Cleveland
Ohio.

Miss Grace Upham
1087 Broad St.
Bridgeport,
Conn.

Mrs. Frank G. Cook
44 Garden St.
Cambridge
Mass.

Miss Florence Holbrook
40 South 8th Ave.
Mt. Vernon
N. Y.

Miss M. S. Eaton
6 Mt. Auburn St.
Cambridge
Mass.

Miss Elizabeth Torrey
c/o J. M. Bates
1003 American Trust Co.
Cleveland
Ohio

Miss Mary S. Turner
414 Clifton Ave.
Lakewood
N. J.

Mrs. C. F. Shirts
2454 N. Kedzie Boul.
Chicago
Ill.

Dean Florence M. Fitch
Oberlin College
Oberlin
Ohio

Mrs. R. H. Harrison
1624 Willis Ave.
Perry
Iowa

Mrs. R. M. Paine
Lake View
Iowa

Mrs. C. H. Shellback
1139 Sutter St.
San Diego
Cal.

Rev. S. F. Gutelius
Dansville
N. Y.

Mrs. A. B. Mead
1903 Washington Bld.
Chicago

Mrs. C. S. Patton
Los Angeles
Cal.
(c/o Congregational Church)

Mr. F. A. Warner
White Plains
N. Y.

Miss Alice Batchelder
4128 Washington Blvd.
Chicago

Mr. J. S. De Forest
6017 33d St., N.W.
Washington
D. C.

Miss Grace Upham
1087 Broad St.
Bridgeport,
Conn.

Mrs. Frank G. Cook
44 Garden St.
Cambridge
Mass.

Miss Florence Holbrook
40 South 8th Ave.
Mt. Vernon
N. Y.

Miss M. S. Eaton
6 Mt. Auburn St.
Cambridge
Mass.

Miss Elizabeth Torrey
c/o J. M. Bates
1003 American Trust Co.
Cleveland
Ohio

Miss Mary S. Turner
414 Clifton Ave.
Lakewood
N. J.

Mrs. C. F. Shurtz
2454 N. Kedzie Boul.
Chicago
Ill.

Dean Florence M. Fitch
Oberlin College
Oberlin
Ohio

Mrs. R. H. Harrison
1624 Willis Ave.
Perry
Iowa

Mrs. R. M. Paine
Lake View
Iowa

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1139 Sutter St.
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Cal.

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Chicago

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Los Angeles
Cal.
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Mr. F. A. Warner
White Plains
N. Y.

Miss Alice Batchelder
4128 Washington Blvd.
Chicago

Mr. J. S. De Forest
6017 33d St., N.W.
Washington
D. C.

Mrs. A. J. Lyman
253 President St.
Brooklyn
N. Y.

President L. Clark Seelye
Northampton
Mass.

Professor Mary Jordan
Smith College
Northampton
Mass.

Mrs. E. M. Blatchford
188 Bellevue Ave.
Upper Montclair
N. J.

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619 14th St.
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Westville
Conn.

Miss Alice Hyde
215 Schermerhorn St.
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Worcester
Mass.

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462 S. Rebecca St.
Pittsburgh
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8614 18th Ave.
Brooklyn
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West Chester
Vermont.

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Rev. Manning Hodgdon, Pastor of West Hartford Cong'l Church
West Hartford, Conn.

Portions of Miss DeForest's letter of April 28, 1912.

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906 W. Creighton Avenue
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Mrs. Imrie
White Hall, Michigan

Miss Ella Wagner
106 Packard Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan

Mrs. William Davidson
Washington Street, Chelsea, Michigan

Mrs. George A. Davis
535 Fountain Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan

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Grass Lake, Michigan

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Rev. Manning Hodgdon, Pastor of West Hartford Cong'l Church
West Hartford, Conn.

Public College Annual
Report for 1918.

Portions of Miss DeForest's letter of April 28, 1919.

The new school year has opened with such prosperity as we never had before. Two hundred and forty girls paid application fees for examination to our entrance class, to which we intended to admit only sixty. But the pressure was so great, and so many good examinations were passed, that we stretched our class-room accommodations and crowded in seventy, rejecting efen then some dozen who had passed all the examinations. Then a sudden political change removed our governor in a trice, and appointed in his place Governor Ariyoshi of Kanagawa Ken (where Yokohama is) A Christian who has a fine record with reference to his attitude to missionary work. He was in Kobe in some sub-ordinate position some years ago, when he was a member of our Kobe Church. Well, he telegraphed for a place in our quandary, for what with our full class, the number we had already rejected, and some on a waiting list, it did not seem fair to squeeze in a governor's daughter. Yet it was a feather in our cap that while sending his older daughter to the government high school he should have, knowing our school from old, deliberately chosen to put the younger one in here. She is said to be a bright girl. Well, we cut the Gordian knot, after some consultation, by deciding to change one of our first year class-rooms and take in four more girls to include the waiting list as well as the governor's daughter. In our college we took in an entering class of thirty in what used to be the freshman year and is now "college preparatory" (the three higher years having now become the "college regular course"). This brings our total college enrollment up to fifty-three, more than it ever was before. But the most hopeful enrollment is that in our Special English course, in which we have not thirty-nine, from (mostly) government schools from all the main islands of the Empire and from Korea. This, you will remember, is our college feeder, and we are much encouraged for the college department. Many of these girls stood very high in their previous schools and are good college material.

I do not remember any year in which so many parents have distinctly said they wanted a Christian education for their daughter.

Of course part of the success of this opening is due to our "University" recognition. There are some interesting conditions in the new university regulations that are making some of the mission schools for men think. The amount of endowment required is to be a basal endowment of five hundred thousand yen for the privilege of existing as a university at all, and an additional endowment of one hundred thousand yen for each department. That means at least six-hundred thousand for any university. Institutions are to be given the next six years in which to comply with this requirement or forfeit their university privileges, (I suppose). Another requirement is that half of the faculty must be composed of teachers connected with no other institution. As to the number of departments, what we call in English our "majors" are what the Japanese call "courses" or "departments." The English major, the Japanese-Chinese major, and the Pedagogy or Philosophy major, could all be combined into the "Literary department" of a university, and thus count for only one. But our Science major could not be combined, so as we stand at present, we should have to count as having two departments, and have an endowment of seven hundred thousand yen ($350,000).

One fact, however, which undermines this reasoning, is that the new university regulations are for men's schools. Their terminology with reference to the preparatory schools is all that for boys' institutions. There is as yet no legislation as to what a woman's university is to require in either entrance requirements, grade of courses, or anything else. Hence the present regulations cannot apply, as they stand, to us, and just what standards we ought to live up to we cannot know until the Educational Department utters some fiat with reference to women's universities, which as you know, are still in an experimental stage. We can, however, be sure that the requirements for endowment will be definite, and whether it is as large as that for a man's school or not, it is something we should be working for at once. The Japan Woman's University is already started, out for an endowment. The Woman's Christian College has of course worked at that from the start,- or at least, planned for it. This fact will give a new impetus to all appeals for money for Kobe College. Being the first in the field in this section of the country, we have a great opportunity if we can go right ahead now. The Buddhists are starting a woman's university in Kyoto this April, Iam told. If we can keep a steady growth like this year for the next few years, we shall have our higher department well under way. Fortunately, a sprinkling of our new girls are Christian, so that we have a leaven among them. Many of them, too are in the dormitory. We have therefore a chance at more concentrated influence.

About the middle of the sixth century 553 Buddhism entered Japan. Near the close of the same century, 597, Christianity was brought to the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants of Southern England. At that date the barbarism of these nations was similar. The results of the religion of each as seen today are too evident to need comment.

The following quotations from the pen of Dr. James A. Blaisdell, President of Pomona College, (Claremont, California), Chairman of a recent deputation to Japan, who made a sympathetic and thorough investigation of moral and educational forces in that land, are worthy of thought.

> "Japan is a mighty potential power in the world. When every qualification has been stated, she is today the out-standing native power in Asia. --- The lines of her policy are clear and far-reaching. Her prevision is astute; her will determined. She will be the shaping power of the East and the question which remains is simply this; Shall that power be Christian or Pagan, Theistic or Agnostic. It is not conceivable that civilization anywhere in the world can placidly accept this uncertainty as a matter of insignificant concern"-- "Nor have we time to lose. Wherever we can quickly reach

A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN IN JAPAN

Great Nippon

From the time (1854) that Commodore Perry with rare Christian diplomacy opened the two century old hermit gates of Japan that nation has been followed by the observant eye of the world.

The Island Empire of Great Britian just off the coast of Europe has for centuries been a dominant power on that continent. There are many indications that Great Nippon will exercise a like dominant power over the continent of Asia. This probability challenges the most careful consideration of the moral ideals and standards that permeate all pagan nations - permeate every phase of human life, from the family and the home to international relations, especially in this alert virile race having many characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon.

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> "Nor have we time to lose. Wherever we can quickly reach

the east with Christian influence there liew an urgent obligation. -- The issue of Eastern conflict is on now, and Japan must be reckoned with as a dominant force. --- In that nation (Japan) Christianity has its opportunity of swiftest impact in the east and time is the essence of our strategy."

The City of Kobe.

The City of Kobe is located at the northeastern entrance to the Inland Sea. Its name is inherited from a pre-historic period and means - "Gate of the Gods." During the Feudal period this location was regarded of such strategic value for the Empire that it was never entrusted to a single Daymo but was governed by the military rulers.

Kobe has today the same strategic value for the forces of Christianity and education that it held 400 years B.C. for military forces. The combination of sea and range of hills such as are seen only in Japan give beauty and distinction. Kobe is today one of the leading commercial cities on the Pacific. Last year its commerce equaled that of Hong Kong. It has the finest harbor in Japan and an international reputation as an enterprising progressive commercial city, quite unusual in the Far East. It is already an educiational center of value. It welcomes Christian institutions if promoted with vigor in harmony with the spirit of the city. The Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. have fine buildings and active work. The Methodist Men's College is this year erecting an expensive building and planning expansion along all lines. Our own Congregational Christian Woman's College with its Preparatory School, whose students number 400, has its home in this attractive city.

Kobe College

The beginning of the institution now known as Kobe College was in the nature of a Christian adventure. In 1872 two young American women sailed from our "Golden Gate" across the wide

Pacific and through the "Gate of the Gods," entered the city of Kobe. Their hearts were fired with a great desire to bring Christ and His "good news" to the women and children of the newly opened Island Empire. On every side they saw a rude and degrading worship of symbols and idols. Centuries of Buddhism and the teachings of Confucius had left women not only in utter ignorance but in sensual degradation, and, "As are the mothers, so are the people."

At that date it was not the custom of the Japanese to provide schools for girls. There was not a girls' school among the millions of Central Japan. These young American women decided to try the experiment of a school for girls. 1872 saw the opening of a day school but before a year had elapsed it was evident that if much influence was to be gained the girls must be removed from degrading environments and placed in the atmosphere of a Christian home life, so the little school became "Kobe Home." The object of this school was Christian instruction along with a wise ground work for a growing intellectual development. In 1874 the Woman's BOArd of Missions of the Interior, (Congregational, with offices at Chicago, incorporated under the laws of Illinois), erected among the rice fields on the Kobe hills a building to provide a home for the ladies and to accommodate thirty girls. It was thought this would be ample for years to come. The school was itself creating a public sentiment in favor of educating girls. The interest already awakened among Japanese through the work of this school was evidenced by a contribution of $800. toward the expense of the building.

The year by year normal development of this school is an interesting story and because of the people for whom it was

started and their present position among the powers of the world, challenges our attention. Needed brevity admits mention of only a few prominent mile stones along the way of its progress to its present position of honor and wider opportunities for influence.

1889 found this school developed into an academy with a carefully planned curriculum covering five years. Elementary courses were dropped as higher courses were added and needed buildings provided.

1894 sees the addition of a higher course covering three years. The Japanese name was Kobokwa, meaning higher course. In this country in order to distinguish the new department from the preparatory course, it was called Kobe College.

The next mile stone is 1909 when after the erection of the Chapel and Administration building, the school received government recognition and the name "Semmonko" meaning "Special School."

The last mile stone we have to record is February 17, 1919, when the government conferred the name Daigaku. In Japan this word is translated in some cases University, in others, College - it signifies a college of highest grade. In order to understand the real value of this act of the Government we must remember that Japan has a very complete system of Government Schools and also requires conformity to Government regulations concerning standards,-educational and financial, of all higher educational institutions not connected with the System. Detailed reports are required of such schools.

It is a significant act, a "vote of confidence" in this Woman's Christian School that the government announced the giving of this rank to Kobe on February 17, 1919 and only a few

weeks later, (April 1919) issued an edict saying that hereafter no school that had not the standard endowment would be admitted to the rank. Kobe College has no endowment. We are not yet officially informed as to the exact amount of endowment but have reason to think it is not less than $300,000. A school not meeting the conditions named will have its rank recalled. For this Christian school to lose its rank would be a serious blow to all Christian work in the Empire.

Influence of Kobe College and Needed Expansion

The Deputation which visited Japan last year (1918) for the purpose of studying and securing detailed knowledge of Christian work in Japan, recognized the work of Kobe College in the following striking language: "With a singular pervasiveness the influence of the college has extended throughout Japan. Indeed too much cannot be said in praise of the work of the college in days gone by and of its present place in Christian effort. The school is, however, inadequately equipped. Its grounds cannot long be sufficient for its growing undertaking. The questions regarding its permanent location and an adequate endowment and equipment are most pressing and important." Again: "We recommend that the expansion and perfection of Kobe College as one of the largest and most vital Christian efforts in Japan, be given generous consideration on the understanding that no small investment can be at all adequate, and that the large and pressing question of construction, equipment and adjustment should be faced soon. The college has undoubted possibilities in the development of an adequate educational

policy for the Empire."

The Future.

Though the present site overlooking the city and the bay is exceptionally desirable, the campus which covers only three acres, is too restricted. There is no place for additional dormitories and other buildings where as these are already an immediate necessity. Land adjacent to the present property is exorbitantly high, prohibiting further purchase there. It has therefore been decided to seek a new site on the outskirts of the city where it may be possible to secure sufficient land to provide for reasonable growth as well as present needs of the college and its preparatory department.

That the preparatory department or Academy should be maintained in closest conjuction with the college is evident both because it is and must for a long time be the chief feeder of the college and because a very large number of girls will never have a chance at Christian education beyond that the academy offers. The primary object of the school today is development of Christian culture as truly as it ever was and the large part the academy plays in giving such culture to Japan's women is apparent from the fact that its students as yet number seven to one in the college. Not all of the academy students complete that course but not one leaves school without higher ideals and a broader outlook on life than she had on entering.

Administration

The affairs of the college are administered by a Board of Managers consisting of twelve members beside the President who is ex officio a member of the Board. These Managers are American and Japanese men and women, and two must be alumnae of the college.

The President of Kobe College is Miss Charlotte B. DeForest, who was born in Japan and holds both B.A. and M.A. degrees from Smith College. She has an exceptional command of the Japanese language and because of her fine personality, as well as for her scholarly attainments and high educational ideals is greatly esteemed and loved by the Japanese.

Alumnae. The institution has developed a loyal body of alumnae who, though scattered throughout the Empire are organized and active in the support of their Alma Mater. They number over 500, seventy-two of whom have been graduated from the college dourse. They are everywhere leaders in the communities in which they live. Students came from Hokaido on the north to Hyugo on the south and from Korea and Manchuria.

Finances. Kobe College has hitherto been maintained by an annual appropriation from the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, with headquarters at Chicago, together with such fees as are received from the students for board and tuition. It is evident, however, that the institution has now reached a stage of development where it needs larger funds than a mission board can supply. The purchase of land, the erection and equipment of buildings, additions to the curriculum and to the faculty are all needs of the immediate future. These developments mean an investment of money commensurate with the investment in such institutions as Wellesley, Vassar or Mt. Holyoke in this country.

Has not the hour come when men and women of large wealth will demonstrate their vision and their belief in the power of Christian education for women as an agency for the establishment

of justice and righteousness and the principles of Christian democracy in Japan even as in AMERICA? It is as true in Asia as in America that autocracy cannot live with Christianity and democracy cannot live without it.

The record of Kobe College during the forty-seven years since its small beginnings; the influence of its alumnae throughout Japan; the favor with which it is looked upon by the Japanese government and people; the ever increasing demand for higher education for women; the place of Japan itself among the leading nations of the world and the supreme desirability - nay necessity of making Japan's civilization Christian - all these are reasons which make an investment in Kobe College eminently worth while. The returns for such an investment are not primarily dollars and cents - though Christian education and industrial prosperity are not unrelated - but belong to the realm of the spiritual values which thousands have recently considered worth dying for. Kobe College believes it will find the friends it needs!

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April 1919

(Copy for A.B.C.F.M.)

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Kobe College
神戸女學院

Office of the Principal
室長院

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.
山本通四丁目

~~April 28, 1919.~~ 1919.

My dear Mrs. Lee,-

Your welcome letter of March 14 brought us the news of hopeful prospects for our music department, which I hope has proved positive. We have started a new departure this spring in violin lessons, and have secured the best Japanese viooinist in this part of the country to teach it for us one afternoon a week. It is a hopeful beginning.

The new school year has opened with such prosperity as we never had before. Two hundred and forty girls paid application fees for examination to our entrance class, to which we intended to admit only sixty. But the prssure was so great, and so many good examinations were passed, that we stretched our class-room accommodation and crowded in seventy, rejecting even then some dozen who had passed all the examinations. Then a sudden political change removed our governor in a trice, and appointed in his place Governor Ariyoshi of Kanagawa Ken (where Yokohama is), a Christian whohas a fine record with reference to his attitude to missionary work. He was in Kobe in soce subordinate position some years ago, when he was a member of our Kobe Church. Well, he telegraphed for a place in our first-year class for his daughter when he moves down next week. We were in a quandary, for what with our full class, the number we had already rejected, and some on a waiting list, it did not seem fair to sqeeze in a governor's daughter. Yet it was a feather in our cap that while sending his older daughter to the government high school he should have, knowing our school from old, deliberately had chosen to put the younger one in here. She is said to be a bright girl. Well, we cut the Gordian knot, after some consultation, by deciding to change one of our first year class-rooms and take in four more girls to include the waiting list as well as the governor's daughter. In our college we took in an entering class of thirty in what used to be the freshman year and is now "college preparatory"(the three higher years having now become the "college regular course"). This brings our total college enrollment up to fifty-three, more than it ever was before. But the most hopeful enrollment is that in our Special English course, in which we have now thirty-nine, from (mostly) government schools from all the main islands of the Empire and from Korea. This, you will remember, is our college feeder, and we are much encouraged for the college department. Many of these girls stood very high in their previous schools and are good college material.

I do not remember any year in which so many parents have distinctly said they wanted a Christian education for their daughter. Some of them may have said so to get a pull with us, on account of the great competition in entering all the girls' schools around here, but many of them were really genuine. One father made a special effort for his daughter, who came down with "flu" two or three days before the entrance examinations, and was not going to be able to come to take them. He asked for the special privilege of her taking them at home (if she was not too sick that day). We hesitated, not knowing where such exceptional treatment would land us in the matter of precedents. But a Japanese Christian friend of ours was along to help with the request, and she was willing to superintend the giving of these examinations to the girl at home. So we allowed it, and the girl passed well. The father was so pleased that he told the friend that now that his daughter was in a Christian school he had decided to look into Christianity; would she please recommend him some good book?

Of course part of the success of this opening is due to our "university" recognition. There are some interesting conditions in the new university regulations that are making some of the mission schools for men think. The amoun t of endowment required is to be a basal endowment of five hundred thousand yen for the privilege of existing as a university at all, and an additional endowment of one hundred thousand yen for each department. That means at least six hundred thousand for any university. This money is

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June 13, 1919.

to be deposited with the Japanese government, and will, I understand, yield six percent interest. Institutions are to be given the next six years in which to comply with this requirement or forfeit their university privileges (I suppose). Another requirement is that half of the faculty must be composed ofteachers connected with no other institution. As to the number of departments, what we call in English our "majors" are what the Japanese call "courses" or "departments". The English major, the Japanese-Chinese major, and the Pedagogy or Philosophy major, could all be combined into the "Literary "department"of a university, and thus count for only one. But our Science major could not be combined, so as we stand at present, we should have to count as having two departments, and have an endowment of seven hundred thousand .

One fact, however, which undermines this reasoning, is that the new university regulations are for men's schools. Their terminology with reference to the preparatory schools is all that for boys' institutions. There is as yet no legislation as to what a woman's university is to require in either entrance requirements, grade of courses, or anything else. Hence these present regulations cannot apply as they stand to us, and just what standards we ought to live up to we cannot know until the Educational Department utters some fiat with reference to women's universities, which as you know, are still in an experimental stage. We can, however, be sure that the requirement for endowment will be definite, and whether it is as large as that for a man's school or not, it is something we should be working for at once. The Japan Woman's University is already started,out for an endowment. The Woman's Christian College has of course worked at that from the start,- or at least, planned for it. This fact will give a new impetus to all appeals for money for Kobe College. Being the first in the field in this section of the country, we have a great opportunity if we can go right ahead now. The Buddhists are starting a woman's university in Kyoto next April, I am told. If we can keep a steady growth like this year for the next few years, we shall have our higher department well under way. Fortunately, a sprinkling of our new girls are Christian, so that we have a leaven among them. Many of them, too are in the dormitory, we have therefore a chance at more concentrated influence. Our dormitory is crowded as I never knew it to be before. We have put seven girls into a six-girl room, six into a Five-girl room, and so on, under protest, but the pressure to get in was so great. Moreover, we have taken the college juniors and seniors out of the main dormitory, and put them into a separate experimental dormitory in our Japdnese household science building (the older building), where they are as happy as can be in their "university" privileges of later bedtime and more freedom in going out. One of the first necessities of our new plant, if we really move out, is going to be separate dormitories for the college girls. Their state of physical and psychological development seems to demand this.

We did get the special teacher for our English Normal Course, and it has started in with a fair class this spring. We give him a salary of one hundred twenty yen a month. Our dean gets one hundred forty-five a month. Those are the only Japanese salaries over a hundred yen, but Mr. Yokogawa and one or two other college professors ought to have at least that. We have now a chance to secure as dean for the academy a desirable man with whom we had some talk last year about the position, but as he was going to America for sthdy, we gave him up. Then his plans were completely changed by the sudden death of a brother whose family is left to him to support, so he has had to give up his American plan. At this stage of our financial year, we are hardly able, without mortgaging the entire amount of our grant from the Higher Educational Endowment Fund, to offer him the hundred or more yen a month that would be his suitable salary. But as he is very desirable, we have offered him a part salary for a year, in the hope that he can get some outside teaching to piece his income out with until we are able to pay him suitably for all his time. I very much want to get the acdemy located under a dean before my furlough, which is not very far off.

My paper has run out, and probably your patience?- so I will say "Good-bye".

Cordially yours,
Charlotte B. DeForest.

Apr 28, 1919

Kobe

Hyogo

RECD MAY 23 1919

Kobe College
神戸女學院
Office of the Principal

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

April 29 1919.

Dear Mr. Bell, -

Thank you very much for thinking of me with reference to the Union Seminary fellowships. I do want to study for perhaps half a year on furlough, but when that will be is still rather indefinite, as I don't know when I am going to take furlough. As for helping raise money for Kobe College, I'll gladly do what I can, for it looks to me as if we needed about one and a half million yen for our new plant and "university" endowment, within the next few years. However, more of that later from our Board of Managers. Thank you for your correction of the statement about the $100,000. in Mrs. Moses Smith's letter. It was our first intimation of the fact that Mr. R. Mc L. was favorably considering the question of moving.

I enclose a copy of my last letter to Mrs. Lee, to keep you up to date on our institutional progress and conditions.

Cordially yours. Charlotte B. DeForest.

Kobe Japan April 29, 1919

For A. B. C. F. M. 44, P. 1; 42, P. 2; 46, P. 3

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REC'D JUL 7 1919

Kobe College, Kobe, Japan.

June 13, 1919.

My dear Mrs. LEE,-

The Mission Meeting items that it falls to my lot to present to you officially are the following:

1. The nominations for the Kobe College Board of Managers, for the term beginning Sept 15, 1919, for three years, to succeed Drs. Learned and Harada, Mrs. Pedley and Mr. Muramatsu. These were all renominated, except Dr. Harada who has gone to America, and who by the constitution loses his membership in the Board when he leaves Japan. In Dr. Harada's place we nominated an alumna, Mrs. Fuji Tsukamoto. She is a graduate of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Penn., and a former teacher. Just now as president of the Alumnae Assonciation, she is very active in her work for the school. She also has a daughter in school. This nomination increases the Alumnae representation on the Board from two to three members; however, we felt that the activity of the Alumnae and their interest in the endowment fund of the school justified such increase, especially when so fine a representative was available.

2. A request to be allowed to make out future estimates for teachers' salaries on the basis of thirteen and a half months in the year. You will think we have gone back to some wonderfully and fearfully constructed calendar? Yes, but the one month is for one reason, and the half month for another, as follows: The one month is in order to provide an annual bonus at the end of the year of the amount of a month's salary. We have never run on the bonus principle before, but the principle is universal in Japan, and our teachers are commiserated on not getting what everbody in government schools and other employ, as well as in private business concerns, gets. The Alumnae Association, perhaps, started us to thinking along these lines by giving an end of the year gift to the teachers two years ago, out of pity for them in the hard times; they repeated it the second year, and by that time we were so alive to the difficulties our teachers were under that our managers granted them an emergency fund at the end of the year from the Higher Educational Endowment Fund. We did not feel, however, that that was the kind of thing for which the Fund ought generally to be used, so we are asking to be allowed to provide regularly for such a grant. As to amount fixed at one month's salary, that was the amount given in our Kobe Government Girls' School until this April. But now I am told the amount is to be largely increased, i.e., is to be thirty-six percent of the year's salary. However, I think we do enough at present to start in with one month's amount. If our teachers were really well-paid, I should not feel so strongly about an end-of-the-year grant, but they are underpaid as compared with government schools, and moreover, the national psychology makes it particularly appreciated to have a little extra coming in at that time. The half-month request is of a different nature. Our rule for parting gifts to teachers when they leave our employ is the same as that of Doshisha, one-half the average monthly salary multiplied by the number of years of service. The proportion for part-time teachers is four-fifths of that for full-time teachers, but if we reckon our annual liability for such gifts at one-half the average monthly budget for teachers' salaries, there would be a small margin for such incidental and occasional gifts as we not infrequently have to make. Our liability this year alone is over seven hundred yen, and last year we actually paid out seven hundred yen on grants and gifts, which was considerably more than we had planned for in our budget. You see we have already an accumulated liability for all the years that our present teachers have been serving, so it will be some time before we shall be clear of the necessity of including a large item for this in our annual budget. But if from next year we could lay aside as a continuing fund the amount of one half a month's budget for teachers' salaries, we should in time be prepared for emergencies in parting gifts that would save our annual budget from serious drain at times.

The figures as sent in in our 1920 estimates did not include either of these raises, for which we are asking your assent in the future. The estimates include only a general ten percent raise next April. This seems to

me to be absolutely necessary. The Government Girls' School near us has raised its teachers' salaries this April from 30% to 45%, the lower salaries getting the larger percentage,- all on account of the high cost of living. This means a raise on what they have been having for several years; for there instead of raising salaries these past few years, they have been giving teachers monthly additions to their salaries as "emergency grants." We have not given these grants, but we have made ten percent raises two years in succession, which means a 21% raise so far. Another 10% raise next spring will mean 33% of what they started with, so then we shall not be so frightfully behindthe government school, except in such cases as when we began at a lower figure. The salaries of the college professors are not so proportionally higher than those of the lower department as they should be. Our professor of physics and chemistry, a university man, is not yet married. We wish him to be, and his friends have started many a proposal for him, but each has fallen through because when they hear the amount of his income (now seventy-five yen a month) they know they could not live on it in the manner of living that their status has accustomed them to. So if we succeed in increasing our income in some such ways as Miss Stowe has suggested in her letter, one of the first things to be done with the addition, it seems to me, is to put three or four of our faculty salaries on a better basis.

3. Request for $420. extra for 1919 for special repairs.

This is a very regrettable request, and one we are loath to make. But as you see our budget for repairs this year (Y900.) is much less than our actual expenditure for repairs last year (Y1,375.), and thereare some special needs that we do not see how they can come out of the current budget, so we present them to you for judgment on the case. The items are estimated:

1)Painting outside woodwork of chapel building----------Y260.

Nothing has been done to this woodwork since the building was erected in 1907. The carpenter whom we greatly trust and employ thinks that this painting now asked for is essential to prevent deterioration of the wood itself from further exposure.

2)Painting west side of the Domestic Science Building-------Y150.

This building was completed only five years ago, but the west side is exposed to a burning sun and the paint has given way. Other parts of the building might well be painted too, but this is only the most urgent part.

3) Repairing the wash-house----------Y300.

This wash-house is the place where the dormitory girls go to wash their faces in the morning. A broad sink around three sides of the room affords the washstand space. This sink with its underpinning and the wall below it, has rotted and the zinc has given away beyond the rescue of casual repairs such as have been put on it in recent years. It has got to be throughly renewed.

4) Store-shed to be build behind dormitory----------Y120.

This is to be a cheap, simple affair, but is made very desirable to prevent waste and loss of material. We have no real storehouse on the place, but use the furnace-room in the chapel building for a carpenter's shop and a partial store-house. We need a place where we can keep left-over materials, or little accumulations of things that we may not need to use for the time being, but which it would be good economy to have on hand until they were needed. Otherwise we have to sell or give them away, or run the risk of their disappearing from other causes.

The sum totals up Y830.,but we thought we would run the risk of meeting the Y30. from our budget, and ask for Y800. The Finance Committee of the Mission made the figure $420. to cover loss by exchange. The first and third items are the most urgent, but should be done in vacation. (The chapel woodwork includes window-sills, most inconvenient to paint in school time.) So it seems necessary to do them in August. So may we put it this way: that unless we receive a cable reply to wait, we will do those two in August but wait the rest until we hear from you by letter. Of course you will say, how about spending money on repairs if you are going to move out? Well, we say so too, but we ought to be able to make a better sale if things are in good shape to sell. The principal of the Girls' High School , when here one day last winter, remarked when I said this building cost Y30,000.,"It would cost you Y100,000. now."It is worth spending a few hundred on to keep in re-

pair. We are going ahead with the enlarging of our gymnasium, at an estimated expense of four thousand yen. It is a mere shell, but it means more room than we have now, and an added spur to the physical culture enthusiasm that is growing so well and so normally.

4. And now I come to my last item, that of moving. It is indeed a moving question,- quite enough to make one jump when one sees the figures it comes to. Here they are, on the appended sheet, entitled "Five-Year Estimates" because they were stimulate into shape by Dr. Patton's request for estimates for the needs for the next five years. So we put in what we should like to have! These estimates, you will understand,are not professional nor exact and are quite possibly wide of the mark, but they were drawn up in the main by a subcommittee of the Board of Managers as a basis to talk to. The Ten % added to the estimate for buildings is due to Mr. Allchin's maxim. In his long years of experience in building he has found it necessary to have that much leeway. He thought the figures for some of the buildings were too low, but we have left them as the committee put them, because they are all uncertain, and would be subject to great change according to the materials used.

As to the land, we reopened the question of sale with our neighbor who owns the land on which the Muller house stands next to our leased academy lot. He owns about 700 tsubo there (seven-twelfths of an acre), and he says now he will sell it to us for Y120,000. That is about Y170. per tsubo, whereas last year's talk was at the rate of Y100. a tsubo. Things don't seem to be going down in this town. A man of influence in the city councils told me he thought the city would be willing to sell us the leased lot at reduced rates because we were a school, but he did not know at how much of a reduction. Before making the estimates of 2 under "Equipment", Mr. Allchin and I went all over our present ground, counting every nook and cranny that might be used for buildings. If the American teachers home or homes and all new dormitories were off the place, there would no doubt be room enough for the academic equipment needed for a small college, by erecting one large new building between the chapel and the gate, and by adding wings or third stories or other enlargements to most of our present buildings. (An earthquake like the one we had the other night, however, makes one hesitate at third story buildings, and one wants fireproof buildings if one is going to crowd them together.) But there would not be space enough for exercise ground. Even now we are sad to see the girls lined up waiting for their turn at a bout of tennis, sometimes having to wait an hour or more in rush hours after class. Of course with the added land we hope for we could make one or two new tennis courts, but that would only go far to correcting our present shortage, and not supply for a future increased number. Moreover, a phsical culture course still remains as one of my strong hopes for the future, and one of my strong faiths of the way we can wonderfully serve not only our own generation but the next and still the next. Perhaps you will say that now that W.B.M.I. has approved of moving, these remarks are superfluous. But we have been doing a great deal of thinking, as I know you have, about the expense involved, and it seems so enormous that we have to stop and think again.

As to land outside the city, we have recently inspected a site that is very accessible to both railroad and electric car, and to become more so when the new Osaka Empress Electrics go through next year. It is in Rokko Mura (mura means village), and is about fifteen minutes nearer Kobe than Mrs. Weakley's new site. It is farm land, gradually sloping up from the railroad and affording a view of the bay, tho not quite so high as our present site. The real mountains begin perhaps half a mile away. The land adjoins and belongs to an especial kind of village, one composed of the shinheimin (former outcast) class, so the land has not been taken up for residential villas as fast as the neighborhood east or west, consequently the land is cheaper than the vicinity. The town too realizes that it would mean a great deal to them to have the school move out there, and so is willing to make good terms. Last year the head man offered informally to secure us as much land as we wanted at Y15. a tsubo. (A tsubo is a plot six feet square.) Now a rich man who has bought some land above them offers to buy any amount at Y20., but they won't let him have it. They say they will sell it to us at Y22. or Y23. We can have twenty thousand tsubo if we want it. (1200 tsubo make an acre, so that means seventeen and two-thirds acres for Y460,000.) The land would be relatively inexpensive to grade and drain and prepare for building.

There is another site we have inspected, at Uchide, the next village beyond the Weakleys, who are at Ashiya. This Uchide site is undeveloped mountain land, in a charming site with views and air that infinitely surpass the Rokko Mura site, but which is correspondingly harder to get at, and which being lightly wooded would be much harder to prepare for building. Also the hauling of material would cost much. The land is on a steady incline, not an abrupt slope, has good water possibilities, and is not very far fromthe station of the new express car line. There are forty-three thousand*tsubo at eleven yen a tsubo, i.e., nearly forty acres for Y473,000. It would remove us much more from the city and the possibilities of easy contact there, and for a few years there would be many inconveniences and we should lose our day scholars much more than in the Rokko Mura site, where I think there would be no appreciable falling off. But at Uchide we could have a veritable Wellesley or Mount Holyoke, a magnificent healthy site, far removed from city smoke, while at Rokko Mura we should still be a semi-city college, easy of access by three lines of transportation, with some factory smoke. At Uchide we should more easily become a dormitory school,- but that, of course, the college department must increasingly be, wherever located.

The Mission action with reference to land was to ask W.B.M.I. to provide three hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of a new site. It was felt that delay might mean great loss and that it might be a saving in the end even to borrow the money in order to secure desirable land before it gets too high-priced. Land between Osaka and Kobe is higher than land on the other side of the city, but that Rokko Mura offer is really the cheapest we have heard of for anything so available on either side of the city. In all we have inspected some ten or so sites within a year or two. I am trying to get a map made to send you, with a commentary that will tell you more about the situation. That cannot be sent just now, however.

Some people say that now is a bad time to buy land, because there is, they say, an unnatural inflation in its value on account of the new express line in that vicinity. That may be so. We shall look out for that, and use the best advice we can get when you authorize us to purchase. In the meantime we are finding out what we can. But there seems to have been a thoroughly natural growth in land prices, and also, as you know, Japan is an island with a very large population, and land is at a premium. Probably land bought this year or next would save many a sheket within the next seven years.

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But now I will wind up. Only I think I wrote you as if the Governor put his younger daughter into our school from preference. I ought to correct that,because I have recently learned on indubitable authority that he first applied for her at the Government High School, which was full and so suggested that she come here until they had a vacancy. I hear on equally incontrovertible authority that the girl is very happy here. So I should not be surprised if she stayed. We also seem to be on the eve of securing a dean for our academy department,- but I feel the way you wrote of feeling with reference t o music teacher - you didn't want to say much until you were certain, because you had been disappointed so many times. Well, if this will-o'-the-wisp really gets into hand, you may be sure I shall let you know with a blowing of trumpets!

Miss Charlotte Adams of the Y.W.C.A.Training School in New York is staying with us while giving a series of Bible talks in the city under the auspices of the City Y.W.C.A. She is a delightful guest.

Your letter introducing Mrs. Bixby came just in time for me to send her a steamer letter of welcome to Japan. We do not yet know when she will be here, but Dr. Patton comes for our postponed Founder's Day celebration on the 17th. -postponed on account of clashing with Mission Meeting this year if held on the ordinary May 22.

We are realizing to some degree the need of prayer in our great undertakings. How I wish I might realize and practice it more, and not be overrun to its neglect by the busy day's routine! -the commonn danger of Christians the world over, I am glad you are helping us with your prayers, We try to help you with ours.

Yours as ever in the Cause of the Kingdom,

Charlotte B. DeForest.

Kobe College

June 13, 1919

6 REC'D JUL 7 1919

Kobe College
神戸女学院

Office of the Principal
校長院

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.
山本通四丁目

72

June 13, 1919.

My dear Mr. Bell,-

The undersigned were appointed at Arima as a committee to present once more to the American Board the request of last year that the Board assume at least one unit ($700.00) in the support of the Woman's Christian College of Japan. The reasons for this are in essence three:

1) The need of the college. The college is meeting a deep-felt need, as is proved by the fact that it already in this its second year has about one hundred and fifty students. It is itself needy, as it still has a struggle before it for land, buildings and equipment, and it needs the moral support of as many Christian bodies as it can have to help build it up as a strong spiritual force in the nation.

2) The cause of unity in Japan. This is a time when Christian forces gain strength by standing together. Our mission, which has always stood for Christian education, does not like to seem to stand off at a time when such a splendid opportunity for cooperation is offered to it. Our graduates from Kobe, Baikwa, Doshisha can go to it, of course, regardless of whether we contribute financially to the school, but they would feel our sympathy with the movement in a different way if we were contributing materially to the support of the institution.

3) It would react to the benefit of our own institution at Kobe in this way: Our mission would be allowed one representative on the Board of Trustees; thus the experience of that college in many lines would be available for the use of Kobe College through that trustee. This connection might help in the securing of good teachers, in the regulating of courses, in arranging for mutual exchanges of students or teachers, and in other ways.

Perhaps it is this last reason that has a special appeal to one member of your committee. But the broader appeal is very strong too. This is one of the big Christian movements of the day. It is bound to succeed. And our Kumiai girls, some of them, and most of those in that part of Japan who get a higher education, are going to get it there. Let us help to make the institution what it has the possibilities of becoming, and make it one more organ for the development of Christian leadership among the women of Japan.

Most sincerely yours.

Hilda Pedley
Charlotte B. DeForest

Kobe

Charlotte Ziegler to Hatch

Jun 13, 1919

RECD JUN 7 1919

Kobe College
神戸女子学院

Office of the Principal
校長室

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.
日下山通本山

June 13, 1919.

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Most sincerely yours.

William Bellamy
Charlotte D. Ziegler

33 RECD JUL 7 1919

Boston

73

Kobe College
神戸女學院

Office of the Principal
室長院

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.
山本通四丁目

June 14, 1919.
1919.

My dear Mr. Bell,-

I write to explain the Board of Managers' vote, repeated by the Mission, to ask the American Board to grant to Kobe College next year one thousand dollars from its Higher Educational Endowment Fund.

The eight hundred dollars that we have been granted the past years has been such an unspeakable comfort that we turn into Oliver Twists and speak for more. The fact is, that although our annual estimates keep creeping up with appalling certainty, they provide for almost nothing in the line of additional equipment except just the necessary furnishings and supplies. The Higher Educational Endowment Fund grant has been the thing with which we have been able to make definite advances, - such as typewriters when we opened our typewriting course, an occasional new microscope as our biology classes grow, an equipment last year to fit our chemistry laboratory for simple experiments for academy classes to undertake, and something to help out the piano fund, or emergency repairs. Last year, with its help (I mean this year) we completed the purchase of a second-hand grand piano for our chapel, thus filling a long-felt need. We also reroofed our baby gymnasium with tar paper for three hundred yen from that fund, after the gymnastic teacher had been driven nearly to drink(!) by the leaks in the roof,- such leaks having been skilfully scattered by fate at such distances as to render the most of the gymnasium unusable in case of storm.

The very latest use we are expecting to make of this fund is to help us out this year with the salary of the dean for our academy department. We think we really have a fine man in sight,- I mean, in available sight now. If we had not had this fund to fall back on, we should have had to see him go by, like several others we had tried for. In the spring, it was this fund that made us bold to engage a fine new teacher (an old one from Doshisha) to come and start our English Normal Course in the college. But we happily found that we had so many new pupils this year that the increased income from tuitions will probably carry this new teacher on our budget, so we are all the happier to have more left to risk on the new dean!

Now if you will give us a thousand next time, I cannot say exactly what it will be spent for, but I can say that it will be carefully and thoughtfully applied to the real needs of the institution. We consider it a trust, as indeed are all our funds, and try to use it only in the wisest way.

Come back again and help us hunt for sites. We shall have one all picked out before you get here if you don't hurry up (see my letter to Mrs. Lee).

Very sincerely yours,

Charlotte B. DeForest.

Kobe

Jan 14, 1919

REC'D NOV 20 1919

Kobe, Japan.
July 6, 1919.

Dear Kyodai:

School is out, the Fourth of July is past, and Peace is being celebrated, for several successive days. Even as I write, I hear the shouts of lantern processions with flouts passing through the decorated streets. The perfectural office is all decorated with rows of electric lights, and the mountain park behind us is a blaze of glory with its strings of colored lights. I wish you could peep down at our beautiful city tonight! Yesterday was the big offeial fuhction of the city, in honor of peace, and I received an invitation in my official capacity. Perhaps you remember that after the celebration of the armistice last fall I wrote a letter to the governor and the mayor in thanks for my invitation, but hoping that the time would come when the city of Kobe would have at its public functions an atmosphere of sobriety that would make it possible for the ladies of the city to be the hostesses instead of "professional entertainers" (euphemism for 'geisha') who could go where self respecting women would not. (All this very politely worded, of course.) The governor sent me a very polite reply, saying he agreed with me, but Japan was not so far along yet that that could be done. This time, the plans were practically all completed for a geisha crowd, but the W.C.T.U., (a fine Japanese woman at its head) put in some good strokes and got the thing changed just beforehand. I had not intended to go this time, remembering what it had been like before and how I had had to escape in a hurry to preserve my self-respect. But when I heard the geisha weren't going to be there, I went, even in spite of a pouring rain, and was very glad I did, for the dignity and grace of the occasion were a fine offet to the first. Of course the rain, drenching the pavilions and the ground, and even some of the lunch tables, kept away hundreds of people (there were two thousand as it was) and probably prevented their lingering around for drinks afterward. But on the tables, in contrast to last time, there were no drinks but sake, and for that were provided the tiniest little souvenir cups, marked with the city emblem and an inscription of the occasion. Very little was drunk as far as I could see. I hardly saw an empty bottle, and two bottles at my table were unopened. I was the only woman I saw there. The mayor shook hands with me in a friendly way, as he evidently has not laid up any protest against me. The program consisted of short congratulatory notes, and banzais for all the suitable people and places, and the very dramatic touch of breaking open a great ornament hanging from the roof, and liberating dozens of doves, that fluttered out agitatedly and settled on all sorts of perches in and out the tents. (Doves in Japan must be used to being caught and set free. Letting doves loose is one of the common things at a funeral. I have heard it said that symbolizes the freeing of the soul from the body.) The waiters were all hotel boys, and I saw no geisha at all. That is a tremendously happy bit of progress in this great city of ours.

You will be interested to know that the girl who was not allowed to graduate in March on account of having cheated has stood this term all right and has received her diploma. We both shed tears of joy over it. Her mother came up for the usual thank-you call and looked

very happy too. Another sort of incident has demanded thought recently. The father of one of our younger girls enclosed to me a letter written to her by a boy in the Itchu, and irately asked me to take the matter up rigorously with that school. Now the Itchu is one of the most respected schools in the city, for boys, and it is extreme in its treatment of students who take to corresponding with girls. It doesn't countenance anything of the sort. It not only officially expels the boy, but it sanctions his punishment by the student body, - the fifth-year boys form a circle around him and take turns at pounding him. And the boy knew it in writing to her, he said, "Love is holy and there is nothing to be ashamed of in the fact that I have written you this. Only please keep it a secret for this is what will happen to me at school if it gets known." Now of course I did not wish to take the matter to the Itchu, for it is against my principles to wreck a boy's life for one indiscretion in the midst of an absolutely suppressive social system like this. I don't think we have ever but once had to take a case to another school and that was not so strict a school as the Itchu, from which I had never had a case before. So we went cautiously, found out from the Itchu the name and address of the father, who proved to be a philosopher of national reputation, a Docter of Literature who had travelled in America and studied in Germany. "Well," said I to myself, "He'll be all the easier to talk to about the situation." So I wrote and told him what the matter was, and asked him to come and see me. He did so, and we had a very satisfactory interview of an hour and more. The glimpses into that father's heart made me positively homesick.

When in one of those long suspended Japanese sentences you can't tell till the very end what it means, and he mistakenly thought I was saying the matter had been reported to the Itchu, instead of that I had been asked to report it there, the cold perspiration stood out on his face in distress. The boy's letter was a complete surprise to him, he had no idea that his youngest son, of fifteen years of age, had developed so far, but he thought it a pretty fine letter, for a boy of that age, and regretted with me the conditions that now prevail, society forbidding to young men and women any of that social intercourse that provides for the safe and sane development of adolescent instincts. The boy is evidently a perfectly innocent and sweet-hearted little fellow, and the father's desire evidently was to close the affair in a way that would make the boy as little self-conscious as possible, to talk to him quietly about the indiscretion of his action, and then try to look out that he did not repeat it. "It is hard to get a chance to talk to the boy, though," said he, "for in a Japanese house it isn't easy to get away from folks, and the boy's older brothers are just back from their higher schools in Tokyo, so that the house is full, and if they see me taking him off into a corner to talk to, they'll wonder what Akira is being scolded about and it will be so conspicuous." I said, "You'll have to take him out to walk." "Yes," he said, "but I never do that sort of thing, so it will be conspicuous anyway." What touched me was the frank way in which he was thinking his problem through out loud with me. But I was not satisfied with that much of an answer. I did not feel that I had done my duty by the girl if I could say nothing more to the father than the boy's father would try to see that the act was not repeated. I felt that the boy must give his word that the offence would not be repeated, so after long discussion it was left that the father would secure

from the boy himself some assurance that he would not write to the girl again, and then the father was to let me know. I awaited his letter with much interest, as you may imagine. It told how he had taken the boy out to walk on the mountains next morning, and had talked with him quietly and had found that he was already thoroughly ashamed and repentant of his rash act, whereupon the father said, "If you really are repentant, write out a straightforward note of your thought and bring it to me." So he did that night and the father sent it to me as a peace offering. I had it copied to send to the girl's father. It was a naive, touching little declaration of his own sense of folly and wrong-doing, and his resolution that from this day, July 1, which was being celebrated throughout the nation as Peace Day, he with the rest of the world would enter upon a new era of reform. One pathetic thing about it to me is that he is trying to link his resolution up to something bigger than himself, but he doesn't know whom it is he should link up with. I acknowledged at once to the father the satisfactoriness of the resolution, but I have sent to the Methodist Publishing House for some copies of Pres. King's "How to Make a Rational Fight for Character." If I don't misremember he emphasizes the religious element in us. And then I intend to write the father another letter with a copy of the booklet, and point out to him the religious instinct, developing at the same time as the sex instinct, is one of its safeguards if properly guided; and that there is no prohibition on the part of society to his seeing that his son has a chance along this line. I don't know the father's attitude toward Christianity but I know they were intending before this incident to send their little daughter here next year; and they haven't changed their minds yet. Dear me, I did not intend to write this at such length, and here it is ten o' clock, and lots of interesting things unsaid. Daisy Ray sends love. She leaves tomorrow for Gotemba, to join her family. Lou, Fujita San says she agreed to write to you in case I was bad, but she has decided that is unnecessary.

(Signed) Charlotte B. DeForest.

from the boy himself some assurance that he would not write to the girl again, and then the father was to let me know. I awaited his letter with much interest, as you may imagine. It told how he had taken the boy out to walk on the morning next morning, and had talked with him quietly and had found that he was already thoroughly ashamed and repentant of his rash act, whereupon the father said, "If you really are repentant, write out a straightforward note of your thought and bring it to me." So he did that night and the father sent it to me as a peace offering. I had it copied to send to the girl's father. It was a naive, touching little declaration of his own sense of folly and wrong-doing, and his resolution that from this day, July 1, which was being celebrated throughout the nation as Peace Day, he with the rest of the world would enter upon a new era of reform. One pathetic thing about it to me is that he is trying to ~~xxxx~~ link his resolution up to something bigger than himself, but he doesn't know whom it is he should link up with. I acknowledged at once to the father the satisfactoriness of the resolution, but I have sent to the Methodist Publishing House for some copies of Free. King's "How to Make a Rational Fight for Character." If I don't misremember he emphasizes the religious element in us. And then I intend to write the father another letter with a copy of the booklet, and point out to him the religious instinct, developing at the same time as the sex instinct, is one of its safeguards if properly guided and that there is no prohibition on the part of society to his seeing that his son has a chance along this line. I don't know the father's attitude toward Christianity but I know they were interbreeding before this incident to send their little daughter here next year; and they haven't changed their minds yet. Dear me, I did not intend to write this at such length, and here it is ten o' clock, and lots of interesting things unsaid. Daisy Ray sends love. She leaves tomorrow for Gotemba, to join her family. Lou, Ruth's San says she agreed to write to you in case I was bad, but she has decided that is unnecessary.

(Signed) Charlotte B. Deforest.

Copy
Mrs. Deforest
to Home friends.
not sent out
not=private

C.B. Deforest
Gotemba

AUG 5 1919 For the American Board. 75

Kobe College
神戸女学院

Office of the Principal
宮長院

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.
山本通四丁目

July 17, 1919.

My dear Mrs. Lee,-

We had a nice visit from Mrs. Bixby on July 2, the day before school closed. Nothing was going on but examinations, but we called the student body together for a few minutes just to introduce her and hear a few words of greeting. We showed her the plant and talked over some of our problems with her. Sec. Patton's brother and his wife came with her, but not the rest of the party. We enjoyed the three very much. We had them see the Evangelistic School and the Kindergarten also.

Sec. Patton's visit on Founder's Day (June 17) was thoroughly satisfactory. He gave himself fully to the consideration of the problems before us. At the Founder's Day exercises in the morning he gave a very good little talk on the need of each Kobe College girl's becoming a worker and a leader for Christ. Then in the afternoon with Mr. Holmes (president of our Board of Managers) and Mr. Stanford we went out in an auto to inspect the two sites of which I wrote you in my last letter. We did not get to the Uchide one because of the difficulty of the road and the shortage of time, but we saw from afar where it ought to be. Dr. Patton did not think either site was ideal. The Rokko Mura one is not high enough up, and treeless,- its character is still to be attained. The Uchide one is so far away from the city, and at present not very accessible. We returned in time for a general reception for Christian workers and missionaries, at the Evangelistic School. After which the Pattons came home with us and we had an open meeting of the Executive Committee of our Board of Managers. There, besides the general question of land and buildings, which had been presented mainly during the day, we discussed the need of another missionary teacher, in order to leave more time for the staff to do evangelistic work with the constituency of the school; and the financial needs of the school for current demands, especially with regard to the salaries of teachers. Some members of the committee pointed out that the present distress among salaried people is due to two causes,- one the universal high cost of living, in which Japan is merely sharing the world's difficulties; the other, the raised standard of living in Japan. The standard of living has just been naturally rising for years, due to the growing contact with the nations of the West, and increased importations, and higher education among the masses. Electric lights cars, automobiles, telephones, mechanical devices for lessening labor, - these things have come to stay, and Japan's standard of material comforts and welfare can never go back to the simple days of the past. It all operates toward higher wages and salaries. The papers are frequently coming out with items regarding the raising of teachers' salaries in different parts of the country. The proposition up now in the Prefectural Assembly for Our Prefecture, Hyogo Ken, is to make the teachers of secondary schools average sixty yen a month. I have just worked out our average. For fourteen full-time academy teachers it is Y41.35. This fall, adding the salary of our new dean (Y120. a month), the average will be brought up to Y47.27. (That includes one other raised salary of Y45.)

This leads me to digress and tell you about Mr. Kawasaki, whom we have secured for the new position of dean of the academy department. Mr. Kawasaki is a graduate of the Tokyo Higher Normal School, with English as a specialty. He is an earnest Christian, an Episcopalian, with a Christian wife and two children. He is twirty-eight years of age, and has had a variety of experience both in teaching and in administrative work. We could not get him at a lower figure than that, because he could get that where he was, and the needs of his family made it impractica ble for him to come for less. We shall have to

drain our grant from the Higher Educational Endowment Fund to stand it this year, but the Managers said, we must take the man when we can get him. And so it seemed.

Just one more thing about Dr. Patton's meeting with the Executive Committee. The recent request to be allowed to make out the annual estimates on the basis of thirteen and a half months' salaries was carefully explained. The need of a cumulative reserve fund,- a sort of self-insurance for our liability for parting gifts to teachers,- has been newly demonstrated. Two of our oldest teachers, in service for seventeen and thirteen years respectively are asking to leave this summer, for health or family reasons, entirely suitable reasons; but the gift that our rule requires giving them is going to put our "gifts and Grants" budget, already heavily drawn on, considerably in the hole. And while I speak of budgets, I might add that our repair budget for this year has already been spent with what seemed like only the necessary things. Work and materials are all so high. We are feeling anxious as to how we shall get through the year.

Dr. Patton thought we were asking for large sums for the future plant of the college,- not more than it will need, you understand, but the figures are large of themselves; but he said,"Other institutions will not be modest in their requests, so you need not be." Don't think, however, that we are in any way padding our estimates. I think they err, if at all, on the conservative side. I enclose the "Five-Year Estimates" made out by a committee in response to the call for Dr. Patton's surveys. When the real survey is made I will send that too. The blank forms from America have not yet arrived, to our regret.

On Founder's Day we read aloud the message of congratulation you sent the school on its "university" name. The message will also be published in the Aldmnae Magazine this summer. The next day in chapel I read Mrs. Moses Smith's message on prayer (which will also come out in the magazine), and I spoke briefly on some of the problems before the school and asked any who would to offer prayer . There were several very earnest prayers offered from the floor. Then toward the end of the term I appointed a time and place for an informal prayer-meeting for all who wished to join at that time in praying for the school, and we had an earnest group of perhaps fifty. I think many more are remembering the school as a special object of prayer this summer. One girl wrote back to a teacher of morning and evening hours of prayer for us that she was observing.

You know Miss Nagai of Oberlin was to have come back to us this fall, but she has decided to stay in San Francisco a year at least for Y.W.C.A. work for Japanese. The main difficulty was that she had no money to get back to Japan with. Fortunately, we are not in great trouble thereby, as our new dean's specialty is English, and we were also fortunate enough to secure from September an old and experienced graduate, Miss Haru Kuroda, to join the faulty, with a special view to her becoming Miss Searle's private secretary and interpreter when I go on furlough next year.

Now as to the big land question, I enclose the promised map. I am sorry not to be able to be more specific about the sites to the west of the city. I seem to have been remiss in keeping records of them, or else to have mislaid the records; but my memory is that they were all less than eight yen a tsubo. But everybody is agreed that from the point of constituency the side toward Osaka is the better. It is much higher, as you see, and at least two Japanese business men whom I have consulted do not think the rates between Kobe and Osaka will go down. Rather will they continue to be built up out of the wealth of these two great cities. Miss Searle and I have recently consulted Dr. Koiso, an old friend of the school, son-in-law of the rich landowning family that gave us our invested student-aid fund (Kodera is the family name), and an experienced business man,and he has kindly found out for

us just what land the city ward owns adjoining our leased land. It is a large amount, certainly ten acres, all built up, some of them with expensive private houses. He thinks that if the ward decides on the policy of selling its land, we could not only buy our present leased lot (and that probably at a generous figure because we are a school), but that also we could from time to time buy in little adjacent portions as the leases ran out. Of course there might be some complications or bad feeling on the part of the house-owners, if it was not very well managed. And it would be an expensive process,- whether less or more so in the end than buying and moving outside would be, it is difficult to tell. The advantage of this method would be that not so large a sum of money would be needed at one time. As to whether the city ward would sell or not, we cannot find out, because no one in the city government can commit it to a policy by answering such a vague question so long before there is a concrete case to talk to. Dr. Koiso said that the thing to do as far as he could see was to buy a site now outside, and then wait about moving out until we really knew what would be to our best advantage. He guaranteed that we shouldn't lose on land if we merely had to sell it afterward without moving. But he said there was no use talking about buying land unless we had the money practically in hand. He said we should lose our opportunities and the prices would simply go on going up, if we were not able to make at least a deposit with an agreement. His company does a great deal of land-buying and he spoke with much conviction. He estimates our land as worth Y300. a tsubo for front land and Y200. for back land; at an average of Y250. that would bring us in about Y800,000.

Yesterday the dean and I went out with an ex-banker to see a site in the foot-hills above Ashiya. It was a very charming place, similar to the Uchide one, only much more accessible, there being already a road to it that can be used even for autos. It was also more wooded than the Uchide site, and hence more attractive,- and withal more expensive: 38,000 tsubo for Y800,000. But the tract could be divided and less taken, and the exbanker was pretty sure that the fact of its being for a school, which would make the neighborhood land go up in price, would avail to bring down the figure if we really wanted to talk business. Of course that argument has already been considered in the figures that were given us for Rokko Mura. This Ashida land is I think more nearly ideal than any other I have inspected for our college site,- high, with good views, beautiful air and old pine trees, and withal not too far out of civilization,- enough up to cost considerable for cartage when it comes to building, to be sure, but only twelve minutes or so from the station of the new express car line from Osaka to Kobe, twenty-some minutes from the Ashiya railroad station, and a half-hour or so from the lower electric station. Electricity would be available from the start. Water we should have to make our own means of conducting, but there is good water available with well-digging. The one thing I should wish were that it were nearer Kobe. The distance between Osaka and Kobe falls into four sections on the electric line. Ashiya is in the second section from Kobe. If we could keep within the first one, we should be that much more likely both from the point of time and of expense to keep our Kobe constituency and connections.

It is rather fun going out and looking for sites without any immediate responsibility for choice! I was trying this noon to imagine how we should feel if you wrote us that the mission's request was granted, and we were authorized to find and buy a suitable site up to $300,000. There would be an awful sense of responsibility then! But of course all this preliminary work is essential before any step - or leap, as it looks to me - can be taken.

Your recent letter about the music teacher was the disappointment you anticipated. Miss Harrison's passage is engaged for Aug. 23, and her plans are not easy to change if her mother is going west to meet her. She is awaiting further word from home. In the meantime, we hope our desired term-teacher of English will not meet Miss Wagner's or any other adverse fate.

Were the Board ladies ever thanked for those elegant boxes of candy that Wakuyama San brought us? If not, it is a shame, for I don't know when your family has enjoyed anything more. I believe we appointed some member to write and say so, but I don't remember hearing that it was ever done.

I am sending copies of this to the American Board and to Mrs. Moses Smith. Best wishes to you for the summer.

Yours for the Cause,

Charlotte B. De Forest.

Rike College

June 17, 1919

AUG 5 1919

Kobe College

Five-Year Estimate for Current Expenses

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Teachers' salaries estimate	20,672				
plus bonus 1/12	1,722				
" 1/2 month	861				
	23,255.				
Same with 5o/o raise		24,418			
New salary		1,350			
		25,768.			
Same with new salary			27,118.		
Same with 10o/o raise				29,860	
and new man				1,620	
				31,480.	
Same with new man @ 1,620					33,070.
Running expenses 3o/o increase each year	10,000.	10,300.	10,609.	10,927.	11,255.
#	Y 33,255.	Y 36,068.	Y 37,727.	Y 42,407.	Y 44,325.
Income from students	14,370.	15,990.	16,650.	18,855.	20,345.
Appropriation.	18,885.	20,078.	21,077.	23,552.	23,970.

5 yr. Total—Y 107,562.

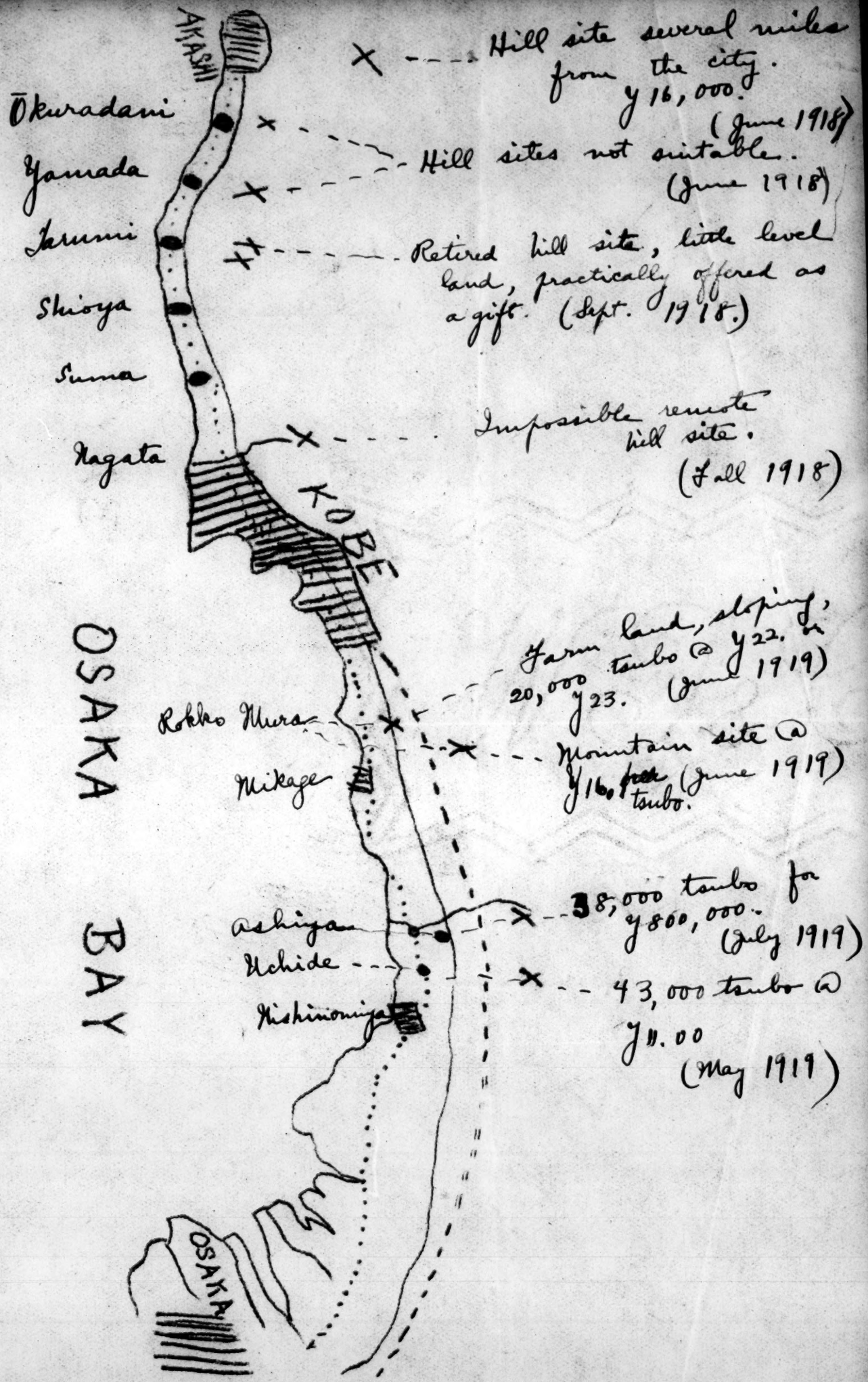
WHILE WAITING TO MOVE:

Needed:	Dormitories, 300 tsubo of land @ ¥ 60	¥ 18,000.
	buildings,	40,000.
		58,000.
	Recitation building, of old dormitory,	10,000.
		68,000.

This plans for a raising of tuition rates in 1920 and 1923.

5-year Estimate for Current Expenses

AUG 5 191



X Sites inspected for Kobe College.

Dotted line ... Electric cars.
Solid line — Steam "
Broken line - - Neu express

Horses

Cows

Sheep

Goats

Shortage of Teachers.

With the pull from the business world many teachers, and even university professors, have left their profession and taken more lucrative positions in commercial houses. The number of students in the Normal Schools has also been much reduced during the past two years. The Government is therefor somewhat perplexed as to how to secure the desired number of well qualified teachers for carrying out the great expansion porgram in higher education. In order to establish 33 new higher institutions during the next few years it will necessary to encourage men to take up teaching as a life work. It is this situation which explains the recent decision to send abroad 440 graduates from Imperial Universities for further study and preparation for teaching in the higher schools of the empire. Such students are to receive yen 250 per month with all travelling expenses paid. In addition to this the Government has created 400 scholarships for students in the imperial universities. These scholarships yield yen 30 per month each.

This last item is of special interest to Christian educators, especially to those engaged in training young men for the Ministry. A great many feel that granting support to students is not a good system and it is quite easy to point out arrangement; but in the face of this new situation in which the Government feels compelled to support the future-minister-of-teachers of the nation, it will exceedingly difficult to do away with support for the future minister of the church. The best that can be hoped for at this period is to have such support come from the Japanese church and so avoid some of the present defects.

New Expansion Scheme of Educational System.

New universities to be established and old ones further strengthened.

Sixteen new Higher schools(Koto Gakko) and seventeen Higher Special schools to be founded in different sections in the Empire.

To carry out such extensive schemes an a enormous amount of money is estimated to be necessary as the following facts and figures show.

To provide for the founding of the new Higher schools the Educational Department will expend within the next six years over forty four Million yen. In order to secure properly qualified porfessors for these new institutions, more than one hundred and twenty five thousand yen are to be expended on elected men studying abroad. Every two years, 441 professors elect are to be sent abroad, to America and Europe, each with a grant of nine thousand yen and more, to cover their expense for the two years of study and of travel.

Again, a certain number of College students are to be sent abroad, for whose support forty five thousand yen are apporopriated. Every third year eighty post- graduate students are thus selected and sent aborad for study and for travel.

In additon to all this, very large sums are to be expended in the establishment of new Imperial Universities in the North and in the South, so that, counting the two already established in Tokyo and in Kyoto, there will be five Imperial Universities.

So it is perfectly plain that Japan is wisely preparing for the new era upon which the nations are about to enter, by new and more through educational qualifications for the intellectual and scientific leadership of the Oriental world. But this is not all.

A New Period of Colleges and Universities.

Simultaneously with the grant for educational advance as set forth above, the Japanese Government has given an invitation and made a challenge to all private colleges and universities in the Empire, including the Christian, to take a higher position, a larger place and to do more efficient work in cooperation with the Governmental system of Education. That is to say, new regulations have issued by the Minister of Education, which modify the courses, the term of years and the internal relations of the different grades of institutions up through the college ~~time to the Imperial Universities, and can at this moment be~~ Government ones, provided they meet the same qualifications, furnish the same quality of equipment and have the required amount of endowment fund. For instance, hereforward the endowment fund required of a Mission college is £250,000. beside

And to the Imperial Universities, and which, at the same time, enable private institutions to stand on a footing equal to the Government ones, provided they meet the same qualification, furnish the same quality of equipment and have the required amount of endowment fund. For instance, henceforward the endowment fund required of a Mission college is ¥250,000,00 besides suitable buildings, and so forth. In other words, better buildings and equipment and higher order of ~~Educational~~ educational qualification of teachers in Mission schools will be required henceforth of Mission schools. Thus two things clearly appear. On the one hand, there is offered to all Mission institutions a more cordial recognition and a larger opportunity than ever before known; on the other hand, higher standards and more rigid requirements are imposed, calling for a very much alarger financial budget in the maintenance of these school. In a word, a great challenge has come to all Mission schools either to come up higher and take a larger place in the intellectual and moral leadership of the nation or else to give up the ghost and go out of business.

Another Higher Challenge.

But there is ~~a~~ another call, another challenge coming from a higher source than the Japanese Minister of Education. From God in Whose Name these Christian institutions were founded, the call comes to fulfil their high Mission to this active, progressive and increasingly powerful nation. The challenge from Above to these Christian schools is nothing less than to keep Japan from losing her own soul, to save her moral life, lead her into the Kingdom of Christ and thus secure to her the blessings of true Christian civilization. It is all too plain that mere intellectual and scientific education leads toward materialism and agnosticism, and that no nation in these modern times can build a safe and permanent civilization upon such false foundations. And now that Japan is undoubtedly the leading nation of the Far East and quite ambitious of her position as such, it is not only for Japan's sake, but also for the sake of China and other neighbouring peoples that the Christian colldeges, seminaries and universities must live and work with up-to-date means and methods, with a new efficiency and with a broadening Christian love that includes alike the East and the West.

J.C. Calhoun Newton.

Extracts from The Japan Evangelist.

Sent by C.R. Dufford
Aug 23

J. C. Calhoun Newton

For A. B. C. F. M.

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RECD SEP 16 1919

Kobe College
神戸女學院

Office of the Principal
校長院

Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.
山本通四丁目

.....1919.

Aug. 23,1919.

My dear Mrs. Lee,-

I should have written you weeks ago to say that Miss Harrison has generously consented to stay with us a while longer. I felt at first that it was too much to ask of her, as her farewell meetings had all been held, farewell presents received, and - what really counts these days - her steamer passage secured. But she was quite willing, under conditions that would enable her to do study here instead of in America. She has been taking lessons of Mrs. Outerbridge, and has developed a sweet strong soprano voice which is giving us all pleasure. So she is to be allowed to give some private lessons to defray the expense to herself of her own study, and is for that purpose to be released from some of the non-musical duties of the resident teachers. Now that she has the work of the department so well in hand, that is by all means the best solution of the temporary difficulty.

Yesterday's mail brought Miss Starr's letter with a large number of questions about the possibilities of land purchase, and I will answer it in detail later. Just now the more pressing distress is with reference to teacher's salaries. The price of living has continued to go up in Japan, and our teachers are having a harder and harder time. The enclosed letter from our dean will show you something of the case. As for the science teacher he writes about, we really are not able to keep him, I am sorry to say. As there is a shortage of seventy science teachers in the secondary schools of the country just now, this loss threatens to be serious. But to return to the financial question. I came back, after my Karuizawa duties were done, as delegate to the Federated Missions Conference, etc., and held a meeting of the Kobe members of our Executive Committee (having previously consulted those in Karuizawa), and we decided to raise tuitions at once from September and thus enlarge our income so that the teachers' salaries can be raised at once from that month. This was a step we intended to take next April, but the times have hurried it up. The principal of the government girls' school quite took me into his confidence and told me of his teachers' salaries. The government (prefectural) has given them from this month a monthly emergency grant of fifty percent on their salary, which was raised seven yen apiece in April; so that now their lowest woman teacher has a monthly income of Y52.50, or Y1.50 more than our highest-paid woman has. Their average salary (with the emergency grant) is now Y79.50, while ours, in the academy which corresponds to their grade of school, is Y46.50. It should in justice to us, however, be said that as they have a larger number of men teachers than we, their average rate is naturally higher than ours.

Nevertheless, we had planned for only a tenpercent raise next spring, and that was what we put in our estimates. As we have already had two small raises, we need only a twenty-five percent raise to complete the fifty percent grade of the government schools. Our Managers all feel this need intensely, and are asking the Mission permission to revise our 1920 estimates in order to provide for what we feel we must do in order to keep a faculty up to par.

I enclose a copy of something from the Japan Evangelist on the new new national educational program. It is most stimulating to all of us who are in higher educational work. It has made me feel that we must more and more increasingly educate our own future faculty by foreign scholarships. Hence I have put an estimate for that into our Survey for the Interchurch World Movement.

I am spending two weeks on Rokkozan in our new little cottage. We advertized and talked it and tried to rent, but this year is an off year for Rokko, and there are many empty houses here; so when I found it was not going to rent, and that I had to come back to put through that raise in tuitions, I got a friend to come up with me, and we are doing our own work and leading a delightfully different life from usual. Her room-rent (and mine) will help pay for the final furnishings, and next year we will try to do a better business by renting it and beginning to pay back our loan.

Cordially yours,

Charlotte B. DeForest.

Aug. 23, 1919.

(Mrs. Lee)

Kobe

Aug. 23, 1919.

SEP 16 1919

Translation of a Letter from Dean Kimura of Kobe College to C.B.DeForest, under date of Aug.4,1919.

(Note: Dean Kimura's salary is Y145. a month, the largest salary given at Kobe College. Two other men get Y120. Mr. Yokogawa, whom we sent abroad four years ago, gets Y80., but owns his house, has a pension, and also is allowed by us to teach in one or two other schools, thus increasing his income. Mr. Shimada, professor of physics and chemistry, a university graduate of some years' standing, gets Y75.)

-----Yesterday I had a letter from Mr. Shimada in Sapporo. He says in substance:"It is now nearly decided that I shall get married, but I am worried as to whether or not I can live in Kobe on my present salary. On one hand, the Hokkaido Coal-Mine Company has made me an offer of nearly twice the income. It is not that I prefer the position, but if I cannot be sure of a living I may have to do work that I don't like," etc., with various other details. I replied at once, saying in substance that if he married his salary would probably be raised before long about 10 yen, and probably he could live on that; that if he wished to leave because that was hard, to please wait until his substitute teacher could be secured,etc., writing specifically.

However, in recent times, esp. in the last few months, the number of the things that have gone up in price 100% over last year has become large. According to some, there is little hope of prices coming down for the present, since the ceason is that the price of rice is high , other things go up in accordance with that. The connection is this: if rice goes up the farmers who are a large majority of the Japanese get rich; then they buy a lot of city produce; thus the city poeople also prosper; but the people who are troubled are the salary people outside of the farmers, merchants, and artisans. From the newspapers it looks as if Hyogo Ken was going to do as I once told you (about raising salaries).Mr. Iba, principal of Baikwa Girls' Schod recently said that a certain girls' school of middle grade in Osaka had decided to take tuition (Y3.00? 3.50?) for the summer vacation even. In view of various things, our school in a place like Kobe where the cost of living is the highest in the whole country, has come to a point where it ought to consider more and more. It is a hard problem. I think it difficult to do what you recently talked about even,- to give our teachers an extra month's salary and to raise them 10% in April. But we ought, I thing, to devise some sort of income by which we could raise them at least 20% in April. It may be possible to secure part from the alumnae, but that for the largest part the tuitions must be raised. Even our dormitory teachers seem to be having a good deal of trouble. As for me, knowing the state of the school finances, it is hard to say anything for myself even if I am having a hard time. Up to now I have stood it as much as I could, but as things are getting to be, it is impossible to stand it longer. It is too bad to trouble you, but I will tell tell you things just as they are and ask you to think about them.

As I told you the other day also, we (six of us and a maid) may be said to be just living, having an uncomfortable house & simple, coarse food. We are deeply grateful to God for even these.But for living there are other necessities:1.Clothing -for the present we have old clothes, so we are getting along.2.Family medicines (for use in sickness).3.Unavoidable social expenses,for relatives & friends in joy & sorrow. for church & school contributions (pledges to the Kobe Church Building Fund & our Alumnae Endowment Fund - Y60. made three years ago -have not been met even 1 rin).4.Children's education;recently we have had to take Keiko, our second child, out of the Glory Kindergarten; as the children grow, their education will cost a good deal, but there is no money for it. We ought to be saving up even a little for that now, but we are not able to save a rin for this either. Again, if I were to have a long illness or die, my family would soon be in great distress for a living. Thus our livelihood, both present and future, has become a cause for anxiety. Up to now I have not thought this way, but with the rise of prices our living has become thus reduced. Thinking of it from another point of view my salary has been raised with the rest 20%, but as a salary for more than 5 years (since I took office) it has not once been raised. Classmates and such that used to be the same as I, have many of them gone up to twice my present

salary. I always do my work at Kobe College with gratitude to God and full of joy, thinking of it as my life-work, but from the way the world is going and forced by the rise of prices, unavoidably I have come to the point of making this statement and causing you anxiety. Please understand me fully. And whether an increase of salary (besides next April) is possible or not, please put the facts of my position in the matter before the Board of Managers. This is truly a painful request; I regret that for me today it is necessary to make it.

To
C. B. DeForest

Aug. 4, 1919.

Kobe

REC'D NOV 20 1919

November 15, 1919

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Many of our W.B.M.I. ladies will have the opportunity to bid you "welcome home" in person. As I am not attending either the American Board meeting or the W.B.M.I. meeting this year I want to send you my sincere "welcome" and also to congratulate you and yours on your safe return and on the opportunity you have had to learn the real conditions and the causes thereof in the Near East. I pray that your life may be long spared to lead in the plans for the uplift of these oppressed peoples.

On your return home your attention has at once been called to events in the Far East. Japan's admitted place among the assembled Powers of the world in the Peace Conference has been to many a revelation of her Pagan social and moral standards. This revelation ought to be a convincing appeal to Christian people to increase our Christian propaganda for these people. The danger is that the cry "Down with Japan" will be heard to the exclusion of any word of Christian charity that it is unjust to expect a pagan nation with only fifty years of opportunity for Christian teaching to practice the ethics of Christ.

I am sorry that a "Missionary of the American Board" has added to the intense bitterness. "There is not a note of the Sermon on the Mount, or the Lord's Prayer in the whole page", is the comment of one quiet woman. I hope the American Board disproves the spirit of this article.

We who have been in close touch with our girls Christian school on the beautiful hillside in Kobe City (Which we have called Kobe College for short, but which has never been called a college in Japan) know that the institution was inspiring and aspiring. We know that the devoted laborers there were year by year building on well laid foundations, a permanent Christian College. Its brief history (47 years) reveals its growing place as an educational force and the positive type of its Christian influence. We were not anxious to hasten its development, much less to have it reach a critical period ~~but~~ just now in the midst of the world turmoil, when the nation for which the sacrificial work is being done is the object of dislike and suspicion by the civilized world. But

Congregationalist - October 16

He who knows the end from the beginning, did not approve our short vision and faithless hearts.

On February 17, 1919, the Japanese Government announced through the press that this Christian School had attainted an educational standard which entitled it to use the name Daigaka (Japanese translation is University, we think a more exact rendering is College). Congratulations poured in to Kobe College from all parts of the Empire, not only from former students, but Christian workers from other denominations and some Christian Japanese officials. The college was at once a "City Set on a hill". A Japanese father en route to Tokyo to place his daughter in the Union Daigaka, at once placed her in Kobe. This recognition of the Daigaka rank of the highest department of our School will attract young women not only to the College but to the Preparatory School which is under the same Board of Managers.

At the opening of the school year a few weeks later, Miss DeForest wrote -

> "240 girls paid application fees for entrance examinations to the Academy. We had not intended to receive more than 60, but the pressure was so great we did receive 70".

The government has not yet issued the requirement for a Woman's Daigaka, but we know that not only must a certain educational standard be attained but several thousand dollars must be deposited in the Treasury of the Government. If conditions are not met the Government retains the right to withdraw the name. We are sure no American givers would consent to have their gifts placed in the Government Treasury so we can at once dismiss any thought of trying to meet this requirement.

But the fact remains that unless Christians finance this Christian College so that it can be equipped to do as complete work as any Daigaka is expected to do it will lose the respect of educated Japanese and Christ and His cause will be dishonored in the eyes of the people.

Japanese girls of talent such as we want as Christian leaders will not be attracted by a second rate college. Of course this large financing cannot come out of the regular income of the Boards. God has brought the world into a condition where all civilized people are thinking in terms of thousands, millions and billions. Is not this fact a "Sign of the times" which may help to give us courage to undertake the large task which God in his providence sets before us. When I consider the positive definite Christian force this institution has been from its small beginning, and also the possibilities for a much larger Christian power in closer contact with leaders of the people, the question recurs - if we fail to equip this Christian College what answer shall we make to the Japanese? What answer to our Lord Jesus?

This letter is already far too long. By way of apology let me say I wanted just to call your attention to the vital interests involved in our Japanese work, which our Boards must soon face, before you were wholly absorbed by the many demands that come to you.

I enclose a copy of the testimony of the ~~late~~ recent Deputation to Japan concerning Kobe College and also Dr. Patton's impressions. Both are couched in strong, yet restrained language.

Miss DeForest writes to her brothers and sisters each week of matters of interest to her and the school which must not get into print. I asked her to sometimes trust Mrs. Lee with a copy that we might all come into intimate acquaintance with her. I enclose a copy of one of these letters in which she unconsciously reveals herself and her relations with the Japanese in the city. Kobe College under her presidency is not merely a school for a large number of girls, large as that office is, but it has a Christian civic power unseen and unknown in this country. Please read that if you cannot take the time to read this letter. * 433 registered students

The W.B.M.I. has not yet brought Kobe and the large interests involved before the public. I have prepared a brief Outline just to give information to people here and there and in our Branches and some individuals we would like to interest. It takes from eight to ten minutes to read. I enclose a copy to you under another cover. If you cannot take time to read it just keep it You may like sometime to refer to some of the facts there given. I have not even mentioned the imperative need of more land and buildings. The probability that the College and Preparatory School should both be moved to the country but I will tell you that conservative Japanese real estate dealers tell us that we can realize $350,000. for our present site. The American Board owns this land.

Miss DeForest will reach home some time in February 1920. Dr. Patton will have returned and I hope we can have a conference about Kobe.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Moses Smith)

22 South Leavitt Street
Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago

Nov. 15, 1919.

REC'D NOV 20 1919

Quotation from the American Board Deputation to Japan in 1918 -

"With a singular pervasiveness the influence of the College has extended throughout Japan. Indeed too much cannot be said in praise of the work of the college in days gone by and of its present place in Christian effort. The school is, however, inadequately equipped. Its grounds cannot long be sufficient for its growing undertaking. The question regarding its permanent location and an adequate endowment and equipment are most pressing and important."

"We recommend that the expansion and perfection of Kobe College as one of the largest and most vital Christian efforts in Japan be given generous consideration on the understanding that no small investment can be at all adequate, and that the large and pressing question of construction, equipment and adjustment should be faced soon."

Extracts from a letter of Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, written at Kobe, Japan, June 25, 1919 ----

"Mrs. Patton and I spend a day and two nights at Kobe and of course were much interested in the college problem as to policy and site. We spent the morning attending the Founder's Day exercises at the school, the afternoon on our auto ride to the two sites which have been under consideration, the evening with the Board of Managers, and we took supper with the teachers. In addition, I discussed the matter as I had opportunity with the various missionaries.

The school certainly makes a fine impression as to plant, personnel of students and faculty and particularly as to the fine Christian atmosphere and the spirit of loyalty which pervades the institution. It is one of the finest products of missionary education which I have seen anywhere.

Miss DeForest impresses me very favorably - an able, devoted, well-balanced, open-minded, resourceful woman. Undoubtedly you could increase your numbers indefinitely if you had the facilities. Clearly it is a matter of finance alone."

REC'D OCT 27 1919

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Kobe College
神戸女学院

Office of the Principal
室長院

Yamamoto-dori 3-chome, Kobe.
山本通三丁目

Oct. 9, '19. 1919.

My dear Mrs. Lee,-

Your letter with the authorization for the money for the special repairs asked for (except for the store-shed, which as you saw was the least important of the items) was joyfully received. The painting of the chapel woodwork and the renovation of the students' wash-house had been duly put through in summer and are very satisfactory. There was some balance left on the second item, but as we have had unexpected heavy repairs on the east wall that has inconsiderately crumbled at intervals, we think probably the balance had better be saved for that rather than put into the store-shed. I have had it in mind to correct long before this a statement I made in a July letter. I got it from the treasurer, but it was premature or erroneous in some other way. It was to the effect that we had used up most of our year's repair allowance in the first six months. It was not true. We had overrun less than eight yen on the half year's budget of Y450. But the statement would have been true if it had been made about our expenditure for the grounds. Of the Y276. assigned to that item for the year, we had by July spent Y242.75. This fall we have had another heavy grounds expense in removing a mound and some shrubbery from the side of the exercise ground in order to give more space for exercise. The removal cost over sixty yen.

We were glad that we might be allowed to keep last year's nominal balance. I only hope we can come out equally well this year! The teacher situation is rather distressing. We have borrowed six men doing full work in other schools to piece out a few hours in ours, to fill the places of the three who resigned this summer. Then on the thirty-first of September another of our full-time men resigned, to take effect the next day. Protests that this was "so sudden" were of no avail to hold him, as he had already promised to take a position in a government school. We, with all our recent raises, were giving him seventy yen, and there he is to have over a hundred. But it seems that the salary question was not the chief one with him, but he had been getting out of sympathy with some of the school methods and also evidently had some irritation against Dean Kimura. But we have not succeeded in getting his class-work all arranged for. We have hired in two additional teachers, for part time, however. I never knew such a fractional sort of faculty,- and you can imagine the difficulties of fitting in the work into our time-schedule. It is costing us more, too, which is not the least item of anxiety

There is one more financial item. That is, the sum to supply the substitute American teacher for the part of the year before Miss White came. In January Mr. Cobb had a balance on that fund of Y190., and he says nothing more has been sent him for this year. However, the amount used was Y362., leaving an unprovided balance of Y172., which we think there must have been some slip about. It was all right, was it not, for us to count on the amount asked for, Y50. a month during Miss Hoyt's absence, or until her successor should come. By the way, we are much pleased with her successor, Miss White She is such a sweet, social, capable girl. She is going to fit in nicely, and she picks up Japanese words and names so well.

The teacher troubles enumerated above are partly responsible for my not having answered Miss Starr's letter. I shall try to do so on the next mail. I am little by little accumulating material that bears on the subject. However, it will be much easier to talk than to write. I have just today secured passage on the Siberia leaving Kobe Jan. 17, 1920, so I shall hope to see you in February.

Your letter suggesting that I go to Shanghai to the Higher Educational conference is the first word I have had in the matter. I shall deem it a great privilege and opportunity to take part in such a conference, and am eager to learn more about it and when it is to be. Miss Calder comes here to morrow, and then I can find out. I met her briefly last week at the Kumiai celebration of the Mission Jubilee, where we were at the same dinner at Osaka Hotel by invitation of the Kumiai leaders, together with a governor or two. The celebration was a very nice one.

I enclose on a separate sheet the most important thing in this letter - next year's estimates. I am sorry they are so large, but I fear in the light of last week's events they may not be large enough!

Cordially yours, Charlotte B. DeForest

Anna E. Cole
Oct. 9, 1919.

REC'D NOV 15 1919

Kobe College, Kobe, Japan.

Oct. 2 0, 1919

My dear Mrs. Lee,-

After sending off my last letter, we had our visit from Miss Calder. She gave us a good part of a morning, and takes a sympathetic view of our problems. She tells me that the Shanghai conference on higher education has decided to confine itself to China, so there is no need for any one from Japan. This is indeed a relief from the point of view of the work. For things here pile up as usual, and it would be very hard to get away.

I have at last answered Miss Starr's letter, at least as far as I can just now. I hope to have a good deal more material when I finally go on furlough. I am booked now on the Siberia, sailing from Kobe on January 17. My hope is to go to Chicago pretty promptly on landing, and to stay long enough to talk the situation through thoroughly with you all. So much more is involved than the question of a few acres of land or a few buildings. The fundamental question is, what sort of an institution do we want ultimately to have?- a large college, of a great variety of departments, or a small college, doing mainly one or two things? I should so like to interview in America people at work in small denominational colleges, or colleges where the Christian influence is one of the main motives, and find out at first hand from such workers whether the old ideal of the small institution for concentrated influence still carries as the best ideal in the minds and experience of Christian educators, or whether that ideal is being changed by the new demands that require expensive equipments for higher education and thus make it more or less of a financial and economic necessity that a large number of pupils be secured to run it. Personally I prefer the smaller concentrated institution; but that is not the question; the question as I see it is, What sort of an institution are we to be in order best to fulfill our high destiny as a Christianizing agency for Japan? And in order to fulfil that destiny, we must have the wisdom of the best educational experience we can draw upon. I do so want to visit colleges and educators on this furlough, and then to study from September in some such place as Teachers' College, New York. Miss Hoyt is enthusiastic over what her year of study did for her there. It has given her self-confidence from knowing the educational currents of the day. That is what I need too,- for one thing.

I have thought perhaps you would want me to do some speaking in the spring, as that is a good time among the churches, is it not? I shall be glad to do so from April, perhaps. I rather hope I can spend part of February and March at Battle Creek to tone up a bit and see if they can do anything for some lurking cardiac neuralgia that nags me off and on. Then if I can get well set up for spring campaigning, I can do a good deal of that and then go east for the summer with my relatives before I start in to study.

But it's past bedtime, and I haven't written what was one of my prime motives in starting to write,- namely, to ask what the prospect of Miss Wagner's coming out is. I do hope she is improving and giving good promise of coming soon. Miss Harrison is cheerful and working well, but I can detect a certain restlessness due to the uncertainty of her situation. And one needs to know so long beforehand now in order to engage a passage and get a passport, that she is getting a bit anxious. I hope Miss Wagner can come along in January or February and overlap a month or two with Miss Harrison. It would be so much easier for Miss Wagner to begin work with some one to help her to see her department in all its relations; and Miss Harrison understands that side of things pretty well now.

We are enjoying Miss White and she is adapting herself with great readiness to all sorts of situations. Our new academy dean, Mr. Kawasaki, is also proving a pleasant co-worker and seems to be bearing out the promise of efficiency that made us happy in securing him. The school seems to be serving the community more than usual,- so many requests from religious or social bodies to use our rooms or grounds. I am beginning to realize that we should leave a big hole in the city if we moved out.

We are praying for the coming annual meetings, and for you all in the preparations for them as well as in the daily work.

Cordially yours,

C. B. De Forest.

To Mrs. Lee

Oct. 29/1919.

Note

REC'D NOV 15 1919

81

Kobe College, Kobe, Japan.
Oct. 20, 1919.

My dear Miss Starr,-

Your letter of July 30 has gone this long unanswered for two reasons, because of the pressure of immediate school emergencies (teachers resigning and the likes), and because there seemed so little definite to say with regard to land.

The Rokko Mura people early in September came in and said that land values were going up and that though they had talked of twenty-three to twenty-five yen a tsubo before, now they would have to talk thirty-five or forty. They said other people were inquiring about land, and they wanted to know our intentions. At the meeting of the Board of Managers' Executive Committee, we discussed what answer to send them, and replied that we appreciated their interest in the school, but were unable to make them a definite reply; we added that we realized we had no claim on them to prevent their selling the land to others, but we were not in a position to make any bargain. So that has probably become out of the question. Moreover, the price of building has gone up at least thirty percent since May, so our estimates for the cost of removing will have to be largely increased, both for land and for buildings. These facts, and the natural longing to remain on our present site, have made me bend my thoughts to all the possibilities in the city,- as suggested indeed in your letter.

As to the leased land, the terms of the lease insure that we shall not be driven out unless the land is needed for some "public enterprise." That is a reasonable assurance that we can continue to lease, but of course there is no assurance that we shall not have to pay a higher rate of lease. The city ward owns also an extensive piece of land adjoining what is leased to us. This is leased to private parties on the same terms as ours to us, namely that they will not be driven out unless the land is needed for public enterprise. Now we are wondering whether the term "public enterprise" might not be interpreted to include a private school. The city's standing committee on property was approached on that question, and declared that such interpretation could not be made,- it must be some city enterprise. But we are carrying the investigation further, and since the mayor was out when I called to interview him on the question, I am going to try again in a few days. Failing of him, I interviewed the head of the educational department instead and he said we should have to be prepared to buy the houses on the land or to pay the owners' expense of moving them off. When I asked him whether the city would rather have our school inside or outside, he said inside. He seemed to grasp our situation, and said he would let us know the probabilities as soon as he could. As for the question of whether the city would sell us the leased land on the expiration of the lease, people think there is no use trying to talk that matter now, as no present city official would be able to promise what action the city would take in seven years from now.

There seems to be no doubt that we could borrow money with our present site as security, with paying seven or eight percent interest. The Shadan holds our deeds and would thus be presumably the body that did the formal borrowing. It seems to me now, that if we get a favorable answer as to the probability of our being allowed to lease other city land, namely that on the west side of our academy lot, the best thing to do would be to buy in at once that contiguous land on the east side that was offered us last year, that on one corner of which the Muller house stands. That contiguous land of about 700 tsubo, or a little more than half an acre, was offered us last spring, with several Japanese houses standing on it, for one hundred and twenty thousand yen. Now it would doubtless be one hundred fifty thousand at least. But if we had the cash on hand we might be able to make a better bargain. At any rate, if we had that, and the probability of getting some city land on the other side, I think we could consider that we were able to remain in the city with comfort and expand our college department to three or four hundred students. I am trying to get all possible information before furlough, and then I hope we shall be able to consult fully and act promptly.

What a heavy burden you are carrying at your end! We have just rejoiced over the word that the American Board came out free of debt. May you dear people have the same happy experience! But we are not feeling at all sure that we shall, at this end. Another teacher has resigned suddenly, and his substitutes are having to be paid higher than he was. So our careful calculations have gone awry. But we hope, and what's more, we trust.

Cordially yours,

Charlotte B. DeForest.

Miss Starr
Oct. 20, 1919.

REC'D NOV 24 1919

Kobe College, Kobe, Japan.
Oct.25,1919.

In the spring of 1918, just before the outbreak of the World War, The Revell Company published my biography of my father, under the title of "The Evolution of a Missionary." On account of the times, the nature of the subject, and perhaps some other causes, the sales have not equaled the publishers' expectations, and my sisters and I have recently agreed with the Revell Company to take over the remainder of their stock. Our desire is to place the book where it will accomplish part of its purpose,- the bringing together of the East and the West into better understanding and mutual confidence. To this end we are placing copies in the libraries of the passenger steamships of the Pacific and other oriental waters, and others in such church or town libraries as we know of personally that would welcome such.

There are other copies available for sale at cost price, ~~eighty~~ seventy-five cents and postage, (the original sale price was $1.50) and these we are glad to put at the disposal of our friends, should they desire to use them as Christmas gift-books or missionary publicity material. Such books may be secured direct from the Revell Company by use of the attached form-letter.

Sincerely yours,

Charlotte B. De Forest

Kobe College, Kobe, Japan.
Oct. 25,1919.

Fleming H. Revell Company,
158 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Gentlemen,

Please honor the enclosed order for "The Evolution of a Missionary," supplying the same at cost price of seventy-five cents and postage, and oblige

Yours truly,

Charlotte B. De Forest.

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Oct. 20, 1919.

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Charlotte B. De Forest.

Dr. Forest
Oct. 25, 1919.

Dr. Forest
Autobiography

REC'D NOV 24 1919

Kobe College,
Kobe, Japan.
Oct. 31. 1919.

My dear Mr. Bell,—

You kindly wrote suggesting that I apply for a scholarship at Union Seminary for next year. Miss Hoyt is all enthusiasm for the good her work at Teachers' College did her; and so much have problems of education and administration forced themselves upon me these last years that I feel desperately in need of some study along that line. I should, of course, be very glad to do some religious study, but in my very short chance for furlough study (from September to February, if I keep furlough rules), I think it wise to concentrate. Would it not be wise, in your opinion, to take the secular form of study? Education is such a special science now that I feel the need of studying it more than any other need just now — except that of getting both the inner and the outer man renewed by a period of rest first of all.

I was thinking of writing an inquiry to the Teachers' College as to possible scholarships there, when it occurred to me to ask your opinion. But I suppose I hardly ought to wait for your answer. I am thinking of investigating the University of Chicago possibilities too. But really, such an enormous institution is discouraging from the very outset.

The enclosed sheet explains itself. Please do not consider it a hint!

Yours very sincerely,
Charlotte B. DeForest.

Oct. 21, 1919.

Copy for Rev. Enoch F. Bell

REC'D DEC 9 1919

Kobe College, Kobe, Japan, Nov. 7, 1919.

My dear Mrs. Lee:-

I have just (five o'clock) come in from a day of calling, and I am impelled to sit down at once and begin a letter to you about it, because it has been such an interesting day.

Mrs. Kawara and I started out about half past eight this morning, and took the suburban car for a town three or four miles away. We wanted to look up a girl who left school ten years ago at the end of her third year. There were three of the girls in the same class with whose conduct we were not satisfied. They did not do anything very bad, but they were a disturbing influence. This one only was from a Christian family. We tried to help them, but they decided that if their influence in the school was bad it would be best for them to leave, so they left school, as did a fourth girl in the same class who professed to be a Christian and who was also intimate with them but was not helpful to them. The last mentioned girl died soon after, and during her last illness showed a real earnestness of spirit which rejoiced her Christian friends. One of the others I have called on once or twice in Kyoto. She has married into a home where the father-in-law is strongly opposed to Christianity, and although she would like to hear about Christ and to meet Christian friends he makes it very hard for her. When I called he sat around to listen and gave me no opportunity to have any earnest talk with her. The one I called on this morning is having rather a hard time too. When she married she supposed she was marrying a Christian, as did the go-between, but they found themselves mistaken. He allows the little girl to go to Sunday school next door, but makes it hard for his wife to attend church. She is teaching in a kindergarten, where we had to go to find her, and where we had a few minutes' talk with her while the children were out playing.

The next call was on a graduate of fourteen years ago. She was out and we had to wait for her to come back, but the maid who was caring for the three little boys, the oldest not quite ready to go to school, was very kind and urged us to wait. We had a pleasant call there and our hostess went with us to the next place, meanwhile telling us how she is having every Saturday afternoon a women's meeting of the neighboring women, where, though not all are Christians, they sing hymns and have talks from the pastor of a neighboring church.

It was noon, and there was a conference which I did not hear, resulting in a plan for the next hostess to telephone for a lunch to the nearest restaurant. This graduate's oldest daughter has almost finished the primary school and will apply for entrance to our school next spring. Her mother is a third generation Christian. I well remember her grandmother as one of the dear old ladies in the Hyogo church when I first came. Her father was head clerk in a foreign firm, and I used to hear that he and one other man in a similar position, a member of the Kobe church, had given Christianity a good reputation among all the foreign business men in Kobe. He was one of our school auditors for several years, until he moved out of town. It is not surprising that this graduate is an earnest Christian. She served us a cup of coffee and a plate of wafers while we waited for the lunch to come. It had been stipulated that only one dish should be sent. It proved to be what I can translate only as "parent and child bowl," - a bowl of rice with delicious bits of chicken with just enough gravy to

OCT 21 1919

Copy for Mrs. Earl E. Reed

Dade College, Miami, Jan. Nov. 7, 1919.

My dear Mrs. Lee:-

I have just (five o'clock) come in from a day of calling, and I am impelled to sit down at once and begin a letter to you about it, because it has been such an interesting day.

Mrs. Kenyon and I started out about half past eight this morning, and took the suburban car for a town three or four miles away. We wanted to look up a girl who left school ten years ago at the end of her third year. There were three of the girls in the same class with whom we were not satisfied. They did not do anything very bad, but they were a disturbing influence. This one only was from a Christian family. We tried to help them, but they decided that if their influence in the school was bad it would be best for them to leave, so they left school a fourth girl in the same class who professed to be a Christian and who was also intimate with them but was not believed to be. Her mother died soon after, and during her last illness showed a good appreciation of belief which relieved her Christian friends. One of the others I have called on once or twice in Miami. She has married. The third was a lazy-in-law is strongly opposed to Christianity, and although she would like to keep about Christ and to meet Christian friends he makes it very hard for her. When I called he was around to dinner and gave me no opportunity to have my earnest talk with her. The one I called on this morning is having rather a hard time too. When she married she abandoned her marriage a Christian, so did the go-between, but they found themselves mistaken. He allow the little girl to go to school some more, however, but makes it hard for his wife to attend church. She is teaching in a kindergarten, and we had to go to the first for, and where we had a few minutes' talk with her while the children were out playing.

The next call was on a graduate of fourteen years ago. She was out and we had to wait for her to come home, but the maid who was caring for the three little boys, the oldest not quite ready to go to school, was very kind and asked us in to wait. We had a pleasant half hour and our coming was met with us to the next place, somewhere telling us how she is having every Saturday afternoon a women's meeting of the neighboring women, among whom we are particularly, they said, and they came from miles. Among the girls of a neighboring church.

It was noon, and there was a conference which, of course, resulted in a plan for the next business to telephone for a lunch to the nearest restaurant. This graduate's oldest daughter almost finished the primary school and will apply for entrance to our school next spring. Her mother is a third generation Christian. I will remember or greeting as one of the four old ladies in the house during which I first came. Her father was head clerk in a foreign office, and I want to have that go and one other man in a similar position, member of the new church, but given Christianity a good reputation among all the foreign business men in town. He was one of our school auditors for several years, until he moved out of town. It is not surprising that this graduate is an earnest Christian. She served us a cup of coffee and a plate of waffles while we waited for the lunch to come. It had been intimated that only one dish should be sent. It proves to be what I can translate only as "peanut and chili bowl", a bowl of rice with delicious bits of chicken with just enough gravy to

moisten the rice a little, and an egg cooked soft, just to my taste, on top. We had just begun to eat when our hostess brought in little bowls of a thin soup with seaweed in it, piping hot; "instead of tea" she said in apology. Presently the maid appeared with little plates of asparagus salad, and a moment later with plates of sardines three each with a nice tomato dressing. I don't know whether those came from the restaurant or not. The plan had been that we should pay for the lunch instead of going to the restaurant ourselves, and the charge was very moderate. Our hostess served oranges and tea at the close of the meal. You understand that the name of the principal dish refers to the chicken and egg.

We two ate alone, our hostess saying that she had already eaten. After we had finished she asked if we could not have a little meeting. I was very glad of the request, for I had been wondering if I could not make my calling more thoroughly an evangelistic agency. I always carry a number of tracts, and usually the talk turns on religious subjects, but there is not often Bible reading and prayer. The maid, who is not yet a Christian, was called in, the Bibles and hymn books were brought out, and we began by singing "I hear the Saviour say, Thy strength indeed is small". Then we read Galatians 2:20, and I told them a wonderful story which we heard from Dr. Patton the other day about a Chinese general who was led to Christ by witnessing Miss Merrill's massacre at Pao-ting-fu during the Boxer outbreak, - or rather by hearing her plead for the lives of the other missionaries and the Christians with her. I will not try to tell you the story, you must hear it from Dr. Patton. My talk lost nothing in the interpreting. Mrs. Kawara has had a good deal of experience in evangelistic work, and delights in it. She is exceptionally well fitted for the calling on that account. Each of us except the maid led in prayer, and the eyes of both my "girls" were wet as after singing "I gave my life for thee", they spoke for a few minutes of the value of the Christian teaching in the school. Our hostess urged Mrs. Kawara to tell the girls now in school how important a part of their education that is, and she promised to tell the senior academy girls when she has them for eight o'clock prayer meeting next Thursday evening.

Our next call was at a hospital in a beautiful spot on the seashore, where another of our graduates has been sick for forty days. She is much better and expects to go home in two or three days. Her nurse is a Christian and there we had a prayer together, though we could not stay for a real meeting. The patient told us how she had been neighboring with a little woman in the next room who is not a Christian, and we chose from my little books one for her also, which our friend, also a member of a long time Christian family, can use to begin leading her neighbor to Christ. The latest numbers of the Y.W.C.A. magazine and the C.E. magazine, and a recent copy of the weekly paper published by the Kumiai (Congregational) churches, were left for their use, as well as some of the attractive little books or tracts published by the Christian Literature Society.

There are plenty of homes where the light does not seem to be shining very brightly, and I do long to have my Fridays count for more for the encouragement of those who find it hard to live for Christ in places where there are no other Christians. Pray for us and for these girls who are so tempted to hide their faith or give it up.

Yours most sincerely,
Susan A. Searle.

Mrs. Lee

Note

Nov. 7, 1919.

REC'D DEC 9 1919

Kobe College, Kobe, Japan.
Nov. 15,1919.

My dear Mrs. Lee,-

An emergency meeting of our Board of Managers was called for Nov. 13, as Mrs. Ibuka, one of our Alumnae members, was to be down from Tokyo and could attend it. There was some routine business with which I need not take up your time, but the main issue, a financial one, must have careful explanation.

We have been feeling this fall, especially since the abrupt departure of that teacher at the end of September on one day's notice, that there wasa spirit of unrest in the faculty, a critical and unpleasant something, and it seems to have its foundation in an unexpressed sense of injustice on the part of the school in not doing any better by them at a time which every one acknowledges to be extraordinarily difficult to get a living in. The Government girls' high school has given its teachers a 50% emergency grant since August, on each month's salary, so that now their average income is Y79.50. That of the City Girls' High School is Y85.50. Ours, with the three raises we have already given, is Y47.38. (These figures do not include the principa in the case of the government school, nor the dean in the case of our academy And I should have said at the beginning that these figures were only for our academy department, corresponding in grade to that of the government schools

A few days ago, our deans, knowing that there was to be a Managers' meeting, asked me to conference with them, and gave me facts and arguments to convince me that something ought to be done. I had known it before, but the evident difficulty these men are feeling in relation to the teachers under them if they make no effort to improve salaries, convinced me that we had got to do more for them than we had hitherto thought of doing. The Managers also recognized the fact at once.

The proposition had been made that since we had not the money for such emergency grants the Alumnae Association be asked to take up the matter and secure a fund through monthly subscriptions for a year or two, just to tide the school over this trying period until you and we have time to adjust our finances or our school or both. The leadinp Alumnae to whom this proposition came , and the three on our Board of Managers, responded cordialy to this appeal, and said they would help. The Managers felt they ought not to be asked to do all, nor even the larger part, because it is really the school responsibility to pay its teachers, and also because the Alumnae are already considerably involved in the endowment fund. Well, to cut a long matter short, the outcome of the discussion was that we ought to grant our teachers a monthly emergency grant of 50% on the basis of their present salaries, and that it should be gin this month, to this the Alumnae will supply Y200., or about 15%, while the school will supply Y450., about 35%. As it probably will involve us in debt ~~to do this~~ at the end of the year to do this, even using the Higher Educational Endowment Fund grant, we are asking the Mission Committee Ad Interim to authorize an overdrawal of up to Y900. in order tr allow for two months of this emergency grant.

One thing that was definitely voted out of the Higher Educational Endowment Fund, however, was an end-of-the-year gift to the teachers. This is the universal thing in Japan, and one thing that has been repeatedly spoken of as qualifying our treatment of our teachers is that we do not give such. If our salaries during the rest of the year were enough bigger to make up for it, we should have an answer to make; but the psychology of the Japanese makes them naturally want and look for such a gift. This has been increasingly impressed upon me of late. The Managers also feel it, and voted such a gift up to 50% of the monthly salary.

Before the above votes were taken, we had Miss Grace Stowe's figures to show that we were probably coming out better at the end of the year than we had previously thought. But the Managers thought we ought to do these things even if we went into debt. I think I know a little how you must feel these days with the appeals that are coming in to you all the time; I realize that the somewhat battered feeling I have had is merely a part of the universal experience of employers these days. How I have longed and prayed for the divine wisdom to meet this situation - and for the same for you dear Board people with your much heavier burdens.

The Alumnae Endowment Fund Committee had sent a recommendation to the Board of Managers, or perhaps I should call it a request, to consider th

Kobe College, Kobe, Japan.
Nov. 15,1919.

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We have been feeling this fall, especially since the abrupt departure of that teacher at the end of September on one day's notice, that there was a spirit of unrest in the faculty, a critical and unpleasant something, and it seems to have its foundation in an unexpressed sense of injustice on the part of the school in not doing any better by them with a title which every one acknowledges to be extraordinarily difficult to get a living in. The Government girls' high school has raised its teachers' 50% emergency grant since August, on each month's salary, so that now their average income is Y70.50. That of the City Girls' High School is Y65.50. Ours, with the three raises we have already given, is Y47.38. (These figures do not include the retiring in the case of the Government school, nor the dean in the case of our academy and I should have said at the beginning that these figures are only for our academy departments, corresponding in grade to that of the Government schools.)

A few days ago, our teachers, as a body, came to me with a request, asking me to confer with them, and gave me facts and arguments to convince me that something ought to be done. I had known it before, but the evident difficulty these men are feeling in relation to the teachers under them if they make no effort to improve matters, convinced me that we had got to do more for them than we had hitherto thought of doing. The Managers also recognized the fact at once.

The proposition had been made that since we had not the money for such emergency grants the Alumnae Association be asked to raise the matter and secure a fund through monthly subscriptions for a year, or two, or three, or as long as the cost of living should remain high, or until our finances or the cost of living improved. I felt that the school would be willing to share the burden, and said I thought it would hold. The Managers asked me to do all, for even the larger part, because it is really the school's responsibility to pay its teachers, and also because I am already considerably involved in the endowment fund. Well, to make a long matter short, the outcome of the discussion was that we decided to ask our teachers a monthly emergency grant of 50% on the basis of their present salaries, and that it should be for this month, to this Alumnae will supply Y200., or about 15%, while the school will supply Y450., about 25%. As it probably will involve us in debt for the rest of the year to do this, even using the Higher Education Endowment Fund grant, we are asking the Mission Committee Ad Interim to authorize an overdraw of up to Y500.00 for us, or allow for two months of this emergency grant.

One thing that has definitely voted out of the Board was a suggestion that Tokyo Women's Union, with its end-of-year surplus, should be asked to help in the universal shortage. This spoken of as a quality for our treatment of our teachers is that we do not give up for it. We should have an answer to make, but the psychology of the people who make them naturally went and took for such a gift. This has been increasingly impressed upon me of late. The Managers also felt it, and voted such a gift up to 50% of the monthly salary.

Before the above votes were taken, we had Miss Cross stand's figures - we had carefully worked out both at the end of the year taking over if we went into debt. I think I know a little how you must feel - the evident difficulty these men are feeling in relation to the teachers under them if they make no effort to improve matters, convinced me that we had got to do more for them than we had hitherto thought of doing. The Managers also recognized the fact at once.

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Before the above votes were taken, we had Miss Cross stand's figures - we had carefully worked out both at the end of the year taking over if we went into debt. But the Managers thought we ought to do this - we had carefully worked out both at the end of the year taking over if we went into debt. I think I know a little how you must feel - these days with the appeals that are coming to you all the time; I feel - as that the economic matter feeling I have had is merely a part of the universal exuberance of employers these days. Now I have lessened and prayed for the divine wisdom to meet this situation - and for the same for you dear good people with your much heavier burdens.

The Alumnae Endowment Fund Committee had sent a recommendation to the Board of Managers, or perhaps I should say, if a request, to consider Ø

the advisability of remitting tuition fees for daughters of teachers in this school and of Kumiai pastors. The latter seems espemially desirable because we need the religious influence among our students of just such girls as have been brought up in earnest Christian homes. And last year I had to reject some from lack of funds to aid them. To remit it for our teachers' daughters would be following the precedent of the government schools. The Board of Managers thought favorably of this, and voted it subject to the approval of W.B.M.I. We shall be glad to hear from you on the subject if possible before the aided students' list is made up the end of January. It would then go into effect in April. - Perhaps it seems strange that a request like this should come in just at a time when every tuition fee is grasped at to swell our income. But this is part of the same necessity. Our pastors are suffering from the times too; and as we raise our fees to help the school, we run morn and more the risk of making this a school for well-to-do girls largely from business homes; and we lose the atmosphers we want the pastors' daughters to help us conserve. Just now it would mean only about five tuitions, as I roughly remember. I hope that by and by it will mean more.

The next request is to ask W.B.M.I. to provide the salary for a half-time American teacher to take the class work that I leave, and perhaps some of Miss Searle's work during my absence. Mrs. Gensen is here and ready to do it for us, being much better than she was last spring when she had to give it up. Miss Mary Stowe has asked for my class in Job, but as she startled us all by fainting twice in her class room yesterday, I do not want to add to her work just now. Grace says her sister faints easily, but then, she has not done that for us before.

A possible candidate for the mission field has been brought to our attention through Mrs. Madden of Osaka, a member of the Disciples denomination Mrs. Jones, wife of the Central Christian Church pastor of Seattle, Wash., wrote her as follows of Miss Mabel Laing, to be addressed Care of Rev. Jones, 4233 Densmore St., Seattle:

"She is a Student Volunteer, graduated from Oregon State University June 1919 with over 200 credits where only 184 are required. She has been working ten years in preparation for the mission field, and now our Board says it has no call from any fiel for her special preparation. I never knew a more persevering girl and I 'm sure she will make a splendid missionary. Is there any opportunity for her in Japan? She has been specializing in Physical Therapy including Massage and Remedial Gymnastics. Had three years in this and much practice in the educational and curative part - with some practice teaching of this, but two years teaching gymnasaics. One semester of theoretical nursing. She is capable of a position as Physical Director in a small college or girls' school - or as a nurse with massage as a specialty. Her aim is to do mission work first and earn her living by nursing or massage if necessary. She can teach anatomy, physics, zoology or other sciences if necessary, but prefers not to teach merely English. Miss Cummings, the 'gym' professor at Oregon State University, says Mabel is the best she ever had. Let us hear from you as soon as possible - if there is nothing there she will go into government work for maimed soldiers."

I am sorry this was a last summer's letter, and I let it slip with so mann other things on hand. our Managers voted to ask you to take her into consideration as a possible candidate for us, "with a view to strengthening the physical culture work of the institution." It is a fact that if we could start a whysical training course in our higher department, we should put all the Christian schools in the empire under profound debts of gratitude. And by developing that side of our institution we should greatly win confidence and love from the public.

But I must close without even rereading this, I fear, in order to catch the mail; and there must be lots of mistakes, as it has been written under high pressure.

Ever earnestly yours,

Charlotte B. DeForest

Copy sent to A.B.C.F.M.

To Mrs. Lee.

Emergency Meeting
Bd. Managers — Nov. 13, 1918

Take college
pictures

EB 24 1910

85

Sendai, Jan. 27th, 1910.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I'm sending you my latest photo under another cover, that you may have at ready for my military funeral. By the Rising Sun is my Loyal Legion decoration. Don't show this photo to the uncircumsized. It's only for my inner circle.

Cordially yours,

J H DeForest

P.S. The year bursts in with floods of work, and we both are in better trim than last year at this time. Four lectures of mine recently appeared in the daily papers here, on Morality, Religion, Permanent Truths of Xy, and Extratoriality. This last before the Intellectual Club of Sendai.

DeF

Sendai - Jan. 27-1910

Rec'd MAR 18 1910

86

Dear Bell,

Yours of Jan. 21st has just come, and it is easy to reply. Last year I spent in evangelistic(that is, in touring , as that is all I do) $105.08. For this year I have $198 and 27$ for miscel. Mrs .DeForest and Miss Bradshaw had last year $325 and Miss B. was troubled for much more. This year they have $367. This goes largely into Miss B.'s touring, and the rest into S.S., Bible Classes, etc.

For the last three years I have had no evangelists, and have toured among the four independent churches and surrounding religions. But one of these churches is going to the bad and I am helping to secure a pastor for which I am to pay $125 a year, out of my $198. But I am on the O.& E. Com. and shall draw from their funds on outside work.

I may say that $125 for an evangelist, and $100 for touring in this Tohoku field is enough for me. But I am in demand for wide work now and propose to put all strength possible into it for the next three years. I am asked by the Jap. Com. to go to Korea, and I go to Osaka next week for 10days work, and to Tottori before An. Meeting. Several other invitations are in for other distant places.

Now I'm getting old and my courage for touring alone easily gives out, and I must "lead about" my wife if extensive work be done. Our Com. of six people for O & E. work has only $360 for this year. I want from $100 to $150 for wife and me to go to visit the Korean work, but it is not fair for me to take so much. Don't you know of some one who will give me that much extra for this purpose? Or rather, that much and more for our O.& E. work?

I am 66 and am conscious that what I do has got to be done in the next three or four years, so shove in the necessary "filthy lucre," and oblige your old friend,

Sendai, Feb. 22, 1910.

DeForest

My teacher costs $125.
Miss Bradshaw will reply for herself

Sendai Jan. 21-1910

Dear Bill,

Yours of Jan. 21st has just come, and it is easy to reply. Last year I spent in evangelistic work, in touring, as that is all I do, $100.00. For this year I have $198 and $25 for miscell. Mrs. Bierstedt and Miss Tredshaw had last year $320 and Miss B. was troubled for much more. This year they have $327. This goes largely into Miss B.'s touring, and the rest into B.B., Bible classes, etc.

For the last three years I have had no evangelists, and have toured among the four independent churches and surrounding regions. But one of these churches is going to the bad and I am helping to secure a pastor for which I am to pay $100 a year, out of my $198. But I am on the O.& K. com. and shall draw from their funds on outside work.

I may say that $125 for an evangelist, and $100 for touring in this field is enough for me. But I am in demand for wide work now and propose to put all strength possible into it for the next three years. I am asked by the Jap. com. to go to Korea, and I go to Osaka next week for 10days work, and to Tottori before Am. meeting. Several other invitations are in for other distant places.

Now I'm getting old and my courage for touring alone easily gives out, and I must lead about my wife if extensive work be done. Our com. of six people for O & K. work has only $350 for this year. I want from $100 to $150 for wife and me to go to visit the Korean work, but it is not fair for me to take so much. Don't you know of some one who will give me that much extra for this purpose? Or rather, that much and more for our O.& K. work?

I am 68 and am conscious that what I do has got to be done in the next three or four years, so above in the necessary fifthy lucre; and oblige your old friend

Bendai, Feb. 22, 1910.

Bishop

Standard — Feb. 22-1910

Bishop

AR 18 1910

Population and Missionaries in Japan.

Ken ao Fu	Population	Missionaries	Proportion
Tokyo Fu	3053402	287	10639
Kanagawa ken	1178098	48	28543
Saitama ken	1284502	2	642251
Chiba	1358445	5	271691
Ibaraki	1259995	7	179999
Tochigi	997437	5	199487
Gumma	961926	7	139289
Nagano	1402072	24	58419
Yamanashi	573341	5	114668
Shizuoka	1376043	16	86003
Aichi	1886739	36	52409
Miye	1077206	8	134650
Gifu	1031156	9	114572
Shiga	694370	1	694370
Fukui	630439	6	105073
Ishikawa	780150	11	70992
Toyama	382735	2	191367
Niigata	1822239	1	1822239
Fukushima	1234281	3	411 427
Miyagi	893 365	49	18231
Yamagata	913445	3	304461
Akita	892650	11	81150
Iwate	776714	5	155342
Aomori	721127	9	60125
Kyoto Fu	1156656	43	26875
Osaka Fu	2144030	59	36339
NaraKen	569772	6	94962
Wakayama	723357	4	180839
Hyogo	1982983	88	22533
Okayama	1223207	8	152900
Hiroshima	1598755	28	57098
Yamaguchi	1044926	9	116102
Shimane	738048	13	56772
Tottori	441088	6	73514
Fukushima	720888	10	72088
Kagawa	729563	2	364781
Ehime	1057547	8	132193
Kochi	670910	7	95844
Nagasaki	1104590	30	36819
Saga	671231	4	167807
Fukuoka	1721084	23	74829
Kumamoto	1236 073	12	103006
Oita	880290	5	176058
Miyazaki	542088	4	138022
Kagoshima	1275465	11	115951
Okinawa	502309	2	251154
Hokkaido	1453522	42	34607
Korea & Manchuria	200 000	6	33333

Population and Missionaries in Japan.

Ken or Fu	Population	Missionaries	Proportion
Tokyo Fu	3083403	387	10839
Kanagawa Ken	1172893	49	38543
Saitama Ken	1294502	3	431501
Chiba	1358445	5	271691
Ibaraki	1329905	7	190029
Tochigi	907427	5	181487
Gunma	941928	7	134989
Nagano	1402072	24	58419
Yamanashi	573341	5	114668
Shizuoka	1278048	16	79903
Aichi	1886739	38	52409
Mie	1077208	8	134651
Gifu	1031159	9	114572
Shiga	694370	1	694370
Fukui	630439	6	105073
Ishikawa	760150	11	70923
Toyama	382735	2	191367
Niigata	1822239	1	1822239
Fukushima	1234261	3	411 427
Miyagi	898 365	49	18331
Yamagata	913445	3	304481
Akita	893550	11	81150
Iwate	727714	5	145542
Aomori	721427	9	80125
Kyoto Fu	1159056	43	26976
Osaka Fu	2144030	59	36339
Nara Ken	688772	8	94862
Wakayama	723327	4	180832
Hyogo	1982983	83	23883
Okayama	1233207	8	154900
Hiroshima	1598755	28	57098
Yamaguchi	1044329	9	116036
Shimane	738048	13	56772
Tottori	441088	6	73514
Tokushima	723988	10	72088
Kagawa	729388	2	364681
Ehime	1057647	8	132193
Kochi	670910	7	95844
Nagasaki	1104390	30	36813
Saga	871331	4	167807
Fukuoka	1721084	23	74829
Kumamoto	1384 078	13	106006
Oita	880 240	2	176048
Miyazaki	872 088	4	138022
Kagoshima	1 252 462	11	113824
Okinawa	562 309	4	141077
Hokkaido	1 453 754	6	242292
Korea + Manchuria	300 000		

Prof. W. Dr. Faust

APR 20 1910

Mar. 30. 1910

Rev. Jas. L. Barton D.D.
Congregational House
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

At the annual meeting of the Japan Mission held in Amina May 26-31 1909, the undersigned were appointed a committee to write to the Pru. Com. in regard to the vote for $350. in support of the proposed Permanent Christian Literature Com. We have delayed ~~our~~ our letter until the present because the proposition was not yet fully matured.

We now enclose a copy of the letter which is being sent to each of the Boards or Societies having Missionary work in Japan, & connected with the Standing Com. of Cooperating Christian Missions. The printed letter is so complete that little needs to be added here. We may say that the proposition was duly brought before our Mission & after discussion was approved. But it was the feeling of the Mission at the

annual meeting that the grant for this work should not be taken from the regular allowance made for our General Evangelistic work. We earnestly hope that it be given as a special extra.

Please note also that the request we make is conditional upon the acceptance of this plan by enough other missions to bring the total pledges up to 4000. yen. We do not regard it likely that this condition will be fulfilled this year. Even if you should pledge this sum in all probability you will not be called on to pay it till next year & thereafter.

We are sure you will appreciate the importance of this union enterprise & will do everything in your power to further it. We regard it as a significant sign of the times & as a triumph of no slight degree to have secured the union of the missions out here to the extent of getting this plan & this letter into shape.

Hoping that the Pres. Com. will feel able to take up this matter & make the yearly grant, we are,

Yours very sincerely

Sidney L. Gulick
J. H. DeForest

March 30 - 1910

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Resent Pub

from ?

MAY 12 1910
REC'D APR 20 1910

Sendai, Apl 1st 1910

Dear Dr Barton,

This is merely to say how glad I am to join with Dr. J. L. Gulick in this request for $350.00 (extra) for this Interdenominational Christian Literature Movement. In our position with the Kumi-ai Church, we ought to make good in wider ways than are now possible. And I personally hope that the P.C. can see their way to grant this fund, so that we may be among the practical promoters of this movement. I think other Boards would hasten their favorable decisions if we are allowed to go ahead.

Dr. Gulick will send you ten copies under separate cover, so that ~~the~~ each member of the P.C. can have one.

This is a great year for missions the world over. May the Kingdom come!

Cordially yours

J. H. DeForest

Mar 5 1910

RECEIVED APR 20 1910

Sundai - Apr. 17-1910

San Jose, Cal. Apr 17 1910

Dear Mr Beaton,

This is merely to say how glad I am to join with Mr. G. C. Walsh in this request for $250.00 (extra) for the Entomological Director Fitchorn Movement. As we practically with the Farmers Council, we ought to make good in order very than we now possible. Can I personally hope that the G.C. can see their way to grant this fund, so that we may be among the practical promoters of this movement. I think other Boards would treat their farmers as pleasing if we are allowed to go ahead.

Mr Walsh will send you the copies under separate cover, so that the members of the G.C. can have one.

This is a great year for Measures the world over. May the Empire come!

Cordially yours

J. A. Barnes

Rec'd MAY 12 1910

Sendai, Apl. 15, '10.

Dear Bell,

You are such a delightful correspondent that I can't lose a chance of drawing you out again. Awfully nice letter yours of Mar 5th.

This is to suggest a thing or two for Pres. Harada. He asks me for introductions to people over there. I've sent him one to the Peace Society & suggested they have him speak at 25th Ct. Club; for Harada is a big peace speaker here. I suggest you get him a chance at your Governor & Mayor & Supt of State Education, if he cares for that kind. A senator (D.C.) won't be bad. Then as to ministers, Dr. Gordon won't be around I fear. Perhaps my minister Park can be got at, & his pulpit for a Sunday.

Then it's time some good institution gave a D.D. to a man like Harada. As Hartford invites him to lecture, Dr. McKenzie might be consulted. Yale might do far worse than to give him one, but Yale is rather hard altho H. is a Yale man, & I hope will be invited to lecture there. Does Hartford

receiving degree for him, etc.

MAY 12 1910

Lusaka, Oct 15, 10.

Dear Bell,

I've sent a delightful arrangement that I can't see a chance of securing you and explain. Carefully nice letter yours of Mar 5th.

This is to suggest a thing or two for Dr. Hardie. He asks me for introductions to people over there. His next trip we do the Dress Briefly & supported by him him expect of Dr's Club; Dr Hardie is a big Dress Briefly here. I suggest you get him a chance at your Governor's Mayor & Lady of Port Stanley, if he cares for that kind. A Senator (L.C.) what is not. Then go to ministers, Dr. Parker won't be around of you. Before any ministers Bank can be got at, a big pulpit for a laundry.

Then it's time some good institution pay a D.D. to a man like Hardie & Hartford invite him to lecture, Dr. McCaughey might be consulted. Dale might do for some man to give him one, but Dale is rather hard while it is a Dale man, & Mayor will be invited to lecture there. Does Hartford

give titles? Amherst does, anyway, & it might be fitting to have a title from the same place as Neesima's was. Honda & Ibuka have foreign titles, but none of our men has one. So I put it up to you to see that H. is loaded properly when he comes back to the Presidency of the Doshisha.

The C. E. S. just held their An. Mtg. here in Sendai, & Messrs. Makino (Yajiro) & Osada (Osaka) came and did a big lift. The meetings were O.K.

Pres. King arrived in Tokyo 12th, and being urged to go and accompany him in his official calls, I went. The Embassy welcomed him, and gave us Mr Arnell, the Jap. Secty, to go and introduce K. to the Minister of Education, the Pres. of Imp. Univ., and Count Okuma. K. enjoyed it all. The Minister wired Sapporo Agriculture University of King's going straight there, & they sent one of their Christian Professors to Hakodate to meet & escort him to Sapporo. I talked it over with Dr. Greene & we agreed such a man shd not be left to travel alone in this land. It would be too shabby treatment. So I escorted

for titles? Cardinal Rio, conferring, I might be willing to have a title from the same place as Mariano's was. Marcia & Gilda have foreign titles, but were of our own too me. So I put it up to you to see that it is handled properly when he comes back to the Monsignor of the Rotunda.

The C.E.S. just told them Dr. Mitty has in Gaudet & Fiorino, Mattino & Otto come and did a lot of left. The meeting was OK.

Dr. King carried in stage 12 lb, and being urged to go and accompany him in his official calls. Bennett. The Secretary released him, and gave us Mr. Carroll, the Jesuit, to go and introduce K. to the Minister of Education the Dr. of Sup. Univ., and Count Orsini. K. enjoyed it all. The Minister wined Sullivan Gregoriana University of Lungo going through Mr. & Mrs. Count are of their Christian Doctrine Course to Materials to meet & escort him to Gaffney. I detained it over with Dr. Fiorino & we agreed that a year and not is left to travel alone in this land. It would be too shaky treatment. So I secretet

him to Hakodate & had a most enjoyable visit with him. He will do a lot of good. He comes here next Tuesday, and I shall take him to Matsushima, & he lectures here twice the next day in Dr. Schneder's school.

This brings up another question, or might well do so. It costs money to take proper care of such men. The YMCA have money to entertain distinguished speakers, & I was glad to have our 2-hoss carriage in Tokyo paid for by YMCA. My expenses going with K. were $27 +(gold), & I must do it on my evangelistic account, which is badly shrunken, tho I did gladly do it personally if I cd afford it.

You will see accounts of the Osaka Revival meetings. It was a blessed privilege to go & speak 10 times there & 3 times on the way. It was a rich harvest for the 6 Kumi-ai churches — 360 baptisms on Mar. 20th. I don't yet know how much the rest gained, but not so much as this. It was specially delightful to meet my old friends there & see their big faith. On my return they mailed me warm letters of thanks followed by a cut velvet Fuji, a valued memento.

But you mustn't think my work here is

Evangelistic visitations

Osaka Revival

him to Hardesty & had a most enjoyable visit with him. He will do a lot of good. He comes his next Tuesday, and I shall take him to Waterskins & he lectures his three, the next day in the Schools school.

This bring up another question, & maybe you'll do so. It costs money to take people out & about. We figure how money to entertain visiting officers, & we are glad to have our 2 here coming in Aug. Point for 3 days. My expense fund will be more [illegible] (100) & I must do it on my [illegible] account, which is truly admirable. The old lady do it personally & I'd offend it.

You will see accounts of the Dodge Commission meeting. It was a blessed privilege to speak to twice thru & 3 times on the room. We use a tent house for the "[illegible]-ed schools" — 350 inquiries on hand. 20 ¢. I don't yet know how much the next period, but not so much as this. It was generally delightful to meet our old friends that I see thru my friends. In my return they treated me worse better & took [illegible] by a contrast trip, a valued memento.

Put for another think my work has is

very successful. It is indeed going back here in Sendai just where it ought to go forward. It is my Jerusalem evidently. The church is losing members, the expenses are not nearly met, the pastor is discouraged, the audiences a little more than half of 3 years ago. Being largely a student church, it is financially weak, and it looks as tho it wd lose its independence tho it has made a brave fight. The fact is, it apparently couldn't pull along but for the money I put in, in one way and another. Other churches here are suffering too. But for the cowardice of it, I'd like to pull out & let things begin all over again. I am quite worn out here, and no advertising of my preaching will increase the number of hearers. At lectures I get new hearers, but Sunday work has to be with the old crowd, & baptisms are few indeed. It is a relief to me to go out to other cities where I get good audiences, because I don't stay long. Yet, the Lord reigns & I never felt more profoundly confident that He will perfect in some way what He has begun. He is here, but organized Xty in this North goes awfully slow. But —

Lovingly yours

DeForest

Sendai Nippon

Sundai — Apr. 15-18

[illegible]

Rec'd MAY 18 1910

Sendai, April 22nd 1910.

Dear Bell,

Since my recent letter, Mrs. Greene's funeral has taken place, and perhaps I ought to send you just a line on it. Greene wired me to come, and tho Pres. King was due that day, I went at once. If I could be of any comfort to him and the daughters I was eager to go. And when I got there, I found that they were the brave strong ones , with only smiles, and they had to comfort me who quite broke down and couldn't say a word. What a blessing such a woman, mother to us all, has been to her own, to us of the mission, and to hundreds in this and other lands! And the one dominating ~~not~~ note of the sacred occasion was one of thanksgiving and praise for the blessed life that had been lived among us.

Even I was a little surprised at the exceptionally wide and deeply sympathetic attentions that came to the bereaved home. Telegrams from people far and near; Floral wreaths of the best that could be found; and at the Sancho Church, where the people could not possibly crowd in, were Mr. and Mrs. Stanford, ~~Miss~~ Mrs. Walker, Miss Talcott, Mrs. Allchin, Dr. Cary, Miss Denton, Lombard, Cady, Ambassador O'Brien, some of the Nobility and their representatives, with innumerable friends foreign and Japanese, some of whom had come hundreds of miles ~~for the service~~ to show their sympathy. The largest of the 30 or 40 wreaths was from Count Komura, Minister of Foreign affairs. All denominations seemed to feel that she belonged to them — as you will see from the following order

REC'D MAY 18 1910

Bengal, April 22nd 1910.

Dear Nell,

Since my recent letter, Mrs. Keene's funeral has taken place, and perhaps I ought to send you just a line on it. Greene wired me to come, and the train King was due that day, I went at once. If I could be of any comfort to him and the daughters I was eager to do. And when I got there, I think that they were strong enough, with our sympathy, not yet to realize as we did quite broke down and couldn't say a word. What a pleasing good woman, nobler to us all, was dear to her own, to us of the mission, and to nurtured in this and other ways the one do really has note of the sacred character of the of Christian, and leaving for the dissent life that has been lived among us.

Even I was a little surprised at the exceptionally wide and deeply sympathetic attention that came to the bereaved home. Telegrams from secular and church official writers of the most that could be found: and at the sacred service, where the people could not possibly crowd in, were Mr. and Mrs. Oberford, Miss Walker, Miss Talcott, Mrs. Allonia, Dr. Gary, Miss Denton, Lombard, Lady, Messrs O'Brien, some of the Mobility and their representatives, with innumerable friends foreign and nationals, some of whom had come hundreds of miles ~~[illegible]~~ to show their sympathy. The largest of the 50 or 60 wreaths was from Count Komura, minister of foreign affairs. All denominations seemed to feel that she belonged to them.

So you will see from the following notes

Order of Services.

Organ Voluntary		Mrs. Allchin
Scripture Reading		Dr. Imbrie (Pres)
Prayer		Dr. DeForest
Hymn	Jesus, the very thot of Thee.	Quartette
Condolence	Mrs. Sugiyama, of Bancho Woman's Society	
Address		Pastor Kozaka
Hymn	Miss Tsuda's School	
Prayer		Pastor Tsunajima
Hymn	Jerusalem the golden	Congregation
Prayer and Benediction		Dr. Chappell, (Meth.)

At the Grave

Scripture and Prayer		Rev. Cholmondeley, (Epis.)
Hymn		

We are all drawn very close to Dr. Greene, and we love him more than ever. He may be able to come forth in new strength through the Divine Comfort, and you may be sure we all desire that the Board will give him every possible assurance of their appreciation of his great value to Japan and to the cause dear to us all. Of course, I know you will do everything to brighten his future and prolong his unique influence. Two things I will refer to, without having spoken to him about them. The first is his salary. Fanny will of course live with him, and make his home what it ought to be. It occurs to me that Fanny should give up her outside work and make his home for him. If you have had no request from him, would it not be possible to anticipate his desires by assuring him

Order of Services.

Organ Voluntary	Mrs. Aitchin
Scripture Reading	Dr. Imbris
Prayer	Dr. Deforest
Hymn	Jesus, the very thot of Thee. Martette
Condolence	Mrs. Sugiyama, of Sancho Woman's Society
Address	Pastor Koraki
Hymn	Miss Tauda's School
Prayer	Pastor Tanajima
Hymn	Jerusalem the Golden Congregation
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that the P.C. will listen sympathetically to anything the mission may suggest? I do not quite express my thot, but it seems to me that if his salary could be continued as heretofore, in view of Fanny's devoting herself to him, it would be just the thing. I have had no chance to talk with any one on this however.

The other thing is his house. Let him build under Mission advice as soon as possible. Even if our mission should not want a house in Tokyo five or ten years from now, property is always good in Tokyo. And if there is no money for it direct from the Board, could not the Board loan the money, to be repaid when those Osaka houses are sold? I think there will be money enough there even if we buy back all the Doshisha houses, as we are hoping to do.

Then there is one other thing that I want to tell you, about Lombard. He's a strong man and has done a rather exceptional work. His strong desire to be in the States when Harada is there, and his firm belief that he can do much more for the Doshisha by going a year before his vacation is due, have led the Board to grant his request. That is good, and will not be a precedent for our hurrying home in the future before we are due. But I question whether he was not over generous in his offer to ask no support while in the States. Of this too, I've said nothing to anyone, but give it to you for what it's worth- that if the P.C. can see its way to give him the usual grant while home, or six-sevenths of it, it would enable him to accomplish his plans with more rest .

Thus I've talked to you , tickling your ears with these perhaps impossible plans. Regard this as non-official. And don't expect another letter next week.

Ever yours,

DeForest

Suggestions re Mr. Lombard

Sendai Japan.

Apr. 22-1910

Dear Porter

that the A.B.C. will listen sympathetically to anything the mission may suggest? I do not quite express my thot, but it seems to me the if his salary could be continued as heretofore, in view of Fanny's devoting herself to him, it would be just the thing. I have had no chance to talk with any one on this however.

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Thus I've talked to you, ticklin your ears with these perhaps impossible plans. Regard this as non-official. And don't expect another letter next week.

Ever yours,

Orr

Rec'd MAY 13 1910

P.S. I am sending you a reprint of my article on U.S. Diplomacy, wh came out in both Eng. & Jap. in Taiyō in March.— not to read, but to store away with other useless productions for ft. generations to marvel over.

DCF

PPS

Yours of Mar 19th abt shirt buttons just come. Thanks much.

J. H. De Forest

Apr. 22 - 1910

Rec'd JUL 8 1910

Ans 12

Tottori, June 12th 1910.

Dear Barton, Bell, & Co.,

Wife and I, being on the Outlook Com., are taking advantage of our An. Mtg. at Arima to come over to this field that I had the pleasure of opening 30 years ago. Wife makes quite a worker with women, and having her along gives me stacks of courage, especially when I'm quite exhausted with continuous speaking and have to put up with an attack of diarrhoea or something like that.

Bell's note of May 3rd re collar buttons came O.K. Thanks.

Barton's, May 14th, just received, and it's like old times to get a letter from you. I realize as I grow older what continuous and heavy responsibilities rest on you good brothers for the wider success of our world-work. The Edinburg meetings will mark a new era in this magnificent work of God by his united children. Then all success to the October meetings. They will stir the hearts of millions sure.

J. H. De Forest

Apr. 22 - 1910

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As to Dr. King's touring thro our fields, it has been one of the richest visits we've ever had. That Dr Brown happened to be at the same Annual meeting gave us the joy & inspiration of two royal men. I found out that two individuals made these two trips possible and our mission voted them sincere thanks for the blessing they gave us. I wrote the personal letters of thanks. As to that $27.00 I spent in seeing Dr. King around, you misunderstood it as at my personal expense. No, Greene & others said I could take it from my evangelistic funds, & so I did. I will see that your suggestion is put before our C.A.I. that we may reserve a small sum from the general appropriation for just such purposes. If you succeed in getting some one to contribute that $27 before this reaches you, it will go back into the evangelistic fund where it belongs. If you havn't yet struck it, don't bother about it.

But this Sunday morning letter was started to request P.C. to grant a transfer of $500 from teacher's fund to evangelistic purposes this

fall. A good slice of it is for a proposed trip by Mrs. Debord + self to Korea this fall. We are making close connections with the Japanese over there, that is, the Kumi-ai Church is. Mr. Shina went this spring, + he writes me his regrets that I could not go with him then + share the joy he had in baptizing 95 one Sunday. He also has been a powerful factor in improving feelings between Japanese + Koreans, + his lectures since have been widely reported in the press throughout Japan. There are two churches there now — both with substantial meeting houses, and our mission as individuals contributes, as an expression of our sympathy, $37.50 to one + $25.00 to the other. I wish we could have done ten times as much.

The Japanese want me to go as soon as I can, and the only way I can do it, is to get a favorable reply to our request for this transfer of $500. — If acted on at once, a letter ought to reach us (our Secty) by end of August, and we would go in early fall. If action on this is delayed, we ought to have a

cable "Korea", as other fields in Japan want our visits in case we can't go to Korea, and unless these visits are planned for they are comparatively of small use.

While about it, I will add that I hope you can see your way to grant Dr Greene a continuation of his old salary. It seems to our entire mission as the most fitting thing possible. With Fanny as his home-maker, he can go on with his wide committee work, his translation work, and his exceedingly profitable social duties in high circles. There is hardly any one man in all Japan who can do what Greene has done for years in harmonizing missions & preventing disastrous moves.

Now, as I generally spend my mornings in bed, I'll go back thither. Night meetings take till eleven o'clock, and while such iron clads as Davis try to endure endless meetings, they often collapse & have to be carted home.

(Give my love to Trueblood when you see him. He's a royally good friend to me)

With big love,

DeForest

Letter to Dr. Forest

Letters Jan. 12-1910

E.W.P.

4

calls "Korea;" as other fields in Japan are small in case we could go to Korea these fields are planned for they are conferences.

While about it, I will say that I can use your help to count Christians in this old province. It seems to be my most fitting thing possible. Since Monday, I can go in with his work, his translation work, and his survival duties in high circles. Only one man in all Japan with these has done for years or terms meaning a growing discussions means.

Now, as I generally spend my week, I go back thither. Night meeting eleven o'clock, and while such is no time for a serious studies meeting, they are to be center there.

{ Give my [illegible] cordially yo

Faithfully yours, Forest

JUL 18 1910

Explains mission request for increased furlough allowances

Sendai, Japan, June 25, 1910.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I was officially appointed to write to you on the subject of allowances for missionaries on furlough.

In our committee on Personal Affairs, at our recent Annual Meeting, the subject was discussed, and tho recognizing the difficulties at your end of the line, yet we hope you will find some way to relieve the great stress that falls upon our missionaries while they are in America.

For the sake of their future work, they can not afford to be in some country place where they could live on the allowance granted, but ought to be in or near some intellectual centre where they can attend lectures and conventions, pursue some courses of study and meet men with whom conversation is an education, and this can not be done on the sum allowed, which is less than what is considered necessary on the field.

FEB 8 1911

I do not mean to imply that you are not aware of our difficulties, but in the multitude of affairs pressing upon you, perhaps this has not had the emphasis in your thoughts that it has in ours, and we don't like to complain or to add to your burdens.

So I simply lay the matter before you, asking your thoughtful consideration of it.

Very respectfully yours

In the name of the Mission

Elizabeth Starr De Forest.

Tendai – June 25-1910

Furlough Allowances

3 Copies

Rec'd FEB 8 1911

10

Sendai, Japan, Jan. 19. 1911

Dear Dr. Barton:

It is my sad duty to tell you of Mr. DeForest's illness. He was taken Dec. 21 with what Dr. Taylor says is Sclerosis of the coronary arteries. Dr. says his condition is very grave and the report of his pulse bad. I asked him twice if he thought he would recover and he said he probably would from this attack, but his recovery would be very slow, and for four or six weeks he must lie as nearly horizontal as possible and as quiet, having no responsibility about any thing. and nothing to excite him.

I write this that you may know the situation, and in case we cable his death, I send a list of people whom you will please inform by letter. (?) I should not send a cablegram only for fear, Mr. DeF. being so well known here, Mr. Kennedy of the Associated Press, a friend of ours, might send a despatch, and I don't want our friends to receive news that way.

Hoping for a recovery and a longer time to work for Japan,

Yours truly Elizabeth S. DeForest.

Elizabeth S. DeForest

Sendai Japan Jan. 19, 1911.

Dear Dr. Williams

Yours of Dec. 19th to hand

MAR 8 1911

Rec'd FEB 28 1911

Sendai, Japan,
Feb. 5. 1911.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I write just a word to say that Mr. DeForest has shown a slight improvement for a few days. He has no fever, and his pulse is reasonably strong, but he is nervous and can not sleep at night. But he is stronger than he was a week ago, and I have bright hopes of a recovery, though it will be slow.

Charlotte has been with us a week, owing to her furlough's being delayed, and the short spring vacation is too full of examinations to allow her to come then under any ordinary circumstances.

We have had many many assurances of prayer from individuals and some from church prayer meetings. It is comforting that so many feel

Elizabeth D. DeForest

FEB 23 1911

Beaver, Indiana
Feb. 5, 1911.

Rev. Mr. Boston:

I write just a word to say that we enjoyed the sermon very much. It is just what we need. We have so few men who have the courage to preach the gospel as it should be preached. But he is a young man and can afford to do it. But he is so strong and clear in his views. I wish we could have him again, though I suppose he will be too busy at home.

Elizabeth has been with us a week, going to the Presbyterian church with us. We think we shall always be glad to have her. I wish we could have her 3 days every week.

We have had many visits from members of other churches, all in comforting that is necessary for

that Mr. DeForest can not be spared from the work in Japan.

For the love and sympathy of Japanese and Foreigners, we are indeed graleful.

Yours cordially

Elizabeth S. DeForest.

Mrs. J. B. de Forest

Sendai Feb. 5-1911

MAR 21 1911

Sendai, Japan. Feb. 27, 1911

Dear Dr. Barton:

The telegram or cablegram interpreted reached me this morning and I have replied. I had the first part of it a few days ago from West Newton, but I didn't find the right code in Sendai and sent to Mr. Stanford for it, and Dr. Cary sent me the one from the Board to-day. I hope you have informed Mr. Park of West Newton the contents of my reply. By code I could not be very definite. For two days Dr. Yamamoto has found Mr. DeForest's heart and respiration a trifle better, but Mr. DeForest does not feel quite so comfortable as he did a few days ago. But Dr. Taylor said we must not pay attention to feelings. He prescribed another month of rest in his last letter. Dr. Yamamoto says he'd better not see visitors at present. Because he has not become any worse in the ten weeks he has

Boston, Jaylor, Feb. 21, 1911

Dear Mr. Boston:

The telegram or cable from Mitsujirō Ōsaki was like pouring out I have replied. I had the first part of a few days ago from Mr. Boston, but I didn't think the night code in Kanji and sent it. Thinking for it, and Mr. Tory sent me the same. The Japan is flying I hope you have enjoyed Mr. Park & Mr. Boston the contents I may safely. My code I could not be very definite. The two days Mr. Tamamuto has found the Matsuoka heart and indicates a truly better. But Mr. Matsuoka does not feel quite so comfortable as he was a few days ago. But Mr. Taylor said he would not pay attention to feelings. The prevented another month of rest in the best hotel. Mr. Tamamuto says this letter not see visitors at present. Because he has not been very well in the two weeks he has

APR 5 1911

been laid up, but a trifle better, gives hope for at least a partial recovery even if it is slow. He has had bad nights, sleepless or with bad dreams that worry him. He says food looks good, but tastes bad, and finds eating very exhausting work. He has no fever, and I think the doctor is puzzled because he does not feel better. He is not dressed but wears a dressing gown and vibrates between bed, an adjustable chair and a rocking chair, not enjoying any one of them long at a time.

During the day he is often sleepy. If not, he reads a little. We are fortunate in having two sunny upstairs rooms with a piazza, so that he can have the change from one room to the other.

We have many letters of sympathy and assurance of prayers from foreigners and Japanese.

We thank you for your sympathy shown by the cablegram. I wish I could write some thing more encouraging, for there are so many things Mr. De F. would like to do to help matters between U.S. and Japan.

Cordially yours, Elizabeth S. De Forest

Rev. J. A. Kelsey
Sendai, Japan. Feb. 27-1911

Mr. Mackenzie

Dear Sir:

I have been up, but a trifle better, give hope for at least a partial recovery now if it is slow. The last few days, although as critical as ever, seem that many times. We say just looks good, but feels bad, and that setting my enhancing work. We have no fever, and I think the doctors is puzzled, because by day not feel better. He is not alarm, but wants a change your nurse, whether believing that an adjustable chair and a nursing chair, not supposing any of the them day at a time.

Among the day he is often sleepy, if not he wants a little. He are fretting with in having the nurse influence among with a baby, so that he can have the change from one room to the other.

He has many letter of sympathy and assurance of prayers from foreigners and Japanese.

He thank you for your sympathy shown by the colleagues. I wish I could write more, but my eyes are so many things all. But would like to keep matter between Mr. and Japan.

Cordially yours, Elizabeth S. Stewart

c'd APR 5 1911

Sendai, Japan, March 17, 1911

Dear Drs. Barton & Bell:

Your letters have been received and we thank you for them, and for the words of sympathy they contain.

I am glad to say that Mr. DeForest is improving tho very slowly. The doctor comes every day and for several days has given a hyperdermic injection of camphor to strengthen the pulse and Mr. DeForest regularly takes small doses of such poisons as strychnine, nitroglycerine and strophanthus. He is very weak & nervous and is still wearing his robe over his pajama, so that he looks like a Chinaman our pastor said. He only sees people a very short time, and only a very few of them. But we can see an improvement and so are hopeful, but we do not expect a speedy recovery. I am hoping he will not get so uneasy over his long enforced inactivity that he will overdo and be set back in his recovery. I mean to be careful in that line.

Yours very gratefully

Elizabeth S. DeForest

(Mrs. J. H. DeF.)

Mrs. J. H. DeForest

Sendai Japan. Mar 17, 1911.

Rec'd MAY 2 1911

Sendai, Japan, April 10, 1911

Dear Dr. Barton:

We thank you for your letter so full of kind wishes. I am very glad to be able to inform you of the decided improvement of Mr. DeForest during the last fortnight. He has begun to come down stairs for three meals, and walks around somewhat in the yard, but even yet the doctor says his convalescence will be long. He has written you a page this morning and it has quite tired him. He hopes to be able to go to our Mission Meeting in Arima the last of May. He won't be able to attend all the sessions probably, but it will be a good thing to meet the mission and keep in touch with the present state of things. This enforced inaction is wearing on his nerves and patience, but he bears it well.

With thanks to all of the Board for their kind thoughts and prayers,

Very cordially Elizabeth S. DeForest.

Geneva, Japan, April 10, 1911

Dear Dr. Barton:

We thank you for your letter of the 3rd of this month. I am very glad to be able to inform you of the decided improvement of Mr. Doteuchi during the last fortnight. He has begun to come downstairs for three meals now and seems much stronger. We hope to be able to get the doctor to let him go home in a few days. The morning that it was quite time. He began to be able to go to our Mission Meeting in Osaka the last of May. For much to be able to attend all the sessions perhaps, but it will be a good thing to meet the missions and keep in touch with the present state of things. This enforced vacation is working on his nerves and patience, but he bears it well.

Mrs. Atsushi is one of the Women's in this town. Thoughts and prayers.

Very sincerely Elizabeth S. Dotweiler.

Dr. J. H. Barton
Tokyo
Japan

Rec'd MAY 23 1911

Ans

St. Luke's Hospital
Tokyo. Japan.
April 30th. 1911.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Two weeks ago, after what seemed a gradual improvement, Mr. DeForest had a bad setback, the cause of which we can't tell. So it seemed best to several of us, to take him to Tokyo. Dr. Taylor approved and so did Dr. Greene, besides Sendai friends.

Our Japanese doctor, who has been so faithful in attending Mr. DeForest, came with us to the Hospital, immediately returning to his own hospital and patients.

Mr. DeF. stood the journey well, the last part of it under morphine, so that he remembered nothing about the transfer to carriage and to the Hospital, for which Dr. Greene had kindly arranged.

Dr. Bliss (cousin of Mr. Bridgman of the Congregationalist) is head of the medical (not surgical) department and he and two other physicians have given various examinations of pulse, heart, blood &c. Dr. Bliss says after he has been here 10 or 14 days, and sees

St. Luke's Hospital
Tokyo, Japan.
April 30th, 1911.

Dear Dr. Gantes:

Two weeks ago, after what seemed a gradual improvement, Mr. Ostrom had a bad setback, the cause of which we can't tell. So I seemed best to second of us to take him to Tokyo, Dr. Hepburn concurred and so did Dr. Greene, besides Osaka friends.

Our Japanese doctor, who has been so faithful in attending Mr. Ostrom, came with us to the hospital, immediately returning to his own hospital and patients.

Mr. Ost. stood the journey well, the last part of it under anesthetic, so that he remembered nothing about the transfer to carriage and to the hospital, for which Dr. Greene had kindly arranged.

Dr. Tokita (cousin of Mr. Hasegawa of the Hasegawa-Tanaka) is head of the surgical (not surgical) department and he and two other Japanese have given various examinations to Mr. Ost. Dr. Tokita says after he has been here 10 or 14 days and seen

how he responds to treatment, he can tell better about the future. This morning his right arm is half-paralyzed - he can't lift it. It seems rather probable that there may be some kidney complication. It is a great relief to feel confidence in the physician who is an American and perhaps he can understand American constitutions better than a Japanese can. He seemed so weak and so far set back by this relapse that I had half given up hope of his returning to Sendai, if we came down to Tokyo, but I thought he would have the benefit of the best care attainable in Japan if he did come, and there need be no after fear that every thing possible had not been done to save him.

One of the nurses was a neighbor in Sendai and in one of my classes, and another is daughter of people we knew befre they were married thirty years ago in Osaka, and with whom we dined in Hokkaido eleven years ago!

Always grateful for your sympathy

Yours sincerely

Elizabeth S. De Forest.

How to interpret a treatment we can tell better about the future. This morning his right arm is half paralyzed - he can't lift it. It seems rather probable that this may be some kidney complication. It is a great relief to feel confidence in the physician who is an American and judging by our unfortunate experiences better than a Japanese can.

He seemed so weak and so far off I felt by this relapse that I had half given up hope of his returning to health, if he came down to Tokyo, but I thought he would have the benefit of the best care attainable in Japan if he did come, and there was no reason for that any thing possible had been done to save him.

One of the nurses was a neighbor in Seoul and in one of my classes and another is daughter of people we knew before they were married thirty years ago in Chicago and with whom we served in Northfield some years ago!

Among prayerful for your sympathy

Yours sincerely

Elizabeth S. Ferris

Tokyo.

Jan. 1911

Mrs. J. S. Ferris

Rec'd MAY 25 1911

St. Luke's Hospital, 37 Tsukiji
Tokyo, Japan.

Rev. E. T. Bell, Sec.; May 8. 1911.

Dear Mr. Bell:

Your letter reached me before we left Sendai, and I told Mr. DeForest about it. We had a comfortable journey down, as he was under morphine the last part of the way. Dr. Greene met us at the Station, and a nurse with a carriage. Since coming Mr. DeForest has steadily failed. Within two days of arrival here his right arm and right leg were paralyzed, and on May second pneumonia set in and advanced so rapidly that day, that I telegraphed Charlotte to come back from Kobe, though she had not been away from us for twenty four hours.

Since the noon of May fourth he has lain apparently unconscious, not more than 6 teaspoonfuls of water or medicine passing his lips. The doctor is much surprised at his vitality saying it is a pity that his disease is not one in which his splendid fight for life could count, but he considers that the outcome of the disease from the beginning was inevitable. and he has lived

St. Luke's Hospital, 27 Sunday

Tokyo, Japan.

May 6, 1911.

Mr. & Mrs. Geo.

Dear Mr. Geo.

Your letter reached me today

on Sept. Seventh, and I was all happy about it.

The two corporals journey down, so he was

some comfort on the last part of the way.

Dr. Brown met us at the station, and a nurse with

a carriage. Have carried the patient has literally

failed. Within two days, the patient was very ill

by more than half, and on Mon. morning passed

out in our endeavors to resuscitate that day that I

telegraphed Charlotte to cancel her Kobe steamer

she had not been away from me for literally two

years.

Since the news of Mary's death he has

been apparently unconscious not even then

a sufficient of water or nourishment passing

his lips, the doctor is purely sustained at

his orderly, saying it is a fitting that his

illness is not due to actual his physical

fight for life could cease, but he considers

that the outcome of the disease from the be-

ginning was inevitable, and his life has lived

an unusual length of time for one whose breathings have been 60 a minute, pulse ~~40~~ 116 and temperature 40.

Our friends, native and foreign have been most kind and sympathetic. The attendance in the hospital has been good, and I am very glad we brought Mr. DeForest here, and others feel the same way.

We expect to cremate the remains and the funeral will be in Sendai.

Our daughter, Mrs. Pettus, has started from Shanghai to spend the summer in Japan. When she last wrote she had not heard of her father's relapse, but we have telegraphed to Merle Davis at Nagasaki to tell her his conditions. If she leaves the boat there and comes by rail, she can be in time to go with us to Sendai.

Charlotte is the greatest comfort and dependence, but it is hard for her to have this affliction in addition to the unusual responsibility of her college duties in several departments. With thanks for the sympathy expressed, and the prayers,

Yours truly Elizabeth S. DeForest

Tokyo.

May 8, 1911

Mrs. J. H. Van Sorden

Our usual length of time you are when breakfasting there been 90 a minute, pulse 110 and temperature 170.

Our friends, doctors and foreign have been most kind and sympathetic, the attendance in the hospital has been good, and I am very glad we brought the doctors here, and others feel the same way.

I expect a cablegram the morrow and the funeral will be on Sunday.

Our daughter, the Princess, has started from Shanghai & spend the summer in Japan.

When she last wrote she had not heard of her father's illness, but we have telegraphed & made them a cablegram to tell her this condition. If she leaves the first train and comes by rail she can be in time to go with us to Canada.

Nobody is the president company and superintendent, but it is hard for him to have the afflicting in addition to the unusual unfavorable activity of his college duties in several departments.

With thanks for the sympathy expressed and the prayers

Yours truly Elizabeth St. Johns

APR 15 1912

Sendai, Japan, Feb. 28, 1912.

Dear Mr. Bell:

It was good in you to write me, and I have been negligent in not writing before now. You must have received letters from Dr. Greene and Mr. Pedley about work in Sendai region, asking to assure enough money to carry on work that has badly run down under our care. Changes have been taking place. A new evangelist dined with me to-day on his way to take up work in Wakuya. Takahashi from Mizusawa has gone or goes this month to the Hakodate church, and Mizusawa asks for help from the mission. Mrs. Takahashi has helped family expenses by having a sewing school, but Mizusawa does not feel able to pay a proper salary to its pastor or evangelist. Messrs. Bartlett and Pedley have been over our field and see its needs and the O.&E. committee have asked the P.C. what are the prospects for continuous work in the former places. The German Reformed Mission are going into Aizu field strongly, and if we hope to keep any work there we must put

Sendai, Japan, Dec. 25, 1912.

Dear Mr. Bell:

It was good to get your letter, and I have been negligent in not writing before now. Mr. Jones has received letters from Dr. Greene and Mr. Bailey about work in Hirosaki, coming to Sendai and moving to Morioka. Mr. Jones is now in Tokyo, Takahashi from Nagoyama. Two years ago this month I left Hirosaki alone, Takahashi his temporary substitute. Mr. Takahashi has helped greatly in preparing by having a morning school, but Nagoyama also is not able to keep a night school. It looks as if Hirosaki work had been over on Friday and Saturday. The Sendai committee have asked the G.C. to make use of the buildings in connection with the Sunday work in the former places. The Sunday Japanese Christians are going out to Miyagi Gakuin, and I believe it will only work there as time and money permit.

JUL 29 1912

in workers and money immediately, or we shall have no show there.

Sendai needs an ordained missionary who can take hold of the work immediately and push it. I wish we could have Mr. Olds - I have not said any thing to him about coming, but think I shall at Mission Meeting. If he comes, I shall probably leave for I have an invitation to Hope College to relieve the ladies in housekeeping & such things as I can. I hope not to go through for a year and a half from now.

I am having five classes a week at home, but students are more pressed than formerly, and they are consequently more irregular in attendance at church and classes. I have three organ pupils, and two of them will probably grow up in Sendai and be of help to the church.

Miss Bradshaw has occasional trouble (if she is out in the cold) in the region of the broken rib, but she is as busy as usual and goes to Aizu on Saturday the 30th.

I am as well as usual, thank you,

Cordially yours E. S. DeForest.

Sendai, Japan. May 25, 1912

3 copies

8

7

(copied 7/8/12)

Rec'd JUL 29 1912

Sendai, Japan, June 20, 1912.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I don't know that I can add any thing more to what you already know why Sendai field should not be given up. It is a centre, important in military, commercial and educational lines. A new university, with headquarters in this city, has been recently opened.

The field has not been properly worked for a year and a half, though we have been favored by touring by Messrs. Bartlett and Pedley. Even before that time, Mr. De Forest was not able to carry out his intentions in visiting our entire field.

One special reason for keeping on work in this region, is to connect that farther south with that in Hokkaido, and also with the Niigata field, to which the railroad will be finished in a year or two. As Christians move from one place to another, or merely visit, it is a great encouragement to have a church of their own denomination to which they are likely to go, rather than

Rec'd JUL 29 1912

Seattle, Wash., June 30, 1912.

Dear Dr. Boston:

I don't know that I can add anything more to what you already know of my Sunset field school not to give up it is a gentle, unpretentious institution, commercial and educational lines, it was simply with hesitancy in the city has been recently formed.

The field has not been highly worked for eight years, though it has been honored by having by Alexis Bontka and Dalby from Idaho that time. Mr. Bontka was not able to carry out his intention in visiting our entire field.

The usual reason for keeping in mind in this region, is to convert that fields with work that is difficult, one also with the higgets field, which the results will be finished in a year or two. In Illinois more from one place to another is usually easily, it is a great encouragement to have a school of this sort characteristics which they are likely to go, setting them

JUN 1 5 1913

to drift off into non-attendance at any Christian service.

It would be a big disappointment to the various places where work has been carried on for 25 years, to have it given up now. The Japanese Missy Society plans to work in the large cities where a church financially independent may be expected to be soon developed, and consequently much of the country work will not be done unless the Board takes care of it, and there are large regions given to us, in consultation with the Boards working in the Tohoku (northeast) some of which have no work at all done in them. Japanese from the South find living too hard for them in this region, and so our helpers must be mostly natives of this region. Consequently without evangelistic work, how are they to be found? How are they to be awakened to the needs of their native places, and to their own responsibility for them?

Much of our former Aizu field has been taken by the German Reformed Mission, since we were not manning it. I do not plead for that, but for ability to hold onto the places we have still, that will be important ones on the railroad to Niigata.

Mr. Pedley and Mr. Bartlett were in favor of more workers being put into this field, and perhaps a family would have been settled here if it had not been for the extremity in which Shigatse is placed now. I am ready to give up this house when a family is sent here.

Hoping the Board will realize the need of energetic work done in Sendai field

I remain

Yours truly

Elizabeth S. DeForest.

Sendai

June 28-1912

JUN 16 1913

Sendai, Japan, May 21, 1913.

Sec. E. F. Bell, -

Dear Mr. Bell:

I don't find any account of what was finally asked for last year at Mission Meeting. The sum was decided on after a deal of discussion, and I had left before Sendai matters had their final decision. This sum granted covers the monthly payment of two evangelists but not expenses of students working through the summer vacation. It will allow Mr. Nakagiri (the Sendai pastor) to visit one or two nearby places, in time of special need. But the work needs a couple more evangelists and consequently money to pay for them.

I am hoping that next week's meeting will bring some hope to Sendai or some decision about the future.

I wonder whether you have received the news of Dr. Greene's decoration - the Third Order of the Rising Sun. My first impulse when I

I hope your son and Mrs. Bell are in good health, as well as yourself.

Yours cordially

Elizabeth S. DeForest.

P.S. I suppose $50 is granted for repairs on each house, but which Board - the A.B.C. or W.B.M - pays on the house I occupy, I don't know, so I have not put in anything under "Buildings and Sites." E.S.DeF.

Rec'd AUG 1913

hear such good news, is to impart it to Mr. DeForest. He would have been specially glad to know this, though he once said to me that Dr Greene would be sure to get a decoration some time.

I thank you for one or two letters, though they have not been answered, because there seemed no special call to write you.

Life is more lively since Charlotte is with me. She takes her father's place with me more than any one else could, partly on account of her knowledge of Japanese people and language. She is on the last chapter of her father's life, and hopes to finish the book and type-write it by summer. Dr. Beach of Yale will write a foreword and get it printed, if a printer accepts it. It has been a labor of love with her, and a pleasure to have her doing it right here with me.

The time of Louise's marriage is not settled. I like Mr. Vergard very much, and am willing he should take her to China. It is strange to have another daughter marry into the same line as Mr. Pettus, when he and Sarah had nothing to do about bringing the two together.

Mrs. J. V. Voorhees
Honolulu
May 21-1913

Rec'd AUG 4 1913

Sendai, Japan, July 11, 1913

Dear Dr. Barton:

A letter or two from the secretary's office have been unanswered as there did not seem to be any event worthy of recording, but at Mission Meeting I was so stirred up by a consciousness of the needs of our work, that I thought I should certainly add my word to that of others in expressing and in emphasizing the need for more missionaries to be preparing to take the places of those falling out of the ranks. Since then Dr. Gulick has gone to U.S. with fears on the part of his colleagues that we shall see him no more: and Dr. Greene is in St. Luke's Hospital and his condition causes much concern to his friends.

With the Hokkaido undermanned and Sendai with no man, and Tottori with only one, how can our work be carried on properly?

The local committee of the Com. on Distribution of Forces - which took in the missionaries of three Ken, one on each side of the Ken in which Sendai is the largest city, carefully studied

the ground and asked each mission represented to take certain regions for thorough evangelization, being careful to arrange denominations so there should be no waste of workers, and each should have as much as could be worked. Sendai city was not discussed, but all workers here are to be left in statu quo. We are asked to care for Mizusawa and vicinity where we have done more or less work for years, also Wakuya region and the whole of South Ezigo where there is no worker, and nothing has been done. We were asked to put in another family, and would have been asked for more, only I felt there was no chance to get them.

Our churches and the places where we used to work need help very much, and if we withdraw and leave them they will be very much discouraged, and they are too much discouraged now. Miss Bradshaw visits them twice a year, and does what she can to hold them, but that is not enough. People have such a wrong idea of the work in Japan. They think it is nearly christianized but only 20 percent have heard the Gospel!

If the young people don't hear and accept the Gospel before long, I don't see what the nation is coming to. Now is the time to put in all possible strength.

Charlotte's being with me has been a great comfort. She is continually at work either studying the books of moral teaching that the government requires to be taught in schools of Kobe College grade, or at work on her father's life. She has type-written four chapters out of the eight, and these four are ready for the criticism of Drs. Schneder and Cary. The eighth chapter is not entirely written and after that she intends to put in some of her father's published writing. Dr. Beach of Yale will write the preface and place it with a publisher, and we hope it will be ready for the Christmas trade. It has been a labor of love, accompanied with prayer that it may do good. She has a fear of making too large a book, and cuts out when she types it, what she can for that reason.

Louise has not yet fixed the time of her marriage, Miss Denton wants her to teach

until October, and would be glad to have her fill out another year, but I really think it would be better for her to stop before that time. She is very much exhausted now with her work or cares.

I expect the Pettis family to return to China this fall and hope for a little visit on the way. I think Sarah has not been to Boston on this furlough.

I hear the new Missionary Home is progressing. I hope it will do as much good as the old one did.

Please remember me to the people in the Congregational House whom I know, especially to Mr. Bell and through him to Mrs. Bell, and also to Mrs. Barton.

Very cordially yours,

Elizabeth S. De Forest.

Sendai

July 11-1913

P.S. Our pastor wants me to stay in Sendai until the Memorial Church is built. 5000 yen is raised and if no more comes, the church will have to be of wood. We hoped it could be of brick, but that would need 5000 yen ($25.00) more. E. S. DeF.

Karuizawa, Japan, August 20, 1915

Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest of Sendai writes:-

We have daily papers and keep up with the European news, and this summer the widow of a former Belgian minister has read a paper on her adopted country (she is English, a sister of Rider Haggard). This was followed by a sale of articles from Belgium and elsewhere and several hundred yen was raised for the sufferers. Much was done for them in the winter, and now there is a request to help Poland. Requests form innumerable causes appeal to the summer residents in Karuizawa. Churches, orphanages and other causes appeal to us every summer.

This year there is a plan to build a house to be used as a school and playhouse for the children with adjacent grounds for tennis and other amusements. The children in lonely stations reckon on the companionship with others which they have only here in summer. I often think what it would have been for my own if Karuizawa had been opened in their young days.

Two days ago the lectures of the Summer School for missionaries endd with two addresses by Rev. Mr. Imai on Buddhism and ancestor worship. He was formerly a Buddhist priest, beginning at the age of 13, and for 150 days spent two hours in the morning, two at noon and two at night over Buddhist prayers and literature, and after that for thirteen years he studied on in the same line four hours a day. At last he heard a missionary preach on sacrifice and that was the beginning of a new life for him. Then he said "That preacher was Dr. DeForest and that priest was I." Mr. DeForest had heard his story years before he met him a year before his death. At that time Mr. Imai gave Mr. DeForest his rosary and explained the meaning of it. After the lecture he dined at the house where I am boarding and another guest was a young priest who has been lately driven from his home because he has become a Christian. He is descended from a long line of priests who have lived on an island in Lake Biwa, and now he is staying with Mr. Vories, one of whose ways of country

Karuizawa, Japan, August 20, 1915

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Deforest of Tondai writes:-

We have daily papers and keep up with the European news, and this summer the widow of a former Belgian minister has read a paper on her adopted country (she is English, a sister of Rider Haggard). This was followed by a sale of articles from Belgium and elsewhere and several hundred yen was raised for the sufferers. Much was done for them in the winter, and now there is a request to help Poland. Requests for innumerable causes appeal to the summer residents in Karuizawa. Churches, orphanages and other causes appeal to us every summer.

This year there is a plan to build a home to be used as a school and playhouse for the children with adjacent grounds for tennis and other amusements. The children in lonely stations reckon on the companionship with others which they have only here in summer. I often think what it would have been for my own if Karuizawa had been opened in their young days.

Two days ago the lectures of the Summer School for missionaries ended with two addresses by Rev. Mr. Imai on Buddhism and missentor worship. He was formerly a Buddhist priest, beginning at the age of 12, and for 120 days spent two hours in the morning, two at noon and two at night over Buddhist prayers and literature, and after that for thirteen years he studied on in the same line four hours a day. At last he heard a missionary preach on sacrifice and that was the beginning of a new life for him. Then he said "that teacher was Mr. Deforest and that priest was I." Mr. Deforest had heard his story years before he met him a year before his death. At that time Mr. Imai gave Mr. Deforest his rosary and explained the meaning of it. After the lecture he dined at the house where I am boarding and another guest was a young priest who has been lately driven from his home because he has become a Christian. He is descended from a long line of priests who have lived on an island in Lake Biwa, and now he is staying with Mr. Yorise, one of whose wives of country

evangelizing is by means of a boat called the "Galilee Maru" which goes around on Lake Biwa visiting the villages which would not be easily accessible by any other route. This young man and the older former priest, Mr. Imai, went aside for a private conversatipn. Of course I do not know anything about the subject but was thinking that if the young man had perplexities, Mr. Imai could help him better than anybody else. It does me good to hear of instances like these. From hearing the sermon on sacrifice, Mr. Imai had a hungering for Christian truth, studied the Bible daily, entered a theological school and has been a successful pastor, though now he is a professor in the Baptist Theological School.

W. B. M., 704 Congregational House, Boston.

evangelizing is by means of a boat called the "Galilee Mary" which goes around on Lake Siwa visiting the villages which would not be easily accessible by any other route. This young man and the older former priest, Mr. Imai, went aside for a private conversation. Of course I do not know anything about the subject but was thinking that if the young man had perplexities, Mr. Imai could help him better than anybody else. It does me good to hear of instances like these. From hearing the sermon on sacrifice, Mr. Imai had a hungering for Christian truth, studied the Bible daily, entered a theological school and has been a successful pastor, though now he is a professor in the Baptist Theological School.

W. B. M., 704 Congregational House, Boston.

Mrs. W. B. Ho

Aug. 20-1915

Doshisha Girls School
Please don't take this
of the Official
not an Official
paper because its
not an "Official
letter" - just a
private letter from
a member of the
Japan Mission to
a member of the
same Mission
and to a fellow
missionary of the
Turkey Mission.
- Dear friends - brothers -
Just let me
reply to your request
for Miss Nellie Cowles - If
I have a house when
she comes to Kyoto

105
REC'D APR 28 1910

FUJIYA HOTEL.
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.
MIYANOSHITA, SAGAMI,
JAPAN.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "FUJIYA"
TELEPHONE "No 2. Miyanoshita."

.....190.....

I'll invite her to it 2 but if I have no

THE
FUJIYA HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "FUJIYA"

NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.
MIYANOSHITA, SAGAMI,
JAPAN.

TELEPHONE "No 2, Miyanoshita."

house I'll try to find a place for her in some other house. — I'm paying five yen a day "very special" here but I think two in a room could get "more special" — ~~and~~ but that two people cannot expect to get on in Japan for $4 a day. Don't encourage her to think ~~they~~ there are no private boarding houses. In Kyoto the ~~women~~ doctor's wife sometimes kindly receives people at $3.50/100 a day — two in a room. Of course Kees. Can or I would not ask them

any more than it costs us — see about 2½ yen a day.

106

THE

FUJIYA HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "FUJIYA"

NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.
MIYANOSHITA, SAGAMI,
JAPAN.

TELEPHONE "No 2. Miyanoshita."

This finishes your letter of Jan. 5, 190

Thank you very much for the "social" letter of Jan. 14 & thank Dr. Barton for suggesting that you write to all the single ladies as kindly. It's really a lovely letter — any single lady would be glad to get such a "sociable" letter. — You know once upon a time one of the Osaka missionary families visited all of the Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto

single ladies to Thanksgiving
first dinner — they all
came — some of
'em didn't want to
but they said to each
other "they must be
lonely with the children
at home so let's help
cheer 'em up" — all
came & had a
pleasant time and
when they were —
"domo-arigatai" in
a hurry they said good
the hostess said
in the loudest strident
American voice —
"I just told — we'd
invite all the forlorn-
ties & give them a
good time for once
in their lives" — don't
read this if you
are too busy. Tom

FUJIYA HOTEL.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "FUJIYA"
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.
MIYANOSHITA, SAGAMI,
JAPAN.
TELEPHONE "No. 2 Miyanoshita."
1906

[illegible] true Story.

THE
FUJIYA HOTEL.
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.
MIYANOSHITA, SAGAMI,
JAPAN.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "FUJIYA"
TELEPHONE "No 2. Miyanoshita."
190

I am much interested in what you say of Pastor Richter. I am inclined to think that if his methods were followed a little more closely in examining candidates it might be an advantage. — A party of tourists here told me they had "visited the big Unitarian Mission in Kyoto" when I questioned "Unitarian"? — I could not convince them ~~and~~ for they had been to English Service and had heard the preaching! — I don't really know what you

mean by "unsound" 6.
but dear brothers some

THE

FUJIYA HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "FUJIYA"

NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.
MIYANOSHITA, SAGAMI,
JAPAN.

TELEPHONE "No 2. Miyanoshita."

of the new preached
by our missionaries
in the Doshisha English
service are so far
beyond any liberal
views and so ~~bring~~
so much disappoint-
ment and sorrow to
visitors and members
of other missions who
worship with us that
I think in justice to
those of us who are
not Universalists and
who do believe that
the Bible is the Word
of God - these extreme
thinkers might air
their beliefs in some
other place and when
people ask me if the
Japanese Church is

"Sound" please assume 7.
them that it is far

THE

FUJIYA HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "FUJIYA"

NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.
MIYANOSHITA, SAGAMI,
JAPAN.

TELEPHONE "No 2. Miyanoshita."

and away beyond
some of the Japanese
brethren. "Sound."
Please ask Dr. Davis and
Dr. Cary. And when
our Missionaries make
wild statements that
they have read the
night before in
some magazine
it is sad and
trying to say the
least. And yet liberty
to principles. I do not
know where you can
draw the line - except
to draw it so that
thoughtless utterances
by thought - less men
will not bring criticism
on a whole body that
is not in sympathy -

with extremists.
May the Lord guide
the words and

THE
FUJIYA HOTEL.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "FUJIYA"
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.
MIYANOSHITA, SAGAMI,
JAPAN.
TELEPHONE No 2. Miyanoshita."
190

hearts of those He
chooses to give His
message.
I hope you will all
do all you can to
make President
Harada's visit a
success. He is a
splendid man. Our
part of the Doshisha
looks very attractive
just now - with the
wide space in front
for the "new building".
We had no idea of
the Government respecting
would do us so
much harm - and
we are making a
great effort by using
the reports Mr Gleason

Home" for class-rooms
to get "Recognition" at

THE
FUJIYA HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"FUJIYA"

NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.
MIYANOSHITA, SAGAMI,
JAPAN.

TELEPHONE
"No 2. Miyanoshita."

once.
One of our girls who
was graduated last
year has taught for a
year in a Gov. High
School & given great
satisfaction. She
has also been of
great help in the
local Church - & has
brought the S.S. up
from 30 to 150 - attendance
The Gov. now requires
that a teacher in
her position must
have a "Cert" teacher's license
so she has to lose
her position and
the School her trained
& valued service
for she cannot get

a teacher's license. She to
cannot be examined

THE

FUJIYA HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "FUJIYA"

NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.
MIYANOSHITA, SAGAMI,
JAPAN.

TELEPHONE "No 2. Miyanoshita."

for she was not
graduated from a
recognized "School"
two of our girls have
been graduated just
now from the Higher Dept of
Tsuda's School - all the other
girls were from
High School. ~~Accordingly~~ that have
recognition & are
allowed to have
licenses - but although
one of our girls is
the class president
and the other
Miss Z is private
Sec. they alone can
not have licenses.
- unless we have

tuitions we cannot
get running expenses,

THE
FUJIYA HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"FUJIYA"

NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.
MIYANOSHITA, SAGAMI,
JAPAN

TELEPHONE
"No 2. Miyanoshita."

We are losing girls
all the time for
they must go where
they can get teaching
certificates. We went
in debt 1200 yen
last year! —
I hope Mrs. Bell is
very well — Please
give her much
love for me.
With many thanks
to you both for
your many
kindnesses —
Yours sincerely
Mary Florence Dalton.

Mary Florence Denton
Kyoto - Mch. - 1900

Rec'd SEP 5 1913

Doshisha Girls' School,
Kyoto, Aug. 12. '13.

Dear friends.

As usual the summer in Kyoto is the most interesting season of the year. We have the greatest Matsuri of the Empire - and the garden of the Girls' School

Hoosongs met as it came
at no other time - when
there are one hundred and
thirty girls ~~[illegible]~~ for
every Hoosong friend
get a chance to come
out. Many of our friends
who live in other parts of
the country come here
or pass through during
the summer and each
day is full of renewed
friendships.
Early in July Mr. & Mrs.
Bryce came to tiffin
at my house and
Dr. Hozada asked me to
send you the plot taken
of the north east corner
of our splendid Pacific
showing our picture in
secondin size and perspective

interest only one better
than it in Kyoto! —
Mr. Bryce accepted
no invitation
except Dr. Harada's
in Kyoto and very
few in Tokyo. —
He expressed great
interest in the
Doshisha and
all its work and
we feel we have
firm friends in

him and Mrs. Bird.
Dr. Harada wished
me to ask Mr. Bridgman
to put this photo in the
Congregationalist —
but I'd like to have
it in Pacific Coast
Column of Liberty Light.
Mrs. Orvis in the
picture is the mother
of Prof. Orvis of
Wellesley College.
The other day
know I think —

Mr. Matsuda - Bryn
Mawr - Columbia and
her treasure teacher,
Prof. Nitobe Dean
Doshisha University -
(Did you ever hear
his wonderful history?)
Dr. Griffis' sister was
Mrs. Tomimoto's teacher
Prof. Ueda's aunt and
the girls sent to the
Empress of U. S. A. in
1872.

Today Dr. Sydney Strong
and Mrs. Strong have
made us a most inspiring
visit. I wish I could see Mrs.
Strong for a missionary
to Japan - She is the
kind of woman

we need - Dr. Strong
to find to all the Japan
here Seattle that the Japan
have welcomed him
great warmth and honor.
— Have I written to you
since Miss de Forrest's
engagement? I want
tell you how splendid
she has worked. I can
bear to give her up —
is a remarkable te
and if she could o
have escaped this
marriage business
would be a happy wom
She has done much
to build up our
music department
we have nearly
one hundred pupil

and could have fifty
more if we only had
pianos and organs.
Day with teachers
the importance of this
music department is
vital. Can someone
give us 12000.00 golden
dollars to set up and
endow Doshisha
Music College! We
can win more to
Christ through music
than through any
other one channel
and we can give
our girls something

that will help to purify
& uplift the homes of
Japan more than
anything else that can
be done. The reason there are
so few decent homes is because
the women of Japan
are so degraded & dull.
No wonder the men
have to look outside
of their homes for
a pleasant evening.
The girls always give
a present to the school
on graduating & the
class that will be
graduated in March 1914

have
fifty yen already
collected ~~for~~ for that
present. They earned
it by making and
selling ice cream
-doughnuts &c - When
the dear Gulick's were
home so ill already
they had the Bell
piano sold and
our girls borrowed
the two hundred
yen needed and
bought that sweet
piano. - Such ice
cream making so

we had the last
month of school
and they cleared
over thirty dol-
lars. now they have
170 dollars before
April 1914! The
piano is in splendid
condition and
we are so much pleased
with it. We have
three decent
pianos and our
very poor organ
such poor organs
Can't you please
interest some

in getting us at
least two good pianos
and five organs.
As it is now the
girls have to begin
practice at six
in the morn
and so on till
half past nine
every night. Of
course there are
several hours in
the middle of the
day when the
girls are in class

and cannot use the
piano. but even
those homes are few
for there are teachers
who take music
and fill in the time
— I wish you could
all realize what a
great thing the
Doshisha is — how
much it is doing
for the Christian
life of all Japan.
all the other missions
are in debt to the
Doshisha. We

We here have all
the joy of seeing
what is here done
while you have the
hard work - thank
you all more
than I can say -
and be sure that
your work here
is far greater than
you can ever
guess.
With grateful love
to you both,
Yours Florence Denton

Mary F. Dutton

Kyoto.

Aug. 12-1913

(2 copies
Tr. 1913)

REC'D NOV 1 1915

Please read the Christian Girls School letter to Dr. Barton

Thanks Dr. Barton for your letter of Oct. 21, 1915 - read this letter

Dear Dr. Barton -

13 Whenever we have a Mission letter from our beloved Secretary I wish at once to write to thank you for it - and some times I want to talk it over with

you and when
things happen here I
always want to
talk with you
~~for both of us~~ reasons here
I am inclosing
copies one of the
pics made of the same
letters Mr. Kiangawa
has lately received.
I am sure you
will be full of
sympathy for him
He is not too modern
in his theology

and this matter is
a great trial to us
all and we stand by him.
I am sorry that
Dr. Hakaseko could
not see you this
afternoon. Mr. James
kindly made it
possible for him
to go to a Sanitary
Congress at Seattle
& to visit hospitals
& laboratories in
New York & Mr. James
gave him five
thousand dollars

for Mr. Kozaki's church in Tokyo. The Japanese never wish reports of their fights put in the papers so please dont report this!

I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart for your letter of Sept. 1. and the news of the grant of the Board rights in the Kyoto property at the corner of Karasumaru and Imadegawa

to her Doshisha
for the Y. M. C. A.
I am sorry that
the nominal fee
was asked for. It would be a straight gift.
the Mission. Cannot
the Board interest
some given in
providing a
Y. M. C. A. building
for the Doshisha?
The Gov. Schools
in Kyoto have
recd dormitories

and ~~fine~~ good
substantial well
fitted up Y.M.C.A.
building — some
no wonder why
the Doshisha
does not come in
for as good. Please
dear Dr Barton
put this before the
right man — Mr.
Mott has always
told me he loves
and respects the
Doshisha and

believe he would help us if he knew our great need. Now that you have given us the land may we not hope for the building. The Dochieng's future is only limited by the work put into it. All our outstation work depends on the men and women we are able to send out from this School.

Since I began writing this letter I have been at a C.E. Rally - Doshisha men and women at all the prominent places - When I visit the churches I find the same thing - not only in Congregational Churches but in other churches & in the churches - (you know there are seven Doshisha men in the present Diet) - but it is not for these Society or Political positions that our men and women are most needed it is in our Christian

work. Two of our lately returned lady missionaries are trying to get our girls for helpers - "because they are always so acceptable to the Japanese Christian" (we never have enough for the demand) and unless we have Japanese preachers how can we run this outside work?

— We must improve our Doshisha Theological College. We must improve & expand every College of the

Doshisha but the
Theological College should
be made so splendid
that it will maintain
its historic position
as the Center of the
Doshisha. To do this
we must pay the
professors in the
Theological College
salaries equal to those
paid in other Colleges
of the Doshisha. Now
we do not and when
these men who have
"Doshisha Spirit" die
If I can relieve the
you men come

& into the work - will be
will — as these men
have to sacrifice them
selves and there is no
reason why ~~them in~~
professors in the
Theological College should
sacrifice themselves
& their families more
than professors in
the Law or other College.
The Theological
professor is at more
expense than the
professors in the
other colleges - he has
expenses & entertain
ing far more than
the other professors -
his books are expensive

and they can be borrowed from an libra so can the books needed by professors in the other Colleges. — There are far more charity demands on the Theological Professor. Then compare the number of students in our Theological College? — What other Theological College in the world educates such a number of men on such a small sum of money. I say that every department of the

7 Dakinoma may get
the endowments they
need — that there will be
means to enlarge and
strengthen every
department — and first
of all the Theological
College! Many a tee
Committee meeting of
the Trustees have been
held in my house
and I know how
discouraging it is to
try to make our
small resources do the
work we need. There
is hardly a year that
the men on that Com-
do not go down in their

pockets (Amen! Cheers!)
to make up the debt
we always have to
face at the end of the
year. We need the
strongest support you
can give us in
every department
of the School but
how can we
carry on the
evangelistic work
without workers?
Where will those
workers come from

8 If you do not help us maintain a splendid Theological College! You are doing more to build up the evangelistic work of the Mission by giving us the strongest kind of men in the Theological College than in any other way. I consider that one man in the Theological

College is worth no
in the field when
you cant have both
the men needed
for outside work
& the School work.
We ought to raise
the $300 for the
extra salary for
Mr. Hino and
Why the mission
does not support
and urge with
a voice that can

9

not be disregarded.
Dr. Hira das strong
wish for a missionary
who knows how
to teach the Bible.
Who wants to teach
the Bible is what I
can't understand.
I hope you Dr. Barton
come out here and
stay a month
in this school.
all these more
than 1300 students.
realize how little

Christian instruction they are getting simply because we have no force with which to reach them. and then I am sure you will throw heaven with prayer and the earth in search for men & women here in this great Brotherhood — to do the work that these men and women who are students now — will pass —

10 to every corner of the kingdom. No one realizes what the Doshisha has done for Japan, and the possibilities. Please dear Dr. Barton make the Theological College the best in the world. —

You realize what a financial campaign our graduates take care of all the time. The girls graduate more than six hundred yen a year to the

running expenses
of the Girls' School,
for the College of
Econ. & Law the
men graduates have
set themselves to raise
a million yen - (they
are progressing slowly
but surely) - this
department of an
School in the world
has a more limited
circle to which to
apply than has a
Theological College
and in Japan the

11 circle is smaller
represents less wealth
than in any other
in the world — yet
Theological Colleges
in the West are taken
care of by laymen
— Can't we interest
Christian men
who would not
contribute in other
ways to the Board
to give us what
we need now for
the Theological College.
— I wish we could
really work for this

great horde of students
that are practically
untouched. Tell me
where in any outstation
1300 men and women
can be right at your
hand? To thoroughly
work up this big
crowd takes more
men and women
than we have and
how can I tell you
the needs & possibilities
— We have no chapel
in which we can gather

12. all our students. The
girls have no Chapel - we
meet for morn prayers
in the Gym. - have
folding chairs and after
morn prayers or any other
general meeting each
girl folds her chair &
stacks it against the
wall & leave the floor
free for the gymnastics.
What spirit of reverence
can we teach the
girls in these conditions?
We need a small chapel for
the girls. Some with
a small pipe organ and what
will build up the

spiritual life greater.
We have a splendid
Y. W. C. A. & an equally
splendid W. C. T. U. ~~We~~
~~have no room for little societies~~
~~work in a W.~~ We have just been
having a revival
in Bible study.
fifty girls have volunteered
for independent
Bible study & seven
of the older girls have
volunteered to teach
these girl classes.
So find a room
where the W. C. A. &
the Y. W. C. T. U. may
have their weekly

meeting at an hour
when the daily pupils
may be reached in
equal to a problem
in geometry. Two
bodies cannot
occupy the same
space at the same
time! At the noon
hour the gym. is
used by the drill
masters - so that hour
is taken from us -
after four o'clock
is too hot ~~heart~~ &
the fear or too dark
- makes the girls too

late home - the rest
of the year. A chapel
for the girls is a
need - a building for Y.W.C.A.
Y.W.C.T.U.
On all great occasions
- graduations - big
speakers, general
meetings even the
boys' departments can
only seend representatives
the general Chapel is
so small. To build
up & hold together this
great School we need
beyond words a
great Chapel - not
built with marble
& stained glass -

though I'd like it
beautiful - but <u>sacred</u>
<u>place</u> - set apart
for the glory of God.
Oh I wish I could
tell you how great
this church is and
what it has done &
can do for the kingdom
of Christ in Japan.
Year by year I see
Dr. Harada grow
in spiritual life &
in power in meeting
the great work of his
position - but I see him

contending with
conditions that a
Christian College ought
not to have to meet.
The Japanese Christians
give wonderfully - how
they do so much
don't all - I suppose
Y.M.C.A. in Kyoto
carried on by the
Kyoto Churches is a
big financial drain
on the Churches. The
Great Evangelistic
Campaign which is
on - and as
it goes on we get in
the Doshisha more
and more fan

men and women who have seen just one glimmer of the light. They will come more and more to this school. - we can do little for them - they will be disappointed. We need every tutor & more than we have ever asked for and every cent you spend in the Doshisha will be a great help in the outside evangelistic work & every outstation. I enjoy the Sorenson Debates in Kyoto with their

splendid Y. M. C. A.
building & their paid
Japanese Secretary - there
are young men who come
out fresh from
American Schools -
live in these dormitories
or in their own
hired houses and
who gather the men
students around them and
have Bible Classes
with them - give them
their best. I pray
that we can have
such workers for
these students - men
enough to take advantage

all these chances.
Please forgive this
long letter! I've just
written as I think
— I'd write more &
more but I fear
you wont read
even to here! — and
I do want to tell you
how much Dr. Harden
does appreciate all
your love
prayerful interest
— how loyal to
the Board & you
he is and to all

who have given so
generously to the
School and so carefully
and prayerfully he
spends all the funds
of the school.
The need of the Doshisha
for added funds to carry
on the increased
activities of the School
cannot be overstated.
I wish the School
could have funds
to meet even half the
possibilities.
Your letter of March 14th
has been such an
inspiration and

comfort to me. Thank
you for it from
the bottom of my
heart. I know what
burdens you must
carry and I pray
that you will be
blessed and helped
so you do your
great work.
With loving loyalty
to you and
gratitude -
Mary Florence Denton

Mary F. Denton

Kyoto- Oct. 2-1915

REC'D NOV 1 1915

Oita, September 1st, 1915.

To the Members of the Continuation of Japan,

Dear Brotheren:-

I am taking the extraordinary step of sending a ciroular to each one of you, because it seems to me that an unprecedented and very serious occasion for such a step exists, I beseech you, therefore, to read this letter with patience and attention.

Some months ago the "Japan Evangelist" contained a review of a new book published by the "Keiseisha" and written by the Rev. T. Miyagawa, entitled "Christ and His Mission". The review was by the Rev. Hilton G. Peiley, and in addition to describing the general character of the book he quoted it a passage which appeared to be a denial of the deity of our Lord Jesus Christ. This having aroused my attention, I procured a copy of the book and read it with care. I enclose an English translation of a fow passages.

As you will see from these passages, the auther recognizes, and, indeed himself shows by numerous citations, that the doctrine of the deity of Christ is taught in the New Testament. He also recognizes that this is the historic faith of the chruch and is now generally held, He is no less clear, however, in his own rejection of this doctrine. He declares himself unable to accept the idea that God becomes man, or that Christ was the God-man, and after referring to the definite formulation of this doctrine by the Council of Nicaca, he remarksin very strong language that modern thought it impossible for us to adopt the Nicacan position.

The auther of this pamphlet, therefore, in the full consciousness of so doing, has broken with the Holy Scriptures and with the historic catholic Christian faith upon the subject of the Incarnation, and in his capacity as a public teacher, through the publication of this book, is engaged in propagating the contrary doctrine.

The fact that a member of the Continuation Commitee has published such a book appears to me to raise an important question. As azcommitee we represent (unofficially) the chief Protestant churches and missions in Japan. On of the purposes, possibly the chief benefit of such a commitee is to act as an outward expression of Christian unity, that is, of the fact that although we differ in many points of no small importance, yet in the fundamentals of the historic Christian faith we are one. The things requisite for such a union commitee are well expressed in the familiar words: "IN essestials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity." Of these three requisites, the first is not less important than the other two. So long as there is this unity in essentials, in spite of outward separation, it is right that there should be such as expression of it as is found in our commitee. When this unity ceases to exist, however, the expression of it becomes ~~more~~ not only unsutable, but false.

Now it seems to mo that such a breach of the unity of the faith in an essential point has taken place by the publication of the pamphlet referred to.

In no sense can it be held that the deity of Christ is a non-essential point. The auther says most truly in his opening sentence: "The central problem of Christianity is Christ". If the central problem of Christianity is Christ, what is the central problem with respe Christ, if not this, whenever He was or was not the InoarnateGod?

The deity of Christ is therefore, the heart of our religion. Without the Incarnation there can be no Christianity.

The question therefore arises and calims attention, whether ome is not disqualified from becoming or continuing a member of the Continuation Commitee if he rejects this doctrine. It seems fair to say that if a denial of the Incarnation does not so disqualify a man, there is no distinctively Christian doctrine the denial of which would have such an effect. In that case our union becomes nothing more than an ethical movement based upon certain general religious ideas which we share with Jews and Mohammedans. This is not the standport of the churches which we belo whether organized in Japan or abroad. It is not the standpoint of the central Continuation Commitee, of the Edinburgh Conference itself, or of the various national commitees elsewhere. In all of these the central doctrine of the Nicene Creed is resolutely upheld. To insist upon this as a bond of unity in Japan is not to adopt a narrow and schismatic attitude, but, on the contrary, to cling to that which alone still makes it possible to speak of a common Christianity, in spite of the division into Greek, Latin, and Protestant commonications. An illustration of this is at hands in the recent declaration of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Kikuyu controversy, in which he says: "All this, with the mutual consider-ation involved, and with the united testimony borne to the faith which is enshrined in the Apostles and Nicene Creeds, plainly makes for unity".

Exactly, the maintenance of the "faith which is enshrined in the Nice ne Creed" makes for unity, and thid is the only basis upon which have good reason to believe that Japanes Christianity does not rest upon the Nicene basis, it would isolate us from the rest of Christendom and work untold harm. If this basis is not maintained by the Japan Continuation Commitee, it is idle to suppose that this Commites can retain the cofidence of the exangelical churches and missions in this country, or accomplish any lasting good.

When a public teacher feels compelled by his concientious convictions to renounce his faith in the deity of Christ, we may honor him for his loyalty to the truth as he sees it, and we may have the deepest sympathy with him in the mental struggle wich finally brings him to the point of rejection; but if the final step is taken, and he appears in public as teaching as teacher what he himself recognizes to be contrary alike to the teaching of the Holy Scripture and to the catholic Christian in the Nicene Creed, can we still act if nothing had happened, and continue our outward union when the spiritual basis thereof is gone?

Should not such an one himself, in a namely fasaion accept the consequences of his position and recognize that he can no longer sit in public Christian concil with the representatives of churches pledged to the acceptance of the Incarnation as the central Christian dogma? And if he fails himself to recognize this, should it not be possible, in the spirit of Christian love, for the Continuation Commitee to call his attention to that fact? If he has felt obliged conscientiously to break with the Holy Scriptures and with the historic Christian faith, are not those who stand by these fundamentals equally obliged, in loyalty to thier own convictions, to break with him?

Whether this course of reasoning applies to the Rev. Mr. Miyagawa or

Not is for you to judge upon reading his book. He does, indeed, confess his faith in Christ as the Son of God, in the words of Peter. He also declares that his faith and thinking will not permit him to look upon Christ as "a mere man", and that "from the standpoint of sentiment" he desires to cling to Him as God. All of this shows us with what reluctance and with what clear consiousness of its radical na ture, he has taken this step. His very statement, however, that his desire to look upon Christ as God is a matter of sentiment emphasizes his rejection of this doctrine as an article of faith. In the noble words he uses to express his reverence for Christ he does not go so far as the ancient Arians did, and even his acceptance of the very words of Peter's confession, when coupled with his rejection of the expression "God-man", and his positive repudiation of the Nice ne Creed,, seems to me not very greatly to relieve the situation

Even if we are agreed that a denial of the death of Christ should, on general principles, disqualify a man from membership in the Continuation Commitee, the question how to handle any conrete case is a grave and delic ate one, and I do not propose to enter upon a discussion of that question here. I am bringing the matter to your attention in this unusual way because it is one that should not be suddenly raised in one of our meetings without previous notice, and without opportunity for the members of the Commitee to aquire first-hand information upon the book in question.

I do not ask you, in reply to this letter, to define your position with reference to the concrete case to which I have called your attention, for that would be to anticiate the result of inquiry and discussion. Mr. Miya -gawa, also, has a right to be heared, and this letter, of course, goes to him as well as to other member of the Continuation Commitee. My purpose in writting is to ascertain whether there would be a sufficient number of members who would approve bringing this subject beforethe Commitee. Unless there are a number who so approve it would take the time and disturb the harmony to no purpose to bring it forward. Accordingly, I respectfully ask you to inform me as to your position upon the following two points.

(1) Do you accept the broad principle that a man who stands publicly for a denial of the deoty of Jesus Christ should be debarred from membership in the Continuation Commitee?

(2) In view of the "prima facie" evidence presented in the accompanying extracts from Mr. Miyagawa's book, do you approve bringing this case up in the annual meeting of the Continuation Commitee, for inquiry and suitable action?

If the replies recieved indicate that the course outlined would receive the approval of a considerable number of members, the matter will be presented in some form.

Finally, allow me one more word, which is perhaps unnecesary, but id added do avoid all possible misunderstanding, I trust no one will i image that there is the slightest personal feeling in this matter on my part against Mr. Miyagawa. I have scarcely the honor of even a passing acquaintance with him, and there can be no personal question between us. His name is an illustrious and veneraole one, known and honored among all the churches. I yield to no one in my high regard for his character and worth, and deeply regret that it should seem to me necessary to utter even a single word in critism of his position. It is only because it seems to me impossible to remain silent that I have ventured upon the sending of this letter.

Yours sincerely and fraternally yours, O. P. Fitz

Copy A. Peters

to Continuation Com. of Japan

re- Mr. Niigagawa's book

RC

REC'D NOV 1 1915

Bev.T.Miyagawa,
Osaka.

Saga, Japan. Sept 18.1915.

Dear Bro._

It seems that just now it is quite the fashion to express regrets. Our Southern Presbyterian brethren, whom you and I know to be grand good men, have expressed their regrets that you recently published the book, Kirisuto to Sono Shimei. Well, I regret that they felt it necessary to express their regrets. I am not surebut I also regret that you felt that you ought to make yourself clear in the"Advertisier".

I think it would have been far more to the point if they had collected a small sum to defray expenses, and sent a small committee down to talk the matter over with you. I do not suppose that as the result you would have found a much more satisfactory formula for expressing the deep things of God, but good men as you and they are, you could have, and probably would have, been able to have a season of his book two good men who" a rgued together and prayed apart". Praying together helps greatly to clear the atmosphere.

It is surely a very difficult matter to define the real statues of Jesus Christ. Words are clumsy things at best. I teach my sons that a Christian is one who, like Thomas, makes Jesus Christ "My Lord and my God". I suppose no two people ever do that in exactly the same manner and the same degree. And we can be sure there will always be discussion on the point.

I am sorry that some of your brethren feel it their duty tp stir up discussion now when ther seems to be the minimum of occasion for it. Since you are at the center of it, I am glad to pray that you may be very patient, very concilliatory, and that you may be able to give abundant proof that, tho you may not be able to define it satisfactly, you have the Spirit of Jesus dwelling withen you bringing forth the fruits of love, joy and pea ce.

With the warmest regard,

Yours very truly,

H. O. S. Peehe.

MCDNOV 1 1945

Takamatsu, Sept. 17, 1945.

My dear Mr. MIyagawa;

Your letter dated Sept. 2nd, regarding the action of our Mission on your booklet "Christ and His Mission" was waiting for me on my return. I am sorry this notice of its reception has been delayed, but it was due to my absence from the city. I will refere your to the Mission, and the action od the Mission will be reported to you in the couse of several weeks.

Personaly I can assure you that the Mission regret that the word "Spitit-filled man" were used insted of "God-filled man", but this is an errer in sta ting the action of the Mission, and I wish to inform you that your book ha d been carefully read by several members of our Mission before this action was taken. You may feel satisfied with your statement of your faith in Christ, but in some way your booklet is causing misunder-standing regarding your attitude toward Christ, not only in your Mission, but in other Mission also. I heard a member of another Mission say that the booklet expressed Uniterian views regarding Christ. I have read your booklet myself, and in order to verify my understanding of it. I have referred it to two or three Japa nese lay Christians to get their views. These Men have told me that Miyagawa san does not beleive in Christ, the pre-extent Son od God, born of the Virgin Mary, vey God of very God, coequal and cousubs tantiol with God the Father, who became man in order to redeem us.

It is unfortunate at this time while the Kyodo Dendo is going on that this misunderstanding regarding your a ttitude toward Christ has a-risen, and I think that it resrs with you to rectify this misunderstanding IF you publicly state that your faith in Christ conforms to the evangelical churches, I can assure you that if the Mission has been mis-taken in its action, we will do all we can to correct any injustice done you.

Sincerely yours,

S. M. Erickon.

P.S.

We have just had a letter from the mover of the resolution in which he states that the words "God-filled man" were intended and not the words "Spilit-filled man". Correction of the wording will apper in print.

S. M. E.

Personal.

PLCDNOV 1 1915

Oita, September 18th, 1915.

My dear Brother Miyagawa:-

I am sending to the "Japan Advertiser" a letter, of which I sub-join a copy.

Very truly yours,

A. Pieters.

"Christ and His Mission."

To the Editor of the "Japan Advertiser".

Sir:

Your issue of the 12th instant contains a letter from the Rev. Mr. Miyagawa with reference to the resolutions carried by the Southern Presbyterian Mission. I am not concerned with his reply to that mission, but was much interested in his own declaration that he does not hesitate to confess with the Apostle Peter that Jesus Christ is the son of the living God. This is a noble confession, and it must seem to many rather unreasonable to ask for anything more: yet Mr. miyagawa mut not be surprised if some of us remember that the ancient Arians, who denied the divinity of Christ, and many modern Uniterians, have always been willing to take these words of Peter as an expression of their faith. In view of this fact they are ha rdly quite satisfactory, from a Trinitarian standpoint.

If Mr. Miyagawa desires to set at rest completely the doubts that his little book has aroused, a llow me to suggest a way. If he will issue a decration something as this:"I fully believe in the pre-existence and deoty of out Lord Jesus Christ, and any impression to the contrary based upon anything I have written is due either to misunderstanding of my words or to an unfortunate choice of words on my part"; and will at the same time withdrew from circulation the book that has made all this trouble, he will give great relief to many who esteem him most highly, among whom he may count also

Yours very sincedelt,

Aibertus Pieters.

Oita, September 18th, 1915.

REC'D NOV 1 1915

75 Bluff, Yokohama, Sept. 22, 1915.

My dear Mr. Miyagawa:-

I write to say to you how very much I regret the discussion which has arisen concerning the little book which you have written recently. I feel very sure that if some persons could have become so intimately acquainted with you as it has been my privilege to do since the evangelistic campaign begun, they would never have said or written the things which some have said.

It may be possible that in your effort to explain a very difficult matter in a popular way in this little book, you may have said some things with which I could not agree, or some sentences may have been written which call for more explanation or fuller discussion than is possible in so small a book. I wish however to say now great has been my admiration of the earnest way in which you have undertaken the work of this great campaign, and to assure you that I believe I represent a large number who have observed the self- sacrificing spirit shown by you in undertaking so much work, when your own church work was very heavy, and in giving so much of your time and attention to the spread of the knowledge of Christ throughout the Japanese Empire. We deeply appreciate all that you have done, from the time when you first suggested this campaign in the conferecce with Dr. Mott, up to the present time.

I sincerely hope that no words of criticism which may reach your ears will cause you to diminish in the least your zeal and enthsiasm for the progress of the movement and especially in the Western campaign. I can think of no more sad or unfortunate possibility than for you to that the critism of a few in any sence represents the spirit of a large number.

I wish to assure you that there is a great company of men in Japan, missionaries as well as Japanese, who deeply appreciate the splendid work which you have been doing, and who are praying that God shall give you grace and strength to continue the hard work that you are putting into this campaign.

With deep sympathy, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

John L. Dearing.

REC'D NOV 1 1915

Karuizawa, August 3 th, 1915.

Dear Bro. MIyagawa:-

I am somewhat worried over the decision of the Southern Presbyterian Mission concerning your book and you. They mean well and I do hope that you will see that they are earnest in their desire to serve their own conception of God and Jesus Christ. When a man gets so much exited about his own conception of the truth it usually leads him to do and say very unjust things about the other fellow. Christianity to them is serving thr doctrine concerning the Christ. They are overlooking the very centre of the Gospel of the Christ whom they would serve.

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" and are willing to figuratively kill the brother if he does not agree with them.

Please be patient and considerate in this matter. It is only a small mission and a very few of the other missionaries. Please do not put it down against the missiomaries as a class, as I know and have talked with many missionaries who dot only apreciate you but your excellent work for Christ and His Kingdom. I could give you the names of some of the many missionaries who are standing up for you. Dr. Newton of Kobe, Dr. Dea ring of Yokohama, Dr. Reischauer of Tokyo, all have faith in you and your presentation of the Gospel message. Please do not let the few narrow-minded missionaries lead you to think seriously of your work at the head of the Westrrn section in the Three year Campaign, as a hinderance to the movement. We need your leadship and pray eanestly that you will let this little matter go as an advertisement to your book, only.

Sincerely,

W. H. Erskine.

From Japan Advertiser -

REC'D NOV 1 1915

Another question that claimed the attention of the mission was that in regard to the booklet recentlu published by the Rev. Miyagawa od Osaka, chairman of the three years' evangelistic campaing of the Western District. The mission took the action:

"Resolved that this mission looks with profound regret up-on the distribution of the booklet recently published entitled; Kirisuto to Sono Shimei, in which the auther aligns himself with those who hold that Jesus Christ is merely a spirit-filled man as opposed to Chrians who believe that Jesus Christ is the eternal Son of God. And especialy do we regret this a t this time when all Christians are co-operating in an effort to preach the Gospel of the Song of God in Japan."

Miss Denton adds: —

"This Resolution was put to the General Annual meeting of the Presby. Mission at Kawazaki but was tabled. Later it was passed by the Southern Presby. Mission.

I am told that Dr. Dean who is a prominent member of the three year Campaign Com. & the Continuation Com. fears this will

(over)

Flock the Campaigns

REC'D NOV 1 1915

Sapporo, 26 Sept. 1915.

Albert Pieters, Esq.
Oita.

Dear sir:-

After reading your letter in the Advertiser of Sept. 24 I cannot rest satisfied until I have conveyed to your mind, if possible, something of the impression which that letter has made upon me. I do not know you, nor have I read the book of Mr. Miyagawa's to which you take exception. It is n not necessary. Your one letter gives me an accurate picture of the type of mind which you unfortunately posses. You are evidently a heresy-hunter whose zeal and narrow-mindedness would have highly recommended you to the scribes and Pharisees of New Testament times, whom Jesus called 'hypocrites' 'serpents', 'offspring of vipers', and several other complimentary things in Matt. 23:13-36. Secondly, you are evidently one of a certain class of people with whom it is useless to arge simply because they never accept a statement of their opponents at face value. They are forever 'interpretting' what their opponents really mean in the light of their own prejudices and preconceived ideas. Thus, you admit that Mr. Miyagawa declares "that he does not hesitate to confess with the Apostle Peter that Jesus Christ is the son of the living God", and then in the next few sentences you proceed to insinuate thet Mr. Miyagawa did not mean what he said. When Peter says it, you take him at his word; when Miyagawa says it,,you doubt his honesty. Now I wonder if even your degree of intellectuality cannot see the utter hopelessness of conducting a serious discussion where one party insists on passing on the sincerity or insincerity of the other party. Thirdly, I doubt if you appreciate the astounding arrogance and conceit implied in your 'suggested declaration' for Mr. Miyagawa, which, you are good enough to intimate, will be 'satisfactory' to the trinitarians. Quite aside from the ludicrousness of your lilliputian attempt to bind an intellectual Gulliver, your assay to tyrranize over another's freedom will be condemned by all thinking persons. You have a perfect right to take exception to anything Mr. Miyagawa or anyone else says. You have not the slightest right, however, to dictate to anyone what he shall say or how he shall say it. Your suggestion that he "withdraw from cirulation the book that has made all this trouble" is nothing short of consummate gall. Fouthly, and finally, the next time you have a personal quarrel with another man, kindly desist from dragging it into the columns of a ashamed to call yurselves 'Christians', and you merely succed in making a fool of yourself, in the humble opinion of

Yours truly,
Paul Rowland.

RECD NOV 1 1915

September 1', 1915.

Rev. A. Pieters,
Oita.

Dear Dr. Pieters:

I have received your commnication of September 1st regarding Mr. Miyagawa's book. In reply I would say:

Firat: It seems to me that according to the constitution of the Continuation Commitee the proper procedure in a ny ca se touching the character or faith of an individual membew of the commitee is to make representation to the appointiog body, in this case to the Japan ChurchFederation. Then the Japan Church Federation might, if it saw fit, make a representation to the denomination to which the individual belonged. The Continuation Commitee itself should, like the Young's Men's Christian Association and other such cooperatiwe, inter-demominational, non-occl siastical bodies, strictly refrain from becoming an ecclesiastical or doctorinal court. This principle I believe is absolutely fundamental to the continuance and success of such organizations.

S econd: I do not approve of bringing up Mr. Miyagawa's case in t the annual meeting of the Continuation Commitee for reasons which I could state in detail if necessary, but which you aleady know in part. I believe that it would be contrary to the spirit and attitude which our Lord Himself would show in such a casw. As you know, this does not mean that I do not hope that Mr. MIyagawa may come to see Christian truth differently and more fully, but that on the basis of direct and indirect evidence I cannot believe him guilty of disloyalty to our Divine Lord and I cannot doubt that such procedure would do more harm than good both to Mr. Miyagawa and to the cause at large, which we a ll have so deeply at heart.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

G. M. Fisher.

REC'D NOV 1 1915

September 17, 1915.

Rev. T. Miyagawa,
Osaka.

Dear Mr. Miyagawa:

After waiting for a week for a reply from the secretary of the Southern Prebyterian Mission whom I wrote with reference to your protest about "spirit filled", I sent your latter to the Advertiser as requested by you. It appered on Sunday, September 12th if I remember correct Fly.

You will be encouraged to know that men like Dr. Walne and Mr. Wyned both regret very much Mr. Pieter's attitude and proposed attempet before t the Continuation Commitee.

Of course you understand that Mr. Pieter's is acting, as he states in his general letter, purely from conscientious motives and with no animus against you I pray yhay you may be given a large-hearted, forgive -ing spirit, and ma y never be trayed into impatient utterances regard- ing men like him who, unfortunately, seem to be dominated so largely by their intel lects and to forget that Christian faith and life are concerned with the whole personality, intellect, feelingd and will. You msy rest assured that the large majolity of the missionaries, even those who are called conservative, have confidence in you and deplore anything like here -sy-hunting. I hope that this disturbance will soon blow over and that in any ca se you will let it affect your inner life or your outward active -Ey.

In view of your letter to me protesting against Mr. Pieters' extract and also for other reasons the Staff of the Evangelist decided not to publish them.

Yours sincerely,
G. M. Fisher.

REC'D NOV 1 1915

Kyoto, Sept. 11, 1915.

Dear Mr. Miyagawa,

On returning from vacation I feel like writing a few lines to express my regret that the Southern Presbyterian Mission took its recent action concerning you. In one way you probably are but little troubled by what their vote contains, for it is to God and not to them that you are responsible. From another point of view, you must, like myself, greatly regret anything which at this time divides those who ought to be working together for the extension of the Gospel. So far as this event may cause you any sorrow or trouble, I am sure that you have the sympathy of the members of the American Board Mission. Very likely many of us would not have just the same thought of Christ that you have; perhaps no two of us would exactly agree if we attempted to explain our views; but I hope we should be one in loyalty of Christ. We accept Peter's great confession which met Christ's approval. I cannoy tell all that was Peter's mind when he spoke. We do not read of Christ's questioning him futher to get more explicit statements; and whenever anyone at the present da y makes the same confession in what appers an honest way, we ought to hesitate before ceasing to recognize him as our brother in the faith.

The thought had occured to me of getting our Mission to communicate with that of the Southern Prebytsians expressing regret at what they have done; but this hardy seems ad sa blefust, because it might seem to them to show a connection between the Kumiai pasters and ourselves which does not exist; and second, because it would probably lead only to conterversy, and perhaps their vote will do less harm if little notice is taken of it. Mireover our opinion would have little weight with them since they have long looked with suspicion on our Mission. This I greatly regret; because notwithstanding thelogical differences, I desire to work in harmony with them, and wish that all of them (as is the case with some) were ready to work in full ha rmony with us.

Praying that you may be divinely guided in anything you do or refain from doing in connection with this matter, and that you may continue to be richly blessed in your ministry, I remain

Yours truly,

Otis Cary.

REC'D NOV 1 1915

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Sapporo, 2°, Sept. 1915.

My dear Mr. Miyagawa,-

When I read Mr. Pieters' letter in the Advertiser of Sept. 24, I could not resist the temptation of writing him and so relieving myself of the warm resentment which it aroused in me. I inclose a copy of the letter I am sending him. I hope that you will not reply to it in the Advertiser. It does not deserve notice.

With best wishes for you and your work,

Paul Rowland.

Sapporo, 20, Sept. 1915.

My dear Mr. Miyagawa,-

When I read Mr. Pieters' letter in the Advertiser of Sept. 24, I could not resist the temptation of writing him and so relieving myself of the warm resentment which it aroused in me. I inclose a copy of the letter I am sending him. I hope that you will not reply to it in the Advertiser. It does not deserve notice.

With best wishes for you and your work,
Paul Rowland.

Copies of correspondence enclosed

Mr. Miyagawa
re his book "Christ & the Heathen"

---

from Miss Dutton
Aug. & Sept. 1915
VPC

REC'D NOV 22 1915

DOSHISHA UNIVERSITY
KYOTO, JAPAN

Oct. 29, 1915.

Dear Dr. Barton.

President Harada asks me to send you these cards. The Kumiai Churches have just celebrated the 20th anniversary of the promulgation of the Nara Creed. You were with us there! Do you see yourself in the picture? They have had a splendid Sokwai followed by a most inspiring ministers' meeting at Nara. Dr. Harada sends you the cards & the message. Please acknowledge to him and not to

me.

— Dr. Spear made the most wonderful speech I ever heard at Osaka last week. I wish you could get it — exactly as he gave it for a leaflet for Japan. Dig for & write one for the Pacific Board. Along the same line — I wish I could do it as he could! —

— All is excitement in Japan preparing for the Coronation. Kyoto is beautiful — all business is being shown to foreigners — The very best place in the Imperial Park has been set aside for foreigners who wish to see the Imperial Cortege. 750 places — Men only need to apply to your Embassy for the cards. The Press people have

a fine place too and are allowed to go over the Palace - a few days before the Coronation. We hope that Neesima will be accorded Court rank - posthumous honors, - (Dr. Nitobe's father has just been so honored.) -

The Coronation Sacred (the writer got 500 yen prize) ends with a vocal thanks - foreigners who come to see this Coronation. - On the tenth all schools are to assemble and at exactly 3-30 P.M. - after a moment of silence - all shout Banzai! As time is

no building of the Doshisha
big enough for all our students
we have to hold this ceremony
out of doors and should it
rain — no umbrellas up of
course — it will be hard on
the girls of not on all.
Sunday is the Emperor's
Birthday — We are obliged to
hold the required ceremonies
in three divisions because
we have no place to seat
the whole school. I've told you
how we hold Girls' Morning
service in the Gymnasium and
at the close every morning
each girl folds her chair &
they stack the chairs along
the Gymnasium sides — a
very undignified end to a

solemn service. You see we need two chapels – a big one that will hold our 1300+ students on an occasion and at least 500 guests – I think the Doshisha ought to have a chapel big enough for more than 2000 people – and the girls! I want a chapel that will be a model of quiet beauty – with a piano and a small pipe organ – and that will seat 500 at least. – How can I ask you for anything with this

dreadful war pain on.
I don't know what to do
to people –

Very loyally
Mary Florence Deaton

Mary Florence Deaton
Nov. 29-1915

REC'D MAR 13 1916

Kindly send on to Dr. Barton

DOSHISHA UNIVERSITY

KYOTO, JAPAN

The Emperor's Message.

His Imperial Majesty hears with satisfaction of the continued efforts of the Doshisha since its foundation in the eighth year of Meiji, and as an expression of His gratification in its conspicuous contribution to the developement of education is pleased to make a grant of three thousand yen to the institution.

Imperial Household.

The Twentieth of the Seventh Month,

the Fourth Year of Taisho.

Letter Announcing Imperial
Gift to Doshisha
Nov. 1915

Mary F. Dutton

Kyoto

8

REC'D MAR 13 1916.

THE TEACHING PROPOS

month	days / classes	BEGINNERS.	PRIMARY.	JUNIO (mas
JANUARY	9th	THE	OPENING	CEREMO
	16th	Jacob's dream.	The God as the creator.	The Repentance of soul.
	23rd	The day and the night.	The God as the Father.	Paul as the Eve girist.
	30th	The good Samaritan.	The gift of water.	Paul and the turnke
FEBRUARY	6th	The rewards of the friendly conducts	The daylg bread.	W. Carey
	13rd	Review	A proper use of the gifts.	R. morison
	20th	The Lord feeds the hungers.	Noah and his ark.	A. Jadson
	27th	Jesus as the friend of the children.	Thanks of Noah.	J. Lee and m. Whitm
MARCH	5th	Jesus' love toward the sick child.	Israel, saved from the Red sea.	J. Evans
	12th	A child's love to the Lord.	The song of Thanks.	D. Living-st
	19th	Review.	Review	J. G. Pato

AL of HAKUAISHA S.S. 1916 (a)

	JUNIOR (fem)	INTERMEDIATE (mas)	INTERMEDIATE (f & m)
Y.			
e	Abraham's call	Jairus's Daughter.	The Messiahnic Idea of Jews. P. E.
ran-	Abraham ~~and~~ separates from Lot.	Herod and Jesus	Judas Maccabea
ey.	Abraham delivers Lot.	The Five Thousand fed.	The Land of our Lord Jesus
	The destruction of Sodom	Jesus and Pharisees and scribes	The Temple of ~~The~~ Herod the great.
on	Abraham tempted to offer Isaac.	Syrophoenician Woman	Review
	Esau sells his Birthright	Confession of Peter at Caesarea Philippi	Self-restraint
d ran	Jacob's Vision	The Transfiguration	the Good Unity
	Jacob meets Esau.	Who is the greatest?	The Courage of The good conduct
tone	Joseph's Brothers sell him into Egypt.	The ~~young~~ Young rich man.	The developement of our Nation.
on	Review.	Triumphal Entary	Review.

Proposed S.S. Course
Hakuaisha - 1916

Mary F. Dutton

同志社

右明治八年創立以來多
年經營怠ルコトナク教育
上貢獻スル所勘カラサル
趣聞召サレ特別ノ以テ
金參千圓下賜候條社
資ノ補助ニ充ツヘシ

大正四年七月二十日

宮内省

Letter announcing the Imperial Gift to Doshisha.

御下賜金記念

JAN 25 1918

Cleveland, Jan. 22.

Dear Dr. Barton -

Hope Mr. Case showed you the cable I rec'd from President Harding last week - "withdrew resignation" - and now comes the inclosed letter which I hope you will return to me.

This is good news - indeed and I have

Cleveland Jan 22, 1918.

a little progress to report
Dr. Matt writes that he
would like Dwight the
Doshisha but that
he has more on his
hands than he can
do - and asks if we
know anything about
the Hall Will and whether
we could try for the
— the days we must
always quote him as
being in warm sympathy
with the Doshisha &
efforts to get funds &c

Mr. Arthur Curtiss James says he can do nothing for us now - but Mrs. James told me ~~that~~ if I could get $20,000 now she will give ~~the~~ $5000 this year and $5000 next year. - I had a ten days of hectic work - - and then an old friend Mrs. Eldridge Fowler telegraphed me "I promise to give you $20,000 for

Fowler memorial" — the
word is good! —
Mr. Geo Plimpton and
Dr. Day are taking up
the subject of Aubert
doing something and
so a little ground is
gained — but you see
this $20000 is for the
Girls' Doshisha — I am
so eager to get more
for Theological College
and for other depts of
the Doshisha. —
Gratefully Yours,
Mary Florence Denton

T.

RECD MAR 4 1918

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

PACIFIC COAST DISTRICT
HENRY H. KELSEY, D.D., SECRETARY

FRANK H. WIGGIN, TREASURER
CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON MASS.

LACHMAN BUILDING, 417 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

c/o Mr. F. Denton

4

Dear Mr. Case -

I do thank you for all your trouble about the passport. I made out the papers here in Portland Oregon and they were sent direct to Washington. The birth certificate was late in reaching me so the passport was applied for Feb. 22 - and I fear I made a great mistake - I gave as the post office address to which the ~~papers~~ passport is ~~are~~ to be sent - San Francisco

To Dr. Kelsey! I shall be very very anxious until I hear from you - and I hope I've not made you too much trouble.

(There is a Miss Frances Clapp who has been to call Dr. Patton - and who may be ready to go with me to Japan. Her father was home missionary here in Oregon and her friends have raised a special $250 for travel expense and $650 for three years for her services in the Doshisha Girls' School.) Could you secure a passport on such short notice so she could go with me to Japan on Persia Maru April 1? - Dr. Patton will know her

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
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address and you can easily find out whether she can get off immediately. Some one in Cong House will have known her — Mr. Fisher perhaps.

Please ask Mr. Wiggins to advance her $250 for travel from my account as time will not be time to send the money from here —

Thank you for all you have done for me.

Very gratefully
Mary Florence Denton

Jan. 1915

COPY

Osaka, Monday, May 26.

Here I am, dear Mr. Bell, waiting for a train to Kyoto and in reply to your message to Miss Waterhouse and for other reasons I am writing quite simply to you. Forgive paper and confusion. Everybody on this platform is deeply interested in what I am doing.

I thought the question of selling the small piece of land on the southwest corner of the Cary place would come up again at Mission Meeting and I could get it voted down, but I hear it has gone forward through C.A.I. Now Mr. Bell, please think deeply before you ask Prudential Committee to sell that land. The south is most important in Japan. We can build a big ten-foot wall on the north and shut off those little Japanese houses, but never on the south should we give up one inch of land. That land is already too valuable to be used as residence property and in time to come will sell for more than the Board has paid out for all the lands and houses it has given us for Kyoto, but every inch on the front, no matter how narrow, will enhance the value of the whole. Then the Governor's house will be built all along the south of the Cary property and then we will have all the awfulness of back yards. Please don't make the whole property face up against back yards. I said all this and more in station meeting, but no one listened. Not to criticize anyone, but in general, I feel that some missionaries have little business sense. They are so developed intellectually and spiritually that they can't think in terms of future dollars and cents. Do forgive my writing of this.

I shall take your letter to Dr. Speer later and tell you of the things you have left out. It is a splendid letter. Please be good to Dr. Harada. He has been grand in all this matter. Mr. Hino is living in Kyoto and lectures once a week in each Buddhist College (East and West Hongaji each have a college) and once in Imperial University; also three times a week he teaches English and Arithmetic in Kobe First Commercial School. He is looking well. It was wonderful the amount of money given him after the fire. Japanese are wonderful.

Mr. Makino has accepted a government position in Home Department Social Service. I am so broken hearted to have him leave pastorate. If he and Mr. Hino had only been outspoken about their school all would have been well, but they kept it a great secret. Mrs. Herooka's daughter knew nothing of the plans. The Director of Mrs. Herooka's bank was not in their confidence at all. Had they been right with all these people the money would have been forthcoming after Mrs. Herooka's death, but as the daughter had not been consulted she felt that Mr. Hino and Mr. Makino had exerted too much influence over her mother and she was really hostile to them both personally and she had no sympathy with the plan for a school. The books that Mr. Makino bought in U.S.A. are all in my house and the school is given up. I don't believe any of the stories about Mr. Makino's personal vices. I am sure those stories are all untrue. Don't believe them. Mr. Hino with all his strength and virtues can't work with any but his inferiors and -- did you ever think that jealousy is a womanly failing? Well, men have it and he has it bad. It is all too sad. Out of it all the Kumiai Church is the greatest sufferer. Mr. Ashida is doing well in the Theological School, but he was a Methodist and that can

never be overlooked by the Kumiai men. They quarrel among themselves, but they can't take in an outsider. I hope some man who was brought up in the Kumiai Church and educated in the Doshisha will come forward some time soon to be Dean. Watch and help all our men in U.S.A. Iominomori (?) is at Yale. I don't think he will be strong enough, but he may. Anyway please just give all Doshisha men every help. Let them see the real Congregationalism historically from the Board standpoints, and do help the great preachers to invite them into their homes and let them come into real insight of how wonderful Congregationalism is. I'm going to send you a careful list of all the Doshisha men and women who are in U.S.A. and I hope you will see that they get some inside knowledge of our Church and people.

Please give my love to Dr. Barton. I feel sure that when this reaches you he will be President of Turkey and of the Armenians.

I've finished this on the train.

Much love and admiration to your dear Bess. I'll send this to your home as it is not written on Board paper!

(Signed) M. F. Denton.

Baker

May 26, 1919.

REC'D SEP 2 1919

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, D.D.
American Board
Boston, Mass.

616 Commercial Street
Emporia, Kansas
August, 28, 1919

Dear Dr. Bell :

I should have acknowledged your very gracious letter of August 4 before this . I appreciate your cordial welcome into the Foreign Department of the Board . You tell me to ask any questons about the work that are puzzling me, and I am going to do so

Will my work probably be with the college students or those in the preparatory school ? I understand that I am to teach English . Does that mean English Composition and Literature or the elementary study of the language ? If the latter how am I to do it without a knowledge of Japanese ?

Then may I ask about what I should take over ? Are there any special books that I ought to have with me ? I shall find abundant reference works , and a considerable collection of general literature in the college library, shall I not ?

I suppose there is a summer vacation at the College . What shall I be expected to do then ? I realize that I shall learn the answers to all of these questions when I get over, but the information will give me a bit clearer understanding of my prospective work and will enable me to answer a number of the inquiries of my people and friends here .

I expect to go from here to Colorado about Sept. 7 and to be with a brother in Salt Lake about Sept 12 . It may be impossible for an answer to this letter to reach me here . I shall call for mail General Delivery Denver, as late as Sept. 10, and at 717 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah as late as Sept. 12 .

Let me thank you again for the cordial welcome you have given me and I assure you I am going to give all that is in me to the work that the Board is giving me to do .

Yours sincerely,

Darley Downe

Emporia, Kan. Aug 28, 1919

My dear Mr Bell,—

Rec'd FEB 5 1910

A number of things have taken place since I last wrote and others are pending.

I suppose you may have already heard of the proposition to exchange the Mission rights of occupancy in part of the Phelps place for a clear title to a plot of land now included in the Learned place. This plot of land will probably be deeded to the Mission Shadan and will be for the Imadegawa Kindergarten.

There is another proposition also under consideration concerning the Phelps & Learned places but there are so many "ifs" and complications connected with it that it would take a day's time to write it in detail. I do not expect to see the proposition materialize so will not write further of it.

I have just written Dr Patton concerning a Mr Reed, now in Union Seminary, whom I hope we may secure for Japan.

You probably have already had official information of my having been

Property matters
Copy in Rec'd 28 1910

appointed treasurer of the Mission to take the work about the 1st of March. This was Dr Learned's suggestion and I consented after making clear some changes that I would have to make in the keeping of the accounts. I expect to resign this office on Dr Learned's return to Japan.

I have also been given the work of looking after our Sunday English service & Mid-week Prayermeeting.

You may imagine that I am somewhat busy.

Ever sincerely

Morton D. Dunning

Kyoto
Jan 9, 1910.

Kyoto
Jan. 9, 1910

ORTON D. DUNNING
Treasurer.
Rec'd APR 27 1910

American Board's Japan Mission.

126
京都室町通今出川上
ダンニング

Dr. J. L. Barton, Sec.
BOSTON, MASS.

KYOTO, JAPAN, APRIL 5, 1910. 19

My dear Dr. Barton,-

I have been asked by our C.A.I., presumably because of my position as treasurer and consequent familiarity with the mission funds, to write about the request for the Theological Student's Aid Fund.

Until about two years ago aid for theological students was administered by the mission thru representatives in Kyoto. Then its administration was transferred to the school and it is now administered by the school. A fixed grant for this is made by the mission, the money coming from our appropriation for General Work.

I think it will hardly be seriously questioned that a great gain in efficient administration of the student aid, by thus transfering the administration of the fund has been made, and I think it is clear that the Station does not think it wise to revert to the former method of administration of this fund.

But as in all cases of progress, where there is gain there is also likely to be some minor loss. This we have felt and, combined with a growing need of the school, we have formulated a plan whereby we will conserve all the gain we have made, make good some minor loss, and make still further gain. I refer especially to the keeping of the students in close touch with the sections of country from which they come and with the missionaries and mission work in those sections.

The request presented to you, therefore, in no way conflicts with our present method of student aid but is a very necessary supplement to it. This will be made very clear to you from the request that is presented and from other letters that are being written concerning it.

I wish to speak especially on the question,-From whence shall the money come to meet this request?

It has been the desire to get this money from funds already in the

RTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都室町通今出川上
ダンニング

KYOTO, JAPAN, ...19.....

hands of the mission, and thus avoid making a request, at this time, for a special grant from Boston. We considered that if we could, in this way, get enough money to make a fair test of our new plan, then we could later ask for a small grant that would give permanence to the fund and this branch of the work. If experience proves the plan is not feasible, which I am very confident will not be the case, then no special grant need be made by Boston, while if, tho successful, P.C., when request for a grant is made, should feel that it could not be granted, no harm or loss to the Boston treasury would come from our experiment.

After considering the various funds in our hands here, from which a little money might be raised for this experiment I am confident that it could be taken from our Teacher's Allowances without causing any special hardship or inconvenience. This is due to the fact that small balances have accumulated in this teacher's fund during past years. After ~~stating~~ the facts had been stated to ~~the~~ Kyoto Station and to C.A.I. all ~~are~~ agreed that this could be done, and earnestly united in requesting that it be done.

This Teachers Allowance, however, is a specific grant by P.C. for a specific purpose and others, as well as myself, feel that we ought not to take this money for Theological Student Aid without specific permission from P.C., giving us authority to take merely a specified sum for a specified purpose. Hence our request that P.C. authorise us to take from our Teacher's Allowance, for a specially restricted Theological Student's Aid fund, the sum of $500.00.

Earnestly hoping that this request will meet your approval, and confident that it will, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Morton D. Dunning.

Kyoto – Apr. 5 – 1910

a

Theol. Student's Aid Fund

2 Cases

E. M. B.

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

Rec'd JUN 13 1910

京都室町通今出川上
ダンニング

KYOTO, JAPAN, May 14 1910

Rev. J. L. Barton
Boston, Mass

My dear Dr. Barton, —

As you have doubtless learned through letters from Sec. Cary, Dr Greene is asking that his salary allowance be arranged on a basis similar to that for Dr Atkinson some years ago under like circumstances. According to C.A.J. vote the Secretary and myself were to write officially concerning this.

Salary basis for Dr. Greene

I do not know that I can add anything to what Dr Cary & Dr Greene must already have written. Dr. Greene's expenses are certainly very heavy especially for one in the position which he occupies in Tokyo. Personally I should feel that the precedent established in Dr Atkinson's case should be followed here and I suppose that P.C. will take appropriate action.

I shall have to make up the half year accounts before a reply can be received from you and in making them up I shall follow Dr Atkinson's case as a precedent.

Dr. Gulick has received from you a communication relative to future estimates for Doshisha

Theological School. He has turned this over to me as he leaves in a day or two for England.

Similar communications addressed to Mr. Lombard, re Doshisha Collegiate Department has likewise come into my hands as Mr Lombard left for England before it arrived.

This will be taken up and replied to fully and at length at earliest possible date.

Very truly

M. D. Deming.

I expect to send a cablegram in a few days authorizing you to pay a sum of money to Mr Cady. How much this will be cannot yet say but I have already received from Mr Cady $250.00 and he expects to make the amount $400.00

Very truly

M. D. Deming.

Please give this information to Treas. Wiggin

Deming
May 14-1900

COPY

Kyoto, Japan. May 23, 1910.

Rev. R. F. Bell, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell:-

Your letter of the 26th April is at hand. It has been so long since I have heard from you that I had begun to wonder whether you had ceased all correspondence.

Documents which you desired to have sent to Rev. W. C. Willoughby in South Africa have gone forward.

I am sorry to hear that Dr. Patton has not reported favorably on any of the candidates from Union. I wonder what can be the matter with them. I am also very sorry to hear that there is a feeling that no more missionaries are needed in Japan. We most assuredly need more and right away. Enquire of Dr. King of Oberlin on this point. The Japanese Kumiai churches are calling for more missionaries. The next generation of missionaries is needed to make permanent and flourishing the work of the past generation which has been so well accomplished. It is true that the methods suited for the past will have to be changed, have already changed, but the coming generation ought to do an even greater work than the previous generation and because of the work of the previous generation, just as Jesus told his disciples that they should do greater work than he had done. Surely the American Board is not going to drop its work half done?

The exchange of the rear part of what you know as the "Phelps place" and the rear part of the "Learned place" is almost complete. I have the legal papers on the part of the Shadan in my hands and expect to complete the transaction tomorrow or next day. A rough diagram below shows you what pieces of property are involved.

There is a proposition on foot to sell this property just

COPY

Kyoto, Japan. May 23, 1910.

Rev. R. T. Hall, &c.
Boston, Mass.

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The exchange of the rear part of what you know as the "Shaiye place" and the rear part of the "Learned place" is almost complete. I have the legal papers on the part of the Mission in my hands and expect to complete the transaction tomorrow or next day. A rough diagram below shows you what places of property are involved.

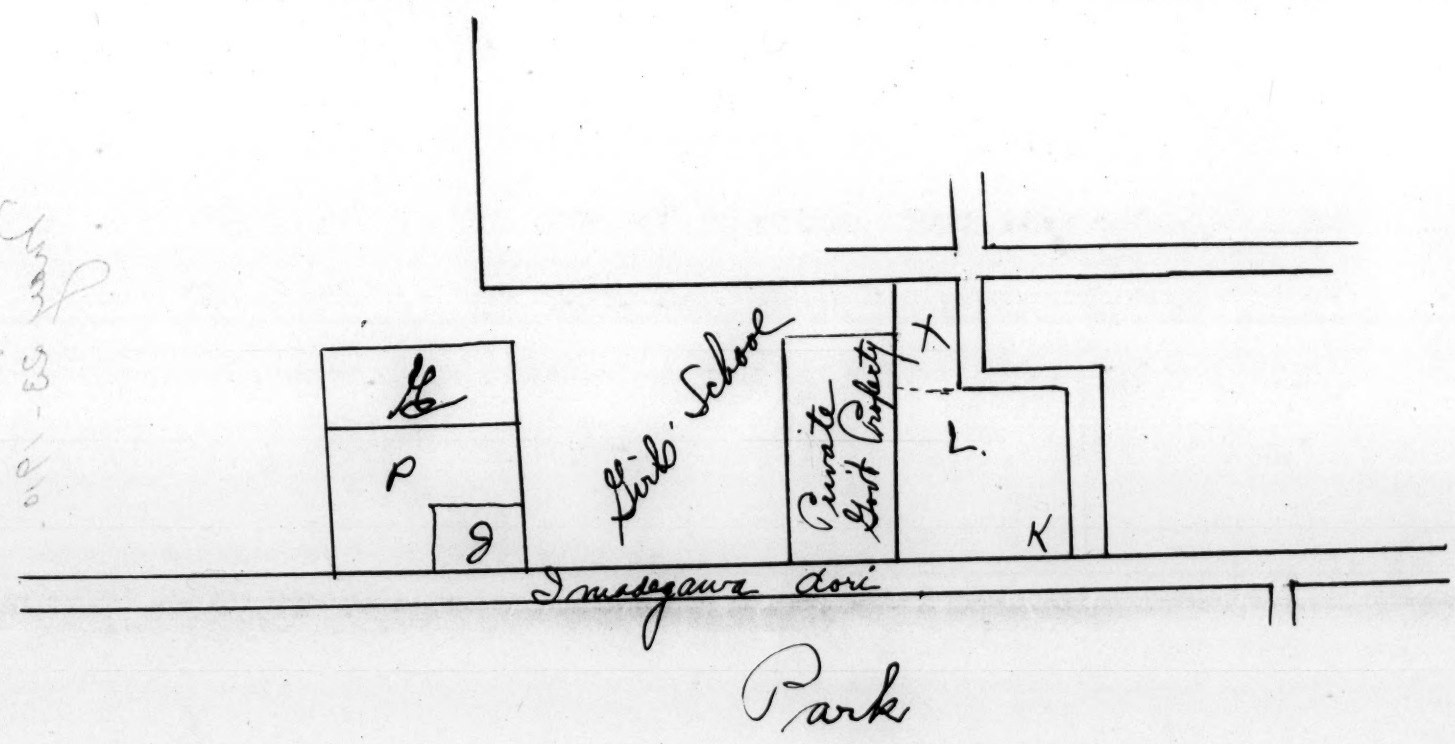
There is a proposition on foot to sell this property just

acquired to the Imadagawa Church. As a member of the Station, after stating strong objections to this proposition, which were only partly and inadequately met, I voted for the proposition to bring it before the mission but the more I consider it the more do I think it very unwise. I do not think the mission will sanction this transfer and I hope other arrangements can be made for providing for a piece of land for the church. I cannot take time to write details now but will try to do so later after mission action has been taken.

Am very busy getting ready for mission meeting. Will try to write you full details of that later. We leave for Arima on the morning of the 26th. All are well.

Very sincerely,

(signed) Morton D. Dunning.



E,- Piece of property of which Doshisha is given immediate and unrestricted use in exchange for
X,- which is deeded by Doshisha to Mission with clear title.
P,- former Phelps house
L,- Learned house
K,- present site of Imadegawa Kindergarten
J,- Private Japanese property

The diagram is rough but will give you the idea.

required to the Zenkogawa Church. As a member of the Station, after stating strong objections to this proposition, which were only partly and inadequately met, I voted for the proposition to bring it before the mission but the more I consider it the more do I think it very unwise. I do not think the mission will sanction this transfer and I hope other arrangements can be made for providing for a piece of land for the church. I cannot take time to write details now but will try to do so later after mission action has been taken.

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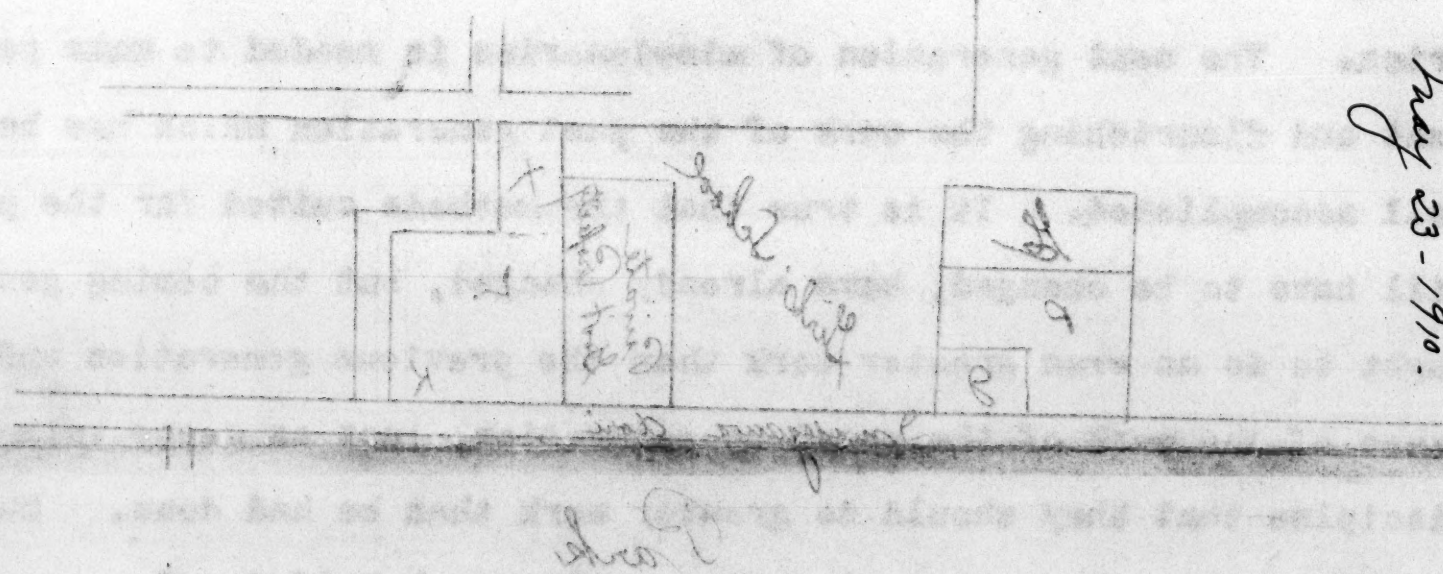

The diagram is rough but will give you the idea.

A.- Private Japanese property
B.- Present site of Zenkogawa Kindergarten
C.- Leased house
D.- Former Theiga house
E.- which is deeded by Zenkoiha to Mission with clear title.
F.- Piece of property of which Zenkoiha is given immediate and unrestricted use in exchange for

Dunning
Dec 23-1910.

Bos'l JUN 27 1910

KYOTO, JAPAN.

REV. E. F. BELL, ASST. SEC.
BOSTON, MASS.

JUNE 4, 1910.

129

Copies of Women's Boards estimates have been sent to respective Boards.

30

My dear Mr. Bell, -

We have just returned from Mission Meeting and I hasten to add explanations to the financial estimates which are being sent to you thru our Mission Secretary.

In accordance with instructions from Boston special Educational Estimates have been made out. These cover the American Board's appropriations for the Doshisha Theological School, College, and Academy including salaries and allowances for American Board appointtees teaching therein.

For the Academy it is only my salary and allowances. For the College it is only Mr. Grover's salary and allowances. (Mr. Lombard's would be included here when he returns.) For the Theological School the salary and allowances for the Cary, Cobb, and Gulick families are included. (The Learned family will be included on their return.) Also the grant for the Theological School is included here.

If these estimates are not granted from the Educational Endowment Fund or whatever you call it, they must be added to the usual A.B.C.F.M. estimates, that for the Theological School being added to the estimate for General Work.

As regards the allowances, -Teacher, House, Medical, and Tax, -we have left the estimate at the fixed sum asked for in former years and ask that these be paid direct into the usual A.B.C.F.M. funds for these purposes. To make any change here in the administration of these funds would cause infinite trouble and inconvenience. For instance, -the Tax allowance under these educational estimates is not sufficient for any of the families but when put into the general Tax fund and allowed to average up with the larger number of the mission it will be sufficient. We therefore earnestly request that the allowance grants for those ~~en~~ coming under these educational estimates be put as a lump sum into the usual funds and thus be averaged up with the others.

You will note an estimate for Mr. Grover under children's allowance.

It is expected that either this month or next month the secretary will be able to make an official announcement to you. We hardly expect that he will throw the estimates out of joint the way I did but if additional allowance should be needed you will be duly notified!

The estimates for salaries under A.B.C.F.M. is the same as that sent in last year. It is hoped that the Board will see its way clear to grant them in full this year. Special letters will probably be sent you concerning the estimate for Dr.Greene's salary. The mission very strongly felt that his salary should remain at the amount that he has formerly received. Estimate for W.L.Curtis was included because we could not tell whether he was coming out this year or not.

Estimates for the Evangelistic and other forms of work,all coming under the head of "General Work" are sent in as usual. I believe,also, that with these estimates a list is to be sent you of the different items that will have to be cut off entirely if you do not grant our estimates for General Work. Some of these items are carried on now by personal expense and special labor of the missionaries.It is altogether too much to ask the missionary to carry on his usual missionary work and at the same time find the means for that work. Can you not at least restore our appropriation for General Work to the former figure of $12,000. and make an effort to give us perhaps $15,000. which is the amount which we really need?

I am writing special letters to the different Women's Boards of which copies will be sent to them and to you. For explanations of their estimates refer to these letters.

When I can get a little time I shall try to write you another letter telling more about Mission Meeting which was one of the best I have ever attended.

Very sincerely

Morton D. Dunning
Treasurer Japan Mission.

Copy

130

Miss Kate G. Lamson
Foreign Secretary W.B.M.
BOSTON, MASS.

JUNE 4, 1910.

My Dear Miss Lamson,-

The estimates of the Japan Mission for 1911 are being sent to you so I add to them some words of explanation.

In places where increases have been asked for over last year the actual amount granted last year is placed in brackets after the present estimates.

The only change in salary is in that asked for Mrs. DeForest to make all the salaries uniform. Hers is the only case in all the Women's Boards where the salary is less than $650. The American Board is asked to adjust its salary and make an increase on Dr. DeForest's salary so that all families shall be granted the salary now asked.

There are several minor changes in "Teachers" grants asked. In Mrs. Gordon's case the amount was lowered last year from the estimate because Mrs. Gordon was to be absent. With her return the larger figure will be needed. Miss Adams is specially hard pushed and makes up her needed teacher's allowance by outside work which taxes her strength. She must have relief.

Miss Bradshaw asks for $40.00 to cover Mission Meeting Travel and Postage expenses. This was the sum she has formerly had until the present when a mistake was made in the estimates during her absence.

The $25.00 increase in Household is asked for to equalize this grant in all the Woman's Boards.

Slight changes in taxes are needed to meet the increased taxes.

An item of $50.00 is put down under Kobe Station evangelistic. This is for Miss Talcott who is to spend part of the year in evangelistic work in Kyushu and must have some money for touring work there.

P Particular attention must be given to the fact that two items have

been removed from the Station Evangelistic Estimates,-One in Kyoto, and one in Okayama.

/~~Fifth~~ For some years there has been included in Kyoto Evangelistic estimates a sum used for "Kindergarten Aid" in Kyoto. There is no better opening for evangelistic work than that given by the Kindergartens but some have felt that money used in the Kindergarten should come from the Kindergarten Fund and not from the strictly evangelistic grant. Hence the evangelistic estimates in Kyoto Station were reduced and the sum asked for the Kindergartens is increased. I would particularly emphasize the fact that for a number of years the grant you have made for the Kindergartens has fallen much below the sum actually used and the deficit has been met by falling back on outside gifts and the Evangelistic Fund. The last limit is now being reached. The evangelistic grant cannot be drawn upon as in the past, other sources are coming to an end, our only resource is to receive an increased grant. Hence we have put a bed-rock estimate of $150.00 for each of the three Kindergartens.

I would call very especial attention to the fact that the estimate for evangelistic work in Hanabatake has been taken out of the General Evangelistic Fund and placed under "Hanabatake estimates." Thus all the estimates for Hanabatake are brought into one group. For the current year this fact was not realised by you with the result that there was no money for evangelistic work in Hanabatake and Miss Adams has just about worked herself to death trying to keep the work up. She is teaching in Government schools beyond the limit of her strength and we all fear a break-down unless you can give her some relief. I earnestly ask for a careful consideration of her work and would call particular attention to the need of an evangelistic grant for her.

Very sincerely yours,

Treasurer Japan Mission.

Copy

Miss M.D.Wingate, Sec.
CHICAGO, ILL.

JUNE 4, 1910.

My dear Miss Wingate,-

The estimates for the Japan Mission for the coming year are being sent to you so I add a word of Explanation.

The salaries and allowances are made out on exactly the same basi as granted last year and the same is true of Rents, Repairs, and Taxes. The total under each of these two heads is considerably less than last year the amount being nearly $1,500. [less] "Teacher allowance" for Miss DeForest is put down under Miss Searle's name for Miss DeForest is expected to leave on furlough in April and Miss Searle will need her assistant.

General Evangelistic estimates are the same as granted last year with the exception of a $2. increase in Matsuyama, and $52. increase in Niigata. The latter is due to the expected return of Mrs. Curtis who will then need need some money for touring.

The greatest difference between this year's grants and the estimate for 1911 is in the Glory Kindergarten and Training School. This is almost entirely accounted for by the fact that last year you neglected to make a grant for current expenses with the result that there is a big deficit this year the outcome of which is very problematic. May I ask you to give special care to the making out of your appropriations for the coming year that no items be inadvertently omitted.

Very sincerely yours,

Treasurer Japan Mission.

Copy.

Mrs. W. J. Wilcox,
Sec. W.B.M.P.
Oakland, Cal

JUNE 4, 1910.

My dear Mrs. Wilcox,-

The estimates for the W.B.M.P. work of the Japan Mission are being forwarded and I enclose a word of explanation which our secretary may send with them.

There are changes from last year in the estimates for Miss Allchin, the Doshisha Girl's School, and the work in Tottori.

The change in the estimates for Miss Allchin are due to the fact that now she is to be in Kyoto and take up actual teaching work in the Doshisha Girl's School. For this she will need a Japanese assistant partly because she has not yet completed her language preparation. Hence her request for "Teacher" is increased by $50.00 Her Tax bills will also begin so thatitem will have to be increased in accordance with estimates.

Miss Denton will doubtless explain the request for $1,000. for the Doshisha Girl's School. She brought the request to Kyoto Station as coming from the Doshisha and the Station and Mission endorse the request.

The slight increase in estimates for Tottori work hardly need detailed explanation. Considerable private money is put into the Kindergarten work every year and a $10.00 increase is asked for to meet some of these expenses.

Very sincerely,

Mrs.W.L.Wilcox,
Sec.W.B.M.P.
Oakland,Cal

JUNE 4,1910.

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Very sincerely,

Estimates
June 4-1910

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都室町通今出川上
ダンニング

134

Rec'd JUN 30 1910

KYOTO, JAPAN, June 8 1910

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.
Boston
Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell,—

At the Mission Meeting just held in Arima we had a number of requests for money for special evangelistic work. One such call was for a special tour in the Hokkaido; another was for special services in Echigo in connection with the Japanese who are going to open a special campaign there, etc.

We did not have in hand money sufficient for all these needs. After canvassing the situation thoroly we thought it possible to take $500.00 from our Teacher's Fund for these special needs.

For some time past small balances have accumulated in our Teacher's Fund. It is from this balance that we wish to take this money instead of asking a Special Grant from Boston. P.C. permission, however, seems to be necessary and hence the request to Boston.

Expecting a favorable reply, I remain,

Very truly
Morton D. Dunning.

Cabled July 6

Morton D. Dunning

Kyoto - June 8-1910

a

Exp. request for $500 for Exam. work to be taken from Teachers' Fund.

Rec'd AUG 9 1910

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都室町通今出川上
ダンニング

My dear DR. Barton,-

KYOTO, JAPAN, JULY 15, 1910. 19

I have been trying for a long time to get a chance to write you a letter about some of the doings at Mission Meeting but I have been so crowded with work that it has been impossible. Now I cannot stop except for a brief line just before leaving for Karuizawa.

Mission discussion of some property questions were among the most important things that came up. One of these items was in reference to some land in Kyoto recently received by the Shadan from Doshisha. One or two in the Mission want to sell this land to a Japanese Church. The church expects to buy it but I for one, think it will be a great mistake to part with the land. An informal vote in Mission Meeting showed one vote in favor of selling. A second informal vote showed unanimous opinion, as far as votes were concerned, of not selling for less than Yen ten per tsubo, if we sold. The price talked with the church had been Yen six. I cannot tell what the outcome will be.

A second property question concerning the property in Osaka. Of this you will hear thru the committee appointted to take steps in connection with the same. I personally strongly hope that the property will be disposed of and the proceeds used to buy out Doshisha rights in houses used by the mission OUTSIDE OF Kyoto.

There is one problem about some of this Osaka land that I think ought to be carefully considered. One piece of property, No. 26 I think, is owned by the heirs of Mr. Adams. These heirs are two,-a widow and son. From these heirs Powers of Attorney have been issued to Mr. Allchin enabling him to dispose of the property. These Powers of Attorney are already several years old. I do not know how long a Power of Attorney is considered valid but I think it clear that if one of these two should die these Powers of Attorney would certainly become invalid.

I think it clear that the Board's ownership of the land is not as

Property matters
Subject for Mr. Davis

clear and secure as it ought to be with such a large sum of money involved.

If the property is to be disposed of in the very near future perhaps nothing need be done at the present time, but if the Board is to continue to hold the property this situation should be carefully considered. The suggestion has been made that the property be put into the hands of our Shadan, our property holding organization. There would be two matters of expense involved,-payment of transfer and registration charges which would amount to several hundred yen, and then the yearly taxes would be larger than at present because this piece of property is owned under perpetual lease at present. If it comes into possession of the Shadan the perpetual lease priviledges cease. Just how much these amount to I cannot say. Mr. Allchin can give you information on this point.

These were the most important items that I wanted to speak of. I may try to write again a little later when other points come to mind again.

It has been more than warm these past two weeks and I have felt the heat more than ever before. I am off to Karuizawa tonight. All well

Hastily but sincerely,

Morito D. Dunning

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Hastily but sincerely,

Matters Property

July 15-1920

Rec'd SEP 2 1910

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer

136

京都室町通今出川上
ダンニング

American Board's Japan Mission.

Kamigawa ~~Kyoto~~, JAPAN, Aug 8 1910

9

My dear Mr. Bell,-

Your letter to me of recent date and your mission letter both show a misunderstanding about the "Teacher's Fund."

So far as the Japan Mission is concerned money that is appropriated for "Teacher's" under "Personal Allowances" but not entirely used, does <u>not</u> <u>lapse</u> to the Board treasury but is kept in Japan, in a "Teacher's Fund" and used to help out where "Teacher's" appropriation falls short of needs. Hence P.C. refusal of our request does not help the Board treasury a particle.

For the past two or three years there have been some small balances which have accumulated in this fund. It was from this balance that we wished to take the

money asked for. It looks as if we would get thru this year without ~~[illegible]~~ calling on this balance for usual needs. Hence our request to be allowed to use some of it in other ways.

Some of the mission have at times held that we could vote money from such a balance as this without any reference to Boston whatever but when such a question was brought before C.A.I. sometime ago the decision was that ~~there~~ Boston approval must be obtained. Hence our request was forwarded to Boston.

Last February Kyoto Station asked C.A.I. to ask Boston to permit the use of $500.00 from "Teacher's Fund" balance for a Theological Student's Aid Fund. This request was approved by C.A.I. and I wrote an explanation which was sent to Boston with the request. Final answer to this request has not yet been received.

We have used, in this emergency case, some

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都室町通今出川上
ダンニング

KYOTO, JAPAN, ... 19.....

Kyoto Station special ~~private trust~~ funds, now more than half exhausted, which ~~was~~ were to be returned when Boston approval of our request should come. We shall be badly stopped if Boston approval of this request is not forthcoming soon.

If final action on this request of last Feb. or March has not already been taken and word of it sent by the time this letter reaches you, may I ask you to hasten its consideration and in case of favorable action cable Dr Cary the word "theolgran"?

I am under the impression that about the middle of May a letter was received from you

saying that the request had been received and referred to the sub-committee on Japan but no further word concerning it has been received.

Trusting that speedy and favorable action will soon be reported

I remain

Very truly

Morton D. Dunning

Aug. 8-1918

Mr. M. D. Dunning

Nonreferred

P.S. I would call again particular attention to the fact that approval of this request merely authorizes the use of money for one purpose which was originally appropriated for a slightly different purpose, and that the money which would be thus used is not money that would otherwise lapse to the Board treasury.

Very truly

M. D. Dunning

Rec'd NOV 16 1910

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都室町通今出川上
ダンニング

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, October 19, 1910. 19

My dear Mr. Bell,-

Your favor of September 9th has come to hand. I cannot say absolutely where the misunderstanding concerning "Salary" accounts comes in. I can only say that I have written on the basis of the way in which the accounts of the Japan Mission have been kept for the last eight years, anyway, and according to which our estimates have been made out. If there is to be any change made in the method of keeping the accounts then at least ten per cent must be added to our estimates on "Tax" and "Medical" items.

These items are estimated on the minimum basis and all the "medical" grants, for instance, are put into one fund from which all draw. Some need more and some need less than others but we never can tell what they will amount to till the bills come in but by averaging this way and treating the grants as a lump sum we save an endless amount of bother here and in Boston and have thus far managed to make ends meet on this fund.

This method of treating the "Tax" grants is absolutely necessary because the Taxes for each year are made up between April and July and then collected in four installments,-in September and November of the year when the tax is laid, and January and March of the following year. This fund, therefore, of necessity must be treated like the House fund is treated or our accounts will be thrown into endless confusion which could only result in ultimate loss to the Board.

As it is now these moneys are entirely under the control of P.C. and cannot be used except for the purposes for which they are granted without special authorization from P.C. It is the simplest and easiest way to keep the accounts and safeguards the rights of all parties leaving final control in the hands of P.C. If there is to be any change in

this long established order I shall leave it for Dr. Learned to make when he again takes up the treasury work, as he will undoubtedly do on his return to Japan.

I hope to get time soon to write a special letter to Dr. Barton on some phases of the property situations here. There are several questions that are bothersome now and are going to be more bothersome in the very near future.

With kindest remembrances to yourself and Mrs. Bell, including the boy, believe me,

Ever sincerely,

Morton D. Dunning.

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With kindest remembrances to yourself and Mrs. Bell, including the boy, believe me,

Ever sincerely,

Walter B. Pennoyer

Yours -

Pennoyer

Oct. 12-1910

Dr.J.L.Barton,
BOSTON,MASS.

KYOTO,JAPAN. OCTOBER 27,1910.

Personal

My dear Dr.Barton,-

I am writing you a personal letter because I think ~~of~~ one or two facts ought to be at least known by you before final action is taken on some property questions both now and in the future. I intend simply to state a few facts and possibly ask a question or two.

The first subject is that of the house in Tokyo.

So far as I know all are agreed that a house should be built in Tokyo but the question as to where that house should be built has never been fully discussed in the mission to my knowledge, and the discussion of it is a delicate question. Dr.Green wants to buy land and build a house in a certain section of the city. This may be necessary and wise but the following facts should be borne in mind,-

A piece of land has already been bought, at an expense of $3,000. or $4,000. gold. I believe this land is not inside the present city limits but I understand it is very near electric car lines which make it possible to get anywhere in the city very conveniently. This land was bought by Mr.Allchin after consultation with two or three missionaries in Tokyo who ought to have known what they were talking about and was considered as a desirable a piece as could be obtained. Whether the situation is a desirable or an available one or not I cannot say but I think that question should be carefully considered and fairly answered by a competent committee of the mission before another piece of land is bought.

A second point to remember is that we have more than $3,000. gold here in Japan available for building this house and if the piece of land now owned is suitable a grant of two or possibly three thousand dollars would be all that would be necessary to build the house.

Possibly you already know these facts but little is said about them here in the mission, and Dr.Greene feels so strongly that the present land is not suitable that no one desires to take the responsibility of having these facts carefully considered in relation to the request for a new

house in Tokyo. I think the only way to have this question of the availability of the present piece of land carefully considered is for Boston to specifically ask about it and ask for a definite expression of mission opinion. So far as I know the question has never been carefully considered and answered by the mission but Dr.Greene's statement that the land does not meet his desires has seemed to settle the matter.

A second question that has already caused some difficulty and is going to cause a good deal more next year concerns a piece of land here in Kyoto.

The mission has acquired full and unclouded title to a fair sized piece of land at the rear of Dr.Learned's house. The Learned's are members of the Imadegawa Church,which holds all its services in the Imadegawa Kindergarten building.That building will have to be torn down in the next two years and moved. The Learned's want to re-erect the kindergarten building on land immediately back of their house,-land which does not belong to the mission but to Doshisha,the mission having right of occupancy for about eighteen years. The Learned's want to sell the land,owned by the mission,to the Imadegawa Church,at a nominal figure. An outline form of agreement has been drawn up on the basis of yen six per tsubo. [The government refused to allow us to register the deed at a rate less than yen ten,and no land in the neighborhood can now be bought at less than yen ten,I am quite sure.Also the church is out with the statement that the mission is to give them the land.]

The questions concerning this land were fairly discussed at mission meeting and an informal vote taken on the question of selling and on the question of price if a sale was made. The first question was,-Shall we sell? A single affirmative vote,-Dr.Cary. All others were negative tho a few may have refrained from voting. The second question was,-If we sell shall we sell for less than yen ten? No affirmative votes. All voted in the negative so far as I could tell,tho a few may have refrain-

ed from voting.

Personally I feel very strongly that the kindergarten building ought to be erected on this land to which the mission has a clear title but I fear it will be impossible to persuade the Learned's to agree to this. I spoke of this to Mrs. Learned before she sailed for Europe and asked what the future of the kindergarten would be. Her reply was that when she had to give it up she hoped the Japanese would take it over entirely but if they were not able to, the kindergarten would cease.

In the first place I dislike very much this looking on the kindergarten as a private and not a piece of mission work. Within the next eight or ten years there will be at least two ladies in Kyoto who would be very glad to have work like this. It is quite possible that in ten years Mrs. Learned may have to give up the work.

In the second place, if the work continues, either under the Japanese or mission control, land and building will be necessary for it. I feel very certain that if the present piece of land is not retained for the kindergarten the mission will be asked to obtain a piece of land for it within a very few years. It seems to me very foolish to dispose of land we now have, which is in every way suitable for the kindergarten, even at the present ~~a~~ market price and then, a few years later buy a pice of land, after land has greatly increased in value, which it is doing by leaps and bounds all thru this section of Kyoto.

I hope this question of what shall be done with this Kyoto land will be quietly settled in the mission but knowing the strong desires of the Learned's as I do, I fear there may be some uneasy times ahead. I feel sure that the Learned's will insist on building the kindergarten on Doshisha land and no one in Kyoto Station will insist that it be built elsewhere, tho I think most of us feel that it is unwise, to say the least, to erect the building on the Doshisha land when we have a fine piece of land of our own available.

This leads me to a third point about which I can hardly refrain from saying a word tho you have already heard pretty fully about it. It is the fact that two thirds of the houses occupied by members of the Japan Mission, and the land on which they stand, is owned by Doshisha under certain restrictions. These restrictions disappear practically within fifteen years and say what you will, practically at the end of fifteen years the American Board Mission in Japan will be at the mercy of the desires of the Doshisha ~~directors~~ trustees. I feel quite sure that they will ask rental of at least $250. gold per year per house, for the eight houses outside of Kyoto. Those in Kyoto may be given in exchange for the services of teachers in the school. Of course I am stating only my own opinion of what the future holds but even the blindest cannot fail to see some things. Is it the part of wisdom and of far seeing statesmanship to let such a condition come to pass when it can be easily avoided by fair purchase of property rights at the present time when relationships are of the best and Doshisha and Board rights in the properties are practically on an equal footing? I earnestly hope and pray that the Prudential Committee will see its way clear to selling the Osaka properties and putting all of the proceeds into the buying of Doshisha rights in the houses outside of Kyoto.

Because so much of the property now occupied by American Board missionaries is potentially at the mercy of the Doshisha trustees is a very strong reason why I feel it exceedingly unwise to put the Imadegawa Kindergarten in the same position when we can just as well keep it clear.

These are some of the things that I think need most careful consideration not only here but in Boston, for mush of the settlement of these questions rests in the action taken in Boston. At the same time I wish you to consider this letter a strictly personal letter and not a letter for record or reference. If any of the facts spoken of here seem to you to merit careful attention I want you to obtain your official

information by writing officially to the mission for it. An official request for the mission, as a mission, to express its opinion of the availability of the present lot in Tokyo would bring all the information needed. Mr. Allchin could give you verbal information on the subject, for he it was who purchased the land.

b The members of Kyoto Station, at home on furlogh, could give all needed information about the land and kindergarten situation in Kyoto.

I want it clearly understood that I am not furnishing official information, neither am I trying to influence Boston action on these matters except in the case of the purchase of houses outside of Kyoto. As regards that question, if it were not for the conference you have had with members of the mission, I would write a letter for record and earnest urging for action along these lines. As it is I simply write this personal letter stating certain facts which seem to me to call for consideration. If you know all about them, or feel that they need no special consideration, nothing more need be said but if you do think they need further consideration, please obtain your official information in the ways indicated and do not quote this letter to others.

Very sincerely,

Morton D. Dunning.

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and do not quote this letter to others.

Very sincerely,

Mr. D. Downing

Kyoto Japan
Sept. 27-1910
Received

Dr. J. L. Barton
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton, –

Some two or three weeks ago I wrote you a personal letter about certain property questions in Japan. I was then ignorant of some facts which I have just learned so I hasten to write again. I am writing on the train so please excuse looks.

It seems that our C.A.I. have asked P.C. for permission to sell the land now owned in Tokyo and such permission has been granted, the selling price to be not less than ¥16.00 per tsubo.

I do not know when this action was taken and it has quite escaped my notice. Of course this represents Mission action and supposedly answers some of the questions which I raised or at least makes further consideration of them difficult or impossible.

I feel quite certain, from conversation with a member of C.A.I., that the action taken in requesting P.C. for permission to sell was taken because Dr. Greene strongly

insisted that the site obtained was not at all suitable and he would not consent to live there. Of course he would be the first occupier. Hence to the committee his position seemed to settle the question and the action above referred to was taken. I feel quite certain that the question of the suitability of the present property for residence of the American Board family in Tokyo was not discussed further than Dr. Greene's statement.

Personally I think it was a mistake that the matter was settled on this basis for I have the feeling, based on pretty clear evidence, that Dr Greene has personal desires regarding the location of the residence which practically determine the place where he wishes it. These desires are all right in themselves but that they should be the determining factor in settling the question of the location of the residence of the American Board representative

in Tokyo seems to me hardly the part of far-sighted wisdom. This seems to me particularly so when it is clear to all that Dr Greene cannot continue work many years longer. He seems fairly strong for a man of his years but in the very nature of the case his years of work cannot be many and it would not surprise me at all if he never entered the new residence in Tokyo whenever it is built.

All these reasons seem to me to make the course which is being taken for obtaining a residence in Tokyo a decidedly questionable and expensive one. The action already taken by C.A.I. and P.C., however, makes the statement of my views come rather late in the day. They should have been stated to C.A.I. before action was taken by them and would have been had I realized what was being done. I think the action must have been taken just before or just as I was returning from America. Hence it escaped me.

As in my previous letter I am

simply writing my personal views to you personally and they are not for publication or quotation.

The last mail brought the happiest and the saddest news possible. News of the death of Dr Davis was at least not unexpected by me but I am greatly surprised that a cable was not sent to the mission.

News of the death of Morton Dexter, the man for whom I am named, and of the death of another friend came as a great shock for in both cases the death was sudden and I had supposed them both to be in good health.

News of an engagement has made me more happy than I can tell.

Ever sincerely
Mont Dunning.

Written between Kyoto & Kobe
Nov. 29, 1910.

Mr. Mont Dunning
Nov. 29-1910

EXTRACT from letter of Rev. M. D. Dunning, Treasurer, Kyoto, Japan, dated Jan. 3, 1911, addressed to Mr. F. H. Wiggin, Treasurer.

"Appropriations for all the Boards have arrived. Some slips and changes are necessary. Dr. DeForest has been granted a salary of $687.50 by A.B.C.F.M. and Mrs. DeForest $650. by W.B.M. making a total of $1337.50 which is $25. more than families of similar grade. The A.B.C.F.M. appropriation should be reduced by this amount to make all salaries uniform. The W.B.M. raised theirs this amount for this purpose.

Mr. Lombard's salary will need adjustment for obvious reasons.

Mr. White's salary has been put down for six months with Mrs. White's salary to come from W.B.M. W.B.M. has made no appropriation for Mrs. White and this will need adjustment.

The arrival of the Bennett baby means an increase of $100. in allowance there.

There will have to be some change made in W.B.M. Evang. appropriation or at least a third of the work discontinued. Of this later."

Extract from letter of Rev. M. D. Dunning, Treasurer.

Kyoto, Japan, dated Jan. 3, 1911, addressed to Mr. F. H. Wiggin, Treasurer.

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Extract from letter of Rev. D. D. Dunning

Jan. 3-1911

FEB 8 1911

141

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 13, 1911.

Dr. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton,-

My brother, Dr. H. W. Dunning, has written me asking if it would be possible for me to be with one of his parties in Japan this coming summer. I am sending him a copy of this letter to you, asking him to talk the matter over with you and also saying that if you should disapprove I could not consider it.

I do not think it would be wise to advertise that a missionary would be a conductor of the party tho I think it would do no harm to say that his brother was resident in Japan and would do what he could to assist and interpret the life of the people to the members of the party.

The party would reach Japan after the close of my school work when I would leave Kyoto anyway for the summer, so that it would in no way interfere with my work. In many ways it would be a good thing for me for it would take me to many new places in Japan, give me many opportunities to, and make me, practice speaking Japanese, give me a wider acquaintance with people and put me in a position to interpret and explain to good advantgae the missionary life and work of the country to a few Americans. Mrs. Dunning is inclined to think that it would be a good thing.

The party would be in the country about six weeks, it would be an entire change from my usual work and still leave me about three weeks in the mountains before the beginning of my regular work again.

I shall be guided largely by what you say and of course if you should disapprove I would not consent to be connected with the party at all.

Very sincerely yours,

Morton D. Dunning.

Kyoto, Japan.

Jan. 18, 1911

Dr. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton,-

My brother, Dr. H. W. Dunning, has written me asking if it would be possible for me to be with one of his parties in Japan this coming summer. I am sending him a copy of this letter to you, asking him to talk the matter over with you and also assuring that if you should disapprove I could not consider it.

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The party would be in the country about six weeks, it would be an entire change from my usual work and still leave me about three weeks in the mountains before the school opens.

I shall be guided largely by what you say and of course if you should disapprove I would not consent to be connected with the party at all.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert G. Dunning.

FEB 23 1911

ON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都室町通今出川上
ダンニング

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Rev. E. F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, Jan. 30, 1911. 19

My dear Mr. Bell,-

Your favor of the 23th of Dec. and one or two other letters have bee received if I mistake not. I have been so busy that I harly know what has come and what has n ot. Today I am writing letters hastily and hope to catch up with myself.

If I remember rightly you and Mrs. Bell sent us a little remembrance at Christmas. Thank you very much for the kind remembrance and accept best wishes for you all.

I am writing Dr. Barton a business letter which of course you also will see.

Ever sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

Kyoto.

Jan. 30-1911

MAR 7 1911

2/9/1911 143

Dr. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton, -

I have been trying to get time to write you a letter ever since receiving yours of Dec. 10th but have had no opportunity. Now I am beginning to catch up with my work a little and hope I can get this letter written and mailed without too much delay.

My great desire to have the Osaka properties sold, and Doshisha rights in properties outside of Kyoto that are occupied by the mission purchased, does not arise from any fear that the Doshisha will sell those properties to another party but because I see possibilities of grave dangers in the future that may be easily avoided now. The mission is now on the best of terms with the school and it is to be earnestly hoped that these pleasant relations will always continue but when relations are so pleasant is just the time to discuss and settle questions that may cause difficulties.

Most of the more strictly evangelistic work of the mission is in the following stations, -Sapporo, Sendai, Maebashi, Niigata, Miyazaki, Tottori Okayama, and Matsuyama. In the first six of these places the residences occupied by the American Board missionaries are owned by Doshisha. This means that when the present arrangement, by which a merely ~~nominal~~ nominal rent is paid Doshisha for the use of these properties expires, the American Board must either be prepared to pay at least $2,000. a year rent for these properties, or invest perhaps $50,000. for purchase of land and erection of residences, or largely withdraw from evangelistic work in Japan. At least that is the way it appears to me after a prolonged and careful study of the facts as they appear on the field. One fact at least is clear and that is that with at least two thirds of the property occupied by the Board owned by Doshisha the Board will practically be at the mercy of the Doshisha trustees and the revenue that could be derived from this property will largely provide for all the foreign teaching that will be needed in the school. Hence the Doshisha will

ultimately be in a position to get along without assistance from the mission. Thus the Doshisha will be in complete control of the situation. It does not take much wisdom or prophetic power to see what possibilities lie here. Hence my great anxiety to have the situation remedied at a time when it seems possible to easily and satisfactorily make these readjustments. I also strongly feel that delay is very dangerous.

I feel also very certain that one third of the proceeds from the Osaka properties will by no means purchase Doshisha rights in the properties desired. One reason for this is that in a recent exchange of two small pieces of property one of the Doshisha trustees urged that the mission should give three to one for the rights exchanged. I think we will therefore be very fortunate if we can arrange a purchase at one half the present actual value of these properties. That will be no small sum.

I think it must also be very clearly borne in mind that there is no question here about the legal or moral ownership of these properties outside of Kyoto. The Doshisha trustees were asked to hold these properties in trust for the American Board and refused to accept them on such terms. The properties were at the time held by people who had nothing to do with the Doshisha and were therefore entirely separate from Doshisha. Then the mission, with the sanction of the Board, made an outright gift of these properties to Doshisha on condition that the properties should be an endowment for the Theological School and that the mission should have thirty years right of occupancy at a nominal rental. These facts put these properties on an entirely different footing from the Kyoto properties.

Well I have written enough to show you my views and anxieties on this particular matter. I sincerely trust that the matter will be speedily brought to a conclusion even if it requires much more money than some seem to think may be necessary.

The delay over the Tokyo House matters has resulted in a long let-

ter being sent to the mission and the whole matter being thoroly discussed. C.A.I. is now considering the whole situation. Just what the outcome will be is not quite certain. The opinion seems to me to be quite unanimous that the American Board must permanently have a representative in Tokyo; that the residence for that representative should be favorably located and built at the earliest possible date and that P.C. will be asked to provide for this at once. I hope that a clear and final presentation of the case will soon be forth-coming and on its way to America.

Hastily but sincerely,

Morton D. Dunning

Kyoto, Japan
Feb. 9, 1911.

Kyoto - Japan Feb. 9-1911

John Hanes
Robert
Copies

Rec'd JUN 27 1911

NORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都室町通今出川上
ダンニング

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KYOTO, JAPAN, June 5, 1911. 19

Secretary American Board,
Boston, Mass.

I have simply been swamped with work and can only take time for a brief letter now. Will try to write at length later.

I went to Tokyo on the night of the third of May expecting to be gone one night and was gone ten days assisting Mrs. DeForest at the time of the death of Dr. DeForest. That absence simply played havoc with my school work and preparations for Mission Meeting.

As Mission Treasurer I was a member of the finance committee and then was made chairman of it. Owing to my absence in Tokyo I was only half prepared, so I worked till midnight evenings and up at five in the morning to keep the work up to time.

Under pressure from his wife Dr. Learned declined the office of Treasurer and I was appointed. It probably means that I will hold the office for a few years.

Mr. Cobb was called home by telegram Monday evening May 29th and his work as chairman of Mission Meeting and packing his clothes fell to me. I turned in about 1 A.M. that Tuesday morning and out at 5 A.M. Reached home Tuesday evening and started to catch up with back work but four hours recitation Wednesday, going half way to Tokyo and back Wednesday night returning just in time Thursday morning to go to three recitations was hardly conducive to catching up with back work. Hope to catch up with myself this week and get letters written to you which the mission assigned to me to write. Then next week I must make up the half year accounts of the mission, auditing a number of Station Accounts, conduct examinations at the University and Doshisha etc. We are also in the midst of repairing the Davis house and moving into it, which must be completed this month and to crown it all whooping cough is all the fashion

ing my attention. If Roosevelt wants a strenuous life send him over.

Both Cobb children have the whooping cough and a telegram from Tokyo this morning annouces a successful operation on Mrs. Cobb for appendicitis.

Now for one important item of business. Mission Meeting appointed Dr. Greene and myself a permanent committee for the sale of the Osaka properties Nos. 24, 25, 26. and purchase from Doshisha of Doshisha properties outside of Kyoto occupied by the Mission.

The sale of property on the concession in Osaka has been an uncertain quantity. A few years ago one good location was put up at auction and no bid received. On looking into the status at the present time Dr. Greene and I thought that we might get Yen 70.00 per tsubo for the lots above mentioned and possibly as high as Yen 100.00 under favorable circumstances. Now we have come across a stock-broker who fancies the location and I have hopes of landing him at above Yen 100.00 It will be a most fortunate thing if we can land him. So far as I know this is a much higher price than has yet been received for land on the concession in Osaka and a valuable piece sold on the concession in Kobe at about Yen 70.00 the other day. One of the ~~lin~~ things needed to land this would-be purchaser is definite authorization from Boston to sell. It is far from certain that we can get this purchaser but I have good hopes. Any of the following code words, cf. P. 153 of code book, will be understood here in connection with the Osaka property. IGNIGENOUS. IGNITE. IGNIVAGUM. IGNIVOMOUS. IGNOMINIAR. IGNOMINIUM. IGNOMY.

I feel quite confident that if the Board will send our committee power to act that we can dispose of the Osaka property and purchase the Doshisha properties above referred to and leave a net balance of at least Yen forty thousand. I cannot be certain of this. Much depends on power to act quickly but I have great hopes and trust that P.C. will send authorization without delay.

If I am not mistaken Nos. 24 and 26 are held in the name of the Treasurer of the American Board. Before the sale can be completed, therefore, Powers of Attorney should be sent presumably to me as treasurer of the Board here and on e of the two members of the committee into whose hands the work has been put, for the sale and transfer of the property. I hope this Power of Attorney will soon be sent me by mail and authorization to sell will be cabled that we may land our would-be purchaser.

Will try to write today an important leter re sale and purchase of land in Kyoto. This is entirely distinct from the Osaka proposition and purchase of land outside of Kyoto.

Hastily but sincerely

M. D. Dunning

Kyoto-

June 5-1911

3.3.3

3 copies

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Excerpt from Letter of M. D. Dunning,
Kyoto, June 5, 1911.

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the Treasurer of the American Board. Before the sale can be
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me as treasurer of the Board here and one of the two members
the committee into whose hands the work has been put, for the
and transfer of the property. I hope this Power of Attorney
soon be sent me by mail and authorization to sell will be sen
that we may land our would-be purchaser.

Will try to write today an important letter re sale and
chase of land in Kyoto. This is entirely distinct from the
proposition and purchase of land outside of Kyoto.----------

(Signed) M. D. Dunning.

Copy
Kyoto,
June 5, 1911.

Rec'd JUL 5 1911

TON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

146

京都室町通今出川上
ダンニング

American Board's Japan Mission.

Secretaries Barton and Bell, Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, JUNE 6, 1911. 19

Gentlemen,-

As Chairman of the Finance Committee at our recent annual meeting, and also in the capacity of Treasurer of the Mission, most of the work of compiling the estimates for 1912 has fallen to me. It is therefore not out of place for me to send a word of explanation about the estimates. I enclose copies of my letters to the various Woman's Boards to go with the estimates for them.

There was some criticism of the estimates last year on the score that the sum put down for salaries of A.B.C.F.M. missionaries was larger than the grant for the previous year. I also heard incidentally that Dr. Barton plumed himself a bit on his detective ability in discovering this fact. Inasmuch as my copy retained here, and presumably the copy sent to Boston, contained the ESTIMATE for 1911 and the actual APPROPRIATION for 1910 in parallel columns I trust that his detective ability was not unduly strained.

From the correspondence of last year I gather that ESTIMATES on salaries are not desired; that salaries are considered to be fixed items and that if increase is desired a special vote to that effect be passed and the item presented separate from the ESTIMATES. This has been the plan followed this year. The salaries have been recorded the same as actually granted in the past but we would call attention to the Mission vote that we do not deem these salaries adequate and request them to be advanced to an even $1,350.00 for each family and an added $100.00 for families living in Tokyo or the Hokkaido.

Attention is also called to the salaries put down for the following individuals,-Mr. Allchin,-We understand that his wife is not returning with him and therefore his salary is placed at the sum heretofore granted for a man whose wife is absent while he is on the field.

MR.WHITE,-Mrs. White is said to be supported by the Woman's Board hence the salary put down for Mr.White under A.B.C.F.M. is figured accordingly. There is some question whether Mrs.White returns to Japan this fall. If she does not Mr.White's salary is to be put at the same figure as Mr.Allchin's,-$850.00

Mr.Warren and Mr.Rowland. It was known that these two gentlemen are not to be in Japan for the whole of 1912. Hence their salaries were figured for the parts of the year that they would probably be in Japan.

MRS.J.D.DAVIS. It was not known where to include Mrs.Davis. ~~Hence she is put down~~ Hence she is put down under A.B.C.F.M. both for salary and allowances.

In some instances the estimates for the work vary slightly from those given on the blanks sent in by the various stations. This is because, in some instances, the estimates were altered by mission vote. Most of these differences occur in the Sendai estimates because they were made out before Dr.DeForest's death.

The estimates for allowances,-Children,Teacher,House,Tax,Medical,- are on exactly the same basis as has been granted in the past with one exception,-that of Teacher's Allowance. Here there is an increase of $10.00 The reason for this increase is that we find it impossible to meet our requirements along this line since the balance that has accumulated on this fund in the past has been ordered returned to Boston.

The estimates have been made out on the usual paper in the usual way. A duplicate set for slaries and allowances has been made out on the special blanks sent from Boston. These special blanks are all right for A.B.C.F.M. but rather a nuisance for the Woman's Boards as columns do not correspond with the way funds are granted us.

In one set of estimates the A.B.C.F.M.Educational Work in Kyoto is separated in accordance with last year's request from Boston along this line.

Trusting that detective powers will not be over-burdened this time,
I remain,

Very truly, Morton D. Dunning.

American Board's Japan Mission Treas

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In some instances the estimates for the work vary slightly from those given on the blanks sent in by the various stations. This is because,in some instances,the estimates were altered by mission vote. Of these differences occur in the Sendai estimates because they were made out before Dr.Deforest's death.

The estimates for allowances,-Children,Teacher,House,Tax,Fuel, are on exactly the same basis as has been granted in the past with one exception,-that of Teacher's Allowance. Here there is an increase of $10.00 The reason for this increase is that we find it impossible to get one teacher for less than this time since the language that has accumulated on this hand in the past has been ordered returned to Boston.

The estimates have been made out on the usual paper in the usual way. A duplicate set for salaries and allowances has been made out on the special blanks sent from Boston. These special blanks are all right for A.B.C.F.M. but rather a nuisance for the Woman's Board as columns do not correspond with the way funds are granted us.

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Very truly,

Norton B. Dunning,

American Board's Japan Mission Treas

Mr. D Dunning

Kyoto

June 6-1911

Extract from Letter of Morton D. Dunning, Treasurer
of the Japan Mission,
dated June 22, 1911, addressed to Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer.

"On the same page, page 2, the salary put down for Mr. DeForest needs a note of comment. The amount put down is $71.21 more than a half year salary on the basis of the appropriation for him by the Board. The reason for this is that at our last mission meeting the question of funeral expenses was raised. In the case of Dr. Greene, for instance, when his wife died the family salary was continued to the end of the half year and he paid the funeral expenses. I think the same was done at the time of Mrs. Atkinson's death. In both instances it came to between two and three months salary. Mission meeting thought these precedents ought to be followed and no request made for the payment of funeral expenses by the Board but as a death might occur toward the beginning of a half year or towards its close we thought some fixed period for the continuing of the salary ought to be agreed upon. Mission meeting therefore voted that in case of death salary be continued for a period of three months. It was understood that this was in lieu of asking the Board to pay funeral expenses. Salary for Dr. DeForest was figured on this basis."

Extract from letter of Morton D. Dunning, Treasurer of the Japan Mission, dated June 22, 1911, addressed to Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer.

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Very truly, Morton D. Dunning,
American Board's Japan Mission Treas

To Mr. Wiggin
June 22-1911

JUL 27 1911

29

148

Dr. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

My dear D. Barton,-

I am sending you a letter and a draft as secretary of the Shadan. I think they will both be clear to you.

I have just written a long letter to Treasurer Wiggin which I think both you and Mr. Bell would like to read. I think it contains a little information.

I have simply been buried in work for the last two months and so have not had time to write you a number of things that I would have liked to write. Will try to get time for them in the near future.

I have taken my family to Karuizawa and am living alone for a coupl of weeks.

Shortly before midnight last night, when on the point of retiring, I thought I would step into our kitchen. I did so and saw a couple of rats scurry out of sight. I immediately closed all doors and holes and started a hunt. After a somewhat lively time I gathered in ten rats, the biggest single haul I ever made.

I must stop now as I have a full morning's work of teaching with one examination tomorrow, or rather I should say today, for it is almost one A.M., will be quite before I get in to bed.

Hastily but sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

Dr.J.L.Barton,
Boston,Mass.
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Hastily but sincerely,

Yours,

Jesse H. Jones

1911

JUL 20 1911
ON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

American Board's Japan Mission.

Dr. J. L. Barton, Sec.
BOSTON, MASS.

KYOTO, JAPAN, JUNE 26, 1911. 19

My dear Dr. Barton, -

By a vote of last Mission meeting I was instructed to write to Boston requesting permission to use sufficient of the balance carried over on Theacher's Fund to meet obligations already incurred and request an increase in Teacher's grant. A letter received a few days ago from Mr. Wiggin shows that it will be futile to press the request to allow us to use sufficient money from the balance carried over from previous years to meet these obligations for P.C. has declined the request in regard to the most pressing one of them all and in accordance with Mr. Wiggin's instructions I have turned back the entire balance to the main treasury of the Board.

The plain statement of fact is that the rule about turning back balances on the Teacher's Fund to the Board has not been followed. The Mission some years ago, passed a vote that such balances should be held in the Mission, but no authority for so doing had been received from Boston. A uniform sum for each family is asked on Teacher's account and then the money is pooled. Men engaged in a great deal of literary work, like Dr. Learned, for instance, need much more than one who is simply studying the language. The balance accumulated during the absence of some of the men doing literary work.

P.C. has decided against our having the use of some of this balance and the balance has been returned. Hereafter, whatever balance there may be on the Teacher's grant will lapse to the Board but with the enforcement of this rule and the return of the men doing literary work we will

JUL 20 1911
ton D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

Dr. J. L. Barton, Sec.
BOSTON, MASS.

Kyoto, Japan, JUNE 26, 1911.

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P.C. has decided against our having the use of some of this balance and the balance has been returned. Hereafter, whatever balance there may be on the Teacher's grant will lapse to the Board but with the enforcement of this rule and the return of the men doing literary work we will

probably be badly pinched. Therfore in our estimates for 1912 we have asked for an increase of $10.00 on our Teachers allowance. This would make the amount for each man $160.00 instead of $150.00 as in the past. We trust that at least this wequest will be granted by P.C.

Very sincerely,

Morton D. Deming

probably be badly pinched. Therefore in our estimates for 1912 we have asked for an increase of $10.00 on our Teachers allowance. This would make the amount for each man $150.00 instead of $140.00 as in the past. We trust that at least this request will be granted by P.C.

Very sincerely,

Matters Cunning

Report -

June 26-1911

Estimates
1911

Rec'd JUL 28 1911

My dear Mr Bell, –

I rather think it must have been a long time since I have written you for it is a long time since I have heard from you.

I have been standing on my head for the past three months hardly having time to turn over in my sleep. I am gradually catching up with myself & am getting off a quiet of letters today. This is No. 10 so I am getting a fair start.

The rest of the family are

Mrs Alexander Graham Bell

I expect Doshisha trustees will take final action tomorrow relative to sale to the American Board of the properties outside of Kyoto. I will get the report too late to catch the mail, hence you will probably get my letter concerning it about ten days or two weeks after receiving this.

This is not a Board letter but just a friendly chat.

Kindest remembrances to Mrs Bell & the young man. Ever sincerely M. D. Deming

Kyoto July 9, 1900.

Dr. Deming

Rec'd JUL 28 1900

Forward on OTCI for instruction

Please put in the mail. Thomas Ins. Co. $100.00 as to the value

P.O. 5 PM 69 JUL 1900

in Karuizawa where I trust they are cooler than I have been today. It has been a fairly warm day here to put it mildly, with promise of cooking up real Kyoto heat right off.

Tomorrow I finish my examinations and school work for the term. Then I move our household gods, or what is left of the poor battered, maltreated dieties into the former Davis house. This will make the sixth shifting of our goods [equivalent to two fires] since we were married twelve years ago.

W. D. Lanning

Kyoto

July 9-1911

c'd OCT 18 1911

TON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

Note

American Board's Japan Mission.

151

京都烏丸通一條上ル

To the Prudential Committee,
Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, Kyoto Sept. 21, 1911. 19

Gentlemen, -

I want to add a word, as Treasurer, to the letter sent to you by the committee for the purchase of properties from Doshisha.

The transfer expenses connected with the purchase of these properties are first, the Government tax on property transfers, and second, the travel of our agent to the different prefectural offices to take over the properties. It is very difficult to say how much these charges will amount to for it will depend on the valuation that the officials in the various cities put on the properties for purposes of transfer. I made a rough estimate and guess at $500. but when I stated this to one of the older members of the mission he thought it was considerably too high.

The case is so clear, as stated in the committee letter, that the Board must pay these minor expenses or lose the property, that as treasurer, with your authority [already received] to buy at $14,000., I shall close the final arrangements with Doshisha, and begin the arrangements for the transfer of the properties on the basis of a $14,000. payment with expenses paid by the Board, unless I receive cabled instructions from you to the contrary. This letter should reach you about the 16th of October. If you decide that the Board cannot pay these expenses, and must, therefore, lose the property, please cable me the word, - "UNDONE". If such a cable does not reach me before the 26th of October I shall understand that you agree to the payment of the expenses.

As regards the time of payment it seems to me a distinct financial gain to the Board, and almost a necessity, in view of the Miyazaki situa-

American Board's Japan Mission.

Kyoto

Kyoto, Japan, Sept. 21, 1911.

To the
Prudential Committee,
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen,-

I want to add a word, as Treasurer, to the letter sent to you by the committee for the purchase of properties from Doshisha.

The transfer expenses connected with the purchase of these properties are first, the Government tax on property transfers, and second, the travel of our agent to the different prefectural offices to take over the properties. It is very difficult to say how much these charges will amount to for it will depend on the valuation that the officials put on the properties for purposes of transfer. I made a rough estimate and guess at $500. but when I stated this to one of the older members of the mission he thought it was considerably too high.

The case is so clear, as stated in the committee letter, that the Board must pay these minor expenses or lose the property, that as treasurer, with your authority to buy at $14,000., I shall close the final arrangements with Doshisha, and begin the arrangements for the transfer of the properties on the basis of a $14,000. payment with expenses paid by the Board, unless I receive cabled instructions from you to the contrary. This letter should reach you about the 15th of October. If you decide that the Board cannot pay these expenses, and must therefore, lose the property, please cable me the word,-"UNDONE". If such a cable does not reach me before the 20th of October I shall understand that you agree to the payment of the expenses.

As regards the time of payment it seems to me a distinct financial gain to the Board, and almost a necessity, in view of the Miyazaki situa-

TON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

KYOTO, JAPAN, ... 19.....

tion, that a small payment be made in the near future and the Miyazaki property taken over. I propose, therefore, to make a first payment of $3,000. (one-ninth or less of the total) and take over the Miyazaki property, which is one ninth of the total or more, by the first of November. I shall do this unless I receive cabled instructions from you to the contrary. If you decide that the entire payment must be delayed till the last of December, please cable the word "DELAY", before Oct. 26.

To recapitulate, -If you decide that the Board cannot pay the minor expenses of transfer, please cable the word "UNDONE", the cablegram to be sent before Oct. 26th. If no such cablegram is received by the date mentioned I shall proceed to the completion of the agreement with Doshisha. This point settled I shall then make the first payment of $3,000. and take over the Miyazaki property Nov. Ist. unless I receive a cablegram, -"DELAY".

As regards the payment of the remainder, -$II,000., I would urge that I be permitted to pay half of this by the first of December and the remainder by the 20th of December, that rental may be saved for the Board and the entire transaction completed in the near future without extending two or three months into next year. As regards the payment of this $II,000., however, I shall await your instructions by letter.

Very sincerely yours,

M. D. Dunning
Treas. Japan Mission

Kyoto

Apr. 21-1911

Dr. Dwight

Mr. Mattern

Mr. Mattern

Rec'd OCT 18 1911

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D. Sec.
Boston, Mass.

152

My dear Dr Barton.—

I called on Dr Greene in Tokyo this morning but he was not at home. I left some letters for him to read and sign. I called on him again this evening. He had read, signed, and mailed the letters.

He called my attention to the fact that P.C. met only once in two weeks and that therefore I had given too close a margin for cable replies to the letters. I was under the impression that P.C. met every Tuesday. In view of Dr. Greene's statement I extend the time for cable replies by one week, that is

to Nov. 3rd. This will surely give ample time for receipt of the letters and consideration of them. It is also putting the time for answer as late as possible for the conclusion of the arrangement with Doshisha must take place before the trustee meeting, [in November], when they will take the formal, legal vote to sell the property.

I sincerely trust that no cablegram will be sent me not only because of the clearness of the case, as given in letters just sent, but also because I know of a delicate situation that may come to the surface in

the near future. [If it comes up I will write details] I shall breathe much more freely when the present transaction is finished and the Board fully in possession of these properties.

Dr Greene added a note to the letters I had written. That note gave more specific information, than I was able to give, concerning the expense that would be involved in taking over the properties.

There are three items of expense that will be incurred,-

1. The direct registration or transfer tax.
2. Our agent's travel expenses to take over the properties.
3. Michigan "one part tax".

In Dr. Greene's figures he

combined them all, giving one sum.

The Buichizei is a special <u>national</u> tax, as I understand it, on newly acquired property. This tax is collected from the new owner some months <u>after</u> the new owner has come into actual possession of the property. We clearly cannot require that the sellers [the Doshisha] pay this tax. It is a special government tax on the new owner.

Neither can I see how it is possible, under any circumstances, to require the sellers to pay the travelling expenses of the agent who takes over the properties. On the face of it, it is absurd to expect this. I do

not think it would be done in any country, by any seller of property.

It is only on item No 1, - the direct registration or transfer tax, that there can be any question as to who should make the payment. I think the typewritten letters just sent make clear the impossibility of asking the Doshisha to pay this tax.

I think Dr Greene stated, in his note to my letter, that the charges would be more than $600.00. This figure is based on the charges involved in the purchase of the Tokyo property but it includes the Burchizei. The direct registration or

transfer tax on the Tokyo property was $122.50 The Tokyo properties cost just one fourth of the amount we are to pay for the Doshisha properties. Hence we get the sum of $490.00 that ought to be a pretty close estimate of the amount of money involved.

I feel that it cannot be definitely stated that this is the amount that will have to be paid for transfer tax for we are not paying a fixed sum for a given piece in one place. Therefore the officials in each place will state a price that will have to be taken as the basis for reckoning the tax but $500.00 can be taken

as approximately correct.

I think the above statements give final and full details.

Very sincerely

Morton D. Dunning Jr.

Yokohama

just midnight between

September 22 & 23, 1911

My watch reads three minutes of twelve and the bells are just striking on the ships in the harbor.

I am up here to meet my father & mother due on the Tenyo Maru at daylight of the 23rd.

Mr. D. Dunning

Yokohama Sept. 22-1911

OCT 20 1911
ON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

153

KYOTO, JAPAN, OCT. 2, 1911. 19

Mr. A. F. Bell, -Sec.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell, -

I have been trying for a month to get time to write to you but have been so busy that only absolutely nesessary letters have been written and sometimes not even those. Now I am catching up a little and can scratch off half a letter perhaps

I note that P.C. authorized three months salary after death in the DeForest case, your letter stating that it was on medical grounds, if I remember correctly. Of course medical bills are always paid. This three months salary was to cover funeral expenses and such necessary items.

I hope P.C. will make this three months salary after death a general rule of the Board for funeral and attendant expenses vary very widely. In some cases much greater expense is entailed than in others and it is very difficult to say how elaborate a funeral should be gotten up and what expenses shall be paid. The only way to meet it is in a general rule like this and then have the excess expenditure met by those specially concerned.

In a case like the Japan Mission some such rule must be speedily considered. We have had five deaths on the field within the past few years and in the nature of human events more are coming in the immediate future. One of our number is 75, another 74, another 70, another 69, with six or eight more between 60 and 70, at least three of whom are not rugged.

You have asked for explanation of a mission vote regarding balances under General Miscellaneous. I wish I had time to go into full details but cannot now. I can simply refer you to a letter to Mr. Wiggin dated

OCT 20 1911
D. DUNNING
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

Kyoto, Japan Oct. 20, 1911.

Dr. J. E. Ladd, - Sec.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Ladd, -

I have been trying for a month to get time to write to you but have been so busy that only absolutely necessary letters have been written and sometimes not even those. Now I am catching up a little and can scratch off half a letter perhaps.

I note that P.C. authorized three months salary after death in the Deforest case, your letter stating that it was on medical grounds, if I remember correctly. Of course medical bills are always paid. This three months salary was to cover funeral expenses and such necessary items.

I hope P.C. will make this three months salary after death a general rule of the Board for funeral and attendant expenses very wide. In some cases much greater expense is entailed than these and it is very difficult to say how elaborate a funeral should be gotten up and what expenses shall be paid. The only way to meet it is to adopt a general rule like this and then have the excess expenditure met for those especially concerned.

In a case like the Japan Mission some such rule must be speedily considered. We have had five deaths on the field within the past few years and in the nature of human events more are coming in the immediate future. One of our number is 75, another 74, another 70, another 60, with six or eight more between 60 and 70, at least three of whom are not married.

You have asked for explanation of a mission vote regarding balances under general miscellaneous. I wish I had time to go into full details but cannot now. I can simply refer you to a letter to Dr. Smith dated

Sept. IIth where I have given a fair statement of the case with partial details. If more explanation is needed it can be furnished.

Mr. Allchin is due in Yokohama today and I understand Miss Hill is also due . I have as yet received no official notice of her appointment nor authority to pay her salary. I am a bit interested to see what will happen.

My father and mother are in Japan. I met them in Yokohama. they rea reach Kyoto this week. We are all well.

In great haste,

M. D. Dunning

Kyoto -

Oct. 2, 1911

NOV 10 1911

ON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

154

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

Rev.E.F.Bell,Sec.
BOSTON,MASS.

KYOTO, JAPAN, OCTOBER 17, 1911. 19

My dear Mr.Bell,-

It has been a long time since I have written you but I simply have not had time to write a line that was not necessary. Property sodans have been thick,recitations going as usual,a ten daY's visit from my father and mother wih receptions and extra appointments,and an extra amount of treasury work on top of all. Eleven to twelve p.m.has been the hour for retirement and every moment of the day on the jump. (Killed a copple of rats as an incidental in between.)

My father baptized the twinlets Sunday morning and promised to come to Japan to baptize the children whenever we had twins! No prospects. The Igleharts of the Methodist Mission,or is it Presbyterian!!!,have twin girls born last week. (This is the sister-in-law of Florence Allchin Iglehart.) My father and mother have gone on westward for Seoul.

Property matters are getting settled. I hope to have definite word about the sale of the Osaka properties in two weeks or possibly ten days I have written Mr.Wiggin full details in letter going at same time as this.

Miss Hill is on the ground but no official notice of appointment!! Brace up and let me know whether I can pay her salary or not. She may want some in the/øcourse of the next ten years.

Cannot stop for more now.Kindest remembrances to Mrs.B... even tho I did begin the letter officially.

Ever sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

American Board's Japan Mission.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.
BOSTON, MASS.

Kyoto, Japan, OCTOBER 17, 1911. 19

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Cannot stop for more now. Kindest remembrances to Mrs. B... even the I did begin the letter officially.

Ever sincerely,

W. G. Dunning.

Kyoto

Oct 17-1911

DEC 19 1911

Dr. J. L. Barton, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

Kyoto, Japan. November 21, 1911.

155

My dear Dr. Barton,-

A request is being sent to Boston concerning which I wish to write a little. The request is that the American Board give to Doshisha all the rights that it may possess in what is known as the "Gaine's Place". This request has been fully considered in two meetings of Kyoto Station and voted by the station, with only one person in the station seeming to really disapprove of it. It was fully notified to the mission and unanimously voted by C.A.I., only one person sending in an objection, -the same person who objected in Kyoto Station.

The Gaines' Place adjoins the Doshisha Girl's school on the west. The American Board has rights of occupancy only on condition that the American Board needs its use as a residence for one of its missionaries. The mission has not used the place as a residence for any of its missionaries for more than fifteen, I think for more than twenty years. This fact is clear indication that the conditional rights of occupancy held by the American Board are of very little value to the Board. Kyoto is fully occupied at the present time and all the members well housed.

(One exception might be taken to this last statement. Miss Denton is very much crowded but that is because she has temporarily surrendered the use of her large house to the Girl's school for recitation rooms until the permanent buildings now under construction are completed. The Gaines' place is now used as the office for the Girl's School and has been so used for some years.)

I do not think, and I think that most of the members of Kyoto Station are of the same opinion, that there will be any increase ~~to~~ in the membership of the station. (There are seven families here and four single ladies.) So it is quite eveident that, all being well-housed now, there will be no future need for the Gaines' Place as a residence for American Board missionaries any more than there has been for the past twenty years. So in my opinion the conditional rights of occupancy held by the American Board

are really of very little, if any, value to the Board.

On the other hand the right to the immediate, free, and unrestricted use of the place is of very great value to the Doshisha Girl's School. Permanent buildings are now being planned for and erected and for the wise location of these buildings all of the land of the Girl's School, both present and prospective, should be considered. In fact the best location for one of the new, permanent buildings is part of this Gaines' Place and that is where the school wants to put the building. This, however, they cannot do unless they can have the immediate, free, and unrestricted use of the place without waiting seventeen years for it, when the Board's rights in the place cease.

Further, now is the time when we have all been assisting the school in getting a larger endowment and we are rejoicing in the great measure of success that has attended these efforts. It is more than fitting that the Board should make some special gift to assist the school at this time. Such a gift, that would be appreciated far more than a money gift, would be the gift of the free and unrestricted use of this Gaines' Place. I do not think any one really believes that the Board's conditional rights of occupancy in that place are of any real value to the Board and all will agree that the immediate unrestricted use of the place is of very great value to the School. I therefore sincerely hope that the Board will see its way clear to make a cordial gift, of whatever rights it may have in this place, to the Doshisha Girl's School.

There is one other point that I want to speak of in connection with this matter.

One member of Kyoto Station spoke in favor of giving these rights to the Girl's School but voted against it. He evidently recognizes that the Board will never have occasion to use the Gaines' Place and he also recognizes its great value to the School. Therefore he was willing to cordially vote for the request that the Board give its rights in this

place to the Girl's School BUT ONLY ON CONDITION that at the same time we ask the Doshisha to revise the agreement of thirteen years ago and give us greater rights in the other houses in Kyoto. Not another member of Kyoto Station was willing to do this. All of us thought it would be decidedly unwise to practically re-open the troublous questions of long ago and some also thought that even if what was desired to be asked, was asked, it would practically give us nothing but what we have now. Hence no one was willing to take the position asked for by the one individual.

What was desired by this person was that Doshisha be asked to give us unconditional right of occupancy in the remaining houses in Kyoto. Doshisha has already done this [when asked] with all the other residences in Kyoto and when a missionary is on furlough has stated that we could rent the house, even tho not occupied by an American Board missionary, and put the money in the mission treasury. This has been done with both the Cary house and the Davis house (the one I am now in) with the cordial consent of the Doshisha. Hence many of us thought that absolutely nothing would be gained by the request and we greatly feared that great harm would be done by it. Therefore no one would vote for it.

This is the inside history of the request to ~~Doshisha~~ to the Borad. Most of the members of Kyoto Station wish it to be a free, unconditioned, and cordial gift to the School because it is of little value to the Board but of great value to the School and because it would fittingly express, in the most practical form possible, the Board's sincere interest in and encouragement of the present expansion of the School.

Again let me add that I earnestly hope the Board will freely, unconditionally, and cordially, and immediately, give to the Doshisha Girl's School, all of its rights in the so-called Gaines' Place.

Very sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

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Very sincerely,

[signature]

Received Nov. 21-1911

Rec'd FEB 14 1912

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダンニング

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, Jan. 22, 1912. 19

My dear Mr. Bell,-

It has been a long time since I have sent you a line. The reason is not that I have not had anything to write for there have been several things that I wanted to say but I have been living from hand to mouth trying to keep up with the things that absolutely had to be done. Day before yesterday I sent off a number of Christmas packages that have been waiting a month for me to do up,-simply lying on my desk. I hope the the people won't think that they are intended for Christmas 1912. Have s sent to Eddy a copy of a letter that I have sent to the Leyden Church. You may be interested to read it.

Your letter of Nov. 10th has been lying on my desk for about two months, waiting to be answered. In it you mention the James' gift to Doshisha. I have been a bit wearied over what has been written forom the Board rooms about that gift. I personally could wish that the gift had been made to the instituion as a whole rather than to one section but in view of the direct letter from Mrs. James stating what the gift was for I think there is no call for other suggestion or criticism.

Property matters have kept me on the jump for three months. The Osaka properties numbered 24 and 25 are sold. I came up from Osaka on the 26th of Dec. with Yen 60,000.00 in "me jeans". arrived at Kyoto I jumped into a kuruma, called for two men and hustled to the bank. I got there about ten minutes after closing time but slipped in a back door and they took the money. They looked a bit surprised at the bunch of bills,-600 one hundred yen bills.

I have been working, since Nov. 1st to get the six properties out-

REC'D FEB 14 1912
MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

Kyoto, Japan Jan. 22, 1912.

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side of Kyoto transferred to our Shadan. To date but two properties have been so transferred,-Maebashi and Miyazaki. There is some hope that the legal red tape on the other four will be finished before it is time for me to take my next furlough.

The street widening along Karasumaru is going on apace. From the railroad station to the park all the buildings on the strip that is to be taken for the street, have been torn down, electri tracks laid in the center of the boulevard, sidewalks, WITH CURBSTONES, put in on bot h sides, together with wide gutters and good underground drainage. The same thing is going on all over the city,-Shijo, Sanjo, Teramachi. They are beginning work along the whole west of the park, buildings are coming down and the land in front of the houses we occupy will soon be taken.

At the last meeting of the Doshisha trustees a change was made in the constitution as regards the elec'ion of trustees. Heretofore when a vacancy has occured on the Board a nomination has been made and then the trustees have elected the nominee. With the great enlargement that is going on in the Doshisha this method is changed. The Doshisha desires a wider constituency with more people vitally interested in the institution and legally connected with it. Hence a body of Shayu or Patrons of the school, has been established. It is expected that these patrons will keep in vital touch with the Doshisha and specially aid in its development. When a vacancy occurs in the Board it will at once be filled by the trustees electing one of the Shayu to the vacancy. The Mission has been officially asked to appoint seven Shayu. The appointment of these seven Shayu by the Mission has been postponed until Mission Meeting one of the reasons for the postponement being the wish expressed by one or two that Boston should first signify its approval of our appointing

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Shayu. If this has not already been done in a Mission letter I trust that it speedily will be done that a greater number of the mission may be formally connected with the Doshisha and the missonn's influence in t e administration and development of the Doshisha increased. Great delay in appointment of Shayu means a corresponding great loss in influence and position.

I have been having negotiations relative to the insurance of Kobe College. The matter is not yet settled but I already have quoted rates that are .I3% better than the former quoted rates.

It is getting late so I must stop and go to bed.

Kindest remembrances to Mrs.Bell.

Hastily but sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

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Negotiations - Insurance. Jan. 22-1912

12

MAR 28 1912

KYOTO, JAPAN%
MARCH 4, 1912.

Dr. J.L. Barton
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton,-

Quite a long time ago Dr. Gulick spoke to me about an enquiry from Boston as to whether the mission would favor the suspension of the requirement for ordination before appointment should be given to the mission. I replied that under certain circumstances I should certainly favor the suspension of such requirement and since then have been trying to get time to write you a word on the subject.

In the case of a specific call from the mission for a man to do teaching work I should certainly favor the suspension of any requirement of ordination or even of Theological study but such occasions should only be in connection with the call for a person to teach in an institution that is under the care of the Board or is assisted by the Board.

About two weeks ago I heard the proposition broached of a possible appointment of a man whose chief work would be the teaching of English in government schools. It was the first time I had heard of such a possibility in these terms. I at once expressed strong disapproval. I think it is all right for a member of the mission to take a small amount of teaching work in a government school when such work is secondary and an aid to his regular missionary work. A further, most important point is, that such teaching work should be done in an individual capacity and not as a member of the mission. The mission, as a mission, should be in no way responsible for the teaching work of such an individual.

I am busy compiling a property statement of the property held in Japan by the mission. In it I am giving all essential facts and I think it will prove an interesting and instructive statement. Insurance details will also be given. I expect to make a full report to you on the subject in about four weeks.

Beginning with April my teaching work increases by one half, and I shall have eighteen hours of teaching per week besides my treasury work

KYOTO, JAPAN

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and other incidentals. Hence I must get this property,insurance,and other business out of the way before the opening of the term. Mission Meeting is also coming on apace and I have just been made chairman of the Finance Committee which means that all the estimates and other details must be compiled by me.

I hope I have a purchaser in sight for No.26 Osaka. Mr.Allchin sent me a hurried call for documents and seems very hopeful af a sale. The price stated,below which we will not go,is Yen 31,000.00 A sale at this figure means that we will have received over Yen 90,000.00 clear for the three Osaka properties,when we only expected Yen 75,000.00 when I started in on these sales. I am more than satisfied with the way the sales have gone. Mr.Allchin has been a great help in this matter and is largely responsible for our success.

Five of the six Doshisha properties bought by us have been fully passed over.The sixth piece is still hanging firw on some court technicalities.The resurveying of the properties shows considerably larger areas than we figured on when arranging the price.The properties could be sold today for much more than we paid for them. It wasan extra fortunate bargain for the Board and could not have been done at a better time. I shall be glad when the final piece is transfered.I have been four months winding up red tape on the subject in the courts.

Well,it is after eleven P.M. and I must turn in.

All well here. Ever sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

Dr.J.L.Barton. 2. From M.D.Dunning,Kyoto.3/4/12.

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Dunning 4-19-12

APR 17 1912

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MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

Rev.E.F.Bell
Boston,Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN March 25, 1912. 19

My dear Mr.Bell,-

Your personal letter,relative to Paul Rowland,arrived some time ago. I have been too busy with the closing of the term and other matters to write you a reply. Now I am trying to scratch off a hasty note.

Personally I liked Mr.Rowland very much indeed. Personally I should like to see him definitely located in Japan with work in Doshisha but just how that result could be brought to pass is a question whose answer I cannot see. We have all the foreign teachers that we need for this year and for next year. Beginning with April or September 1914 we shall need another man but it looks as if the probable plan would be to provide that need in connection with the development of the Amherst scheme.This would probably mean something like three year appointments of Amherst men. If this scheme is successfully carried out I cannot now see room for another man. Hence altho I think Mr.Rowland is a good man and the type of man I would like to see in the college I do not now see how it could be brought about.

I took a flying business trip to Shimonoseki last week. I got up at 4 A.M.and walked to the railroad station for the 5.28 train. Arrived in Shimonoseki at 8.25 that evening. Did my business and took the 11.40 P.M. train back. Arrived home at 8.30 P.M.the next day. Up at six the next morning and off to Kobe on business. Corrected examination papers on the train and so managed to keep up with my work. Strenuous times,however.

All well here, Kindest remembrances to Mrs.Bell.

Hastily but sincerely,

Seven consecutive meals on the train.

M. D. Dunning.

NORTON G. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

Rev.E.T.Bell
Boston,Mass.

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Mar. 25-1912

rec'd MAY 7 1912

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

Rev.E.F.Bell,Sec.
Boston,Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, April 15, 1912. 19

My dear Mr.Bell,-

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter sent to Treas.Wiggin. I thought the secretaries might be interested in it. You can get a copy of the booklet from Mr.Wiggin.

Doshisha opened last week with about 950 on the rolls. I have 380 on my lists and am on the jump. As far as letter writing is concerned I am going into winter quarters and hibernate. Don't expect much from me in the way of letters until next July. Mission Meeting comes in about five weeks and estimates etc.have yet to be made up.

Hastily but sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

Rev. E. F. Bell
Boston, Mass.

Kyoto, Oct. 15-1912

My dear Mr. Bell,-

Your personal letter, relative to Paul Rowland, arrived some time ago. I have been too busy with the closing of the term and other matters to write and so managed to keep it.

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M. C. Cummings

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

Kyoto, Japan April 15, 1912.

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Heartily but sincerely,

M. C. Cummings

Rec'd MAY 7 1912

Copy.

Mr. F. H. Wiggin, Treas.
Boston, Mass.

April 15, 1912.

My dear Mr. Wiggin,-

Under another cover I am sending you five copies of a booklet that I have prepared giving essential facts about the property held for the American Board in Japan. Some corrections will have to be made later but this was the best that could be done for the present. The following comments and explanations may be of interest when compared with the booklet. The pieces of property are listed under the various stations, and the stations are given in alphabetical order. I follow this order in my comments.

Except in the case of the Kobe College land I am sure that all the land values that are given are somewhat less than could be realised from a sale in the open market.

The terms of rental, for the piece of land rented for Kobe College, have always seemed to me "fierce" but there is no help for it now. If the Kobe City authorities think of it there may be an increase in rental this year. Miss Howe's rentals have increased 100% in five years and are subject to re-adjustment this year,-which probably means increase.

No. 7, under Kobe, is something that I have always objected to. The expected has now come to [illegible]. The payment of taxes has come back on the mission and just what wi[illegible] done I cannot tel. Will report after mission meeting. I have claimed, all along, that our Shadan had no right to hold property for private individuals, or property which was not distinctly a part of, and closely connected with, our mission work. We have reached the point where I think I am safe in saying that no more such pieces will be taken. You will discover one or two others in the booklet.

No. 2 Kobe. Insurance has been increased, extended one year, and the rate lowered to .50%

Nos. 1, 2, & 3, Matsuyama. Insurance has just been placed on this property at a cost of $53.00 for one year. Amount,- $10,600.00

Nos. 2 & 3 Miyazaki. Insurance will soon be placed.

No.1.Osaka.The land is probably worth $8,000.00 or $9,000.00 or more instead of $3,000.00 as given.The sanitary conditions of this place give us a tough problem. The matter will be thoroly aired (!!) at Mission Meeting next month.

No.4.Osaka. This is the property,sale of which fell thru at the last minute not long ago. I am very anxious that a sale should be effected for I feel that our title to the property is rather shaky.The Power of Attorney is already four or five years old.

No.2.Tokyo. I have hopes of being able to report the sale of this piece of land in the very near future,at a price several hundred dollars above that given in the booklet.

The total value of all the land closely approximates 200,000.00 gold, and the value of all the buildings will add another $100,000.00 gold.

Practically all of the buildings are now protected by insurance. Kobe College buildings are insured at a cost of $3.60 per $1,000.00 of insurance. Okayama buildings,-$4.00 per $1,000.00 Tokyo,-$4.50 per $1,000.00 and the rest of the mission buildings are either insured at a rate of $5.00 per $1,000.00 of insurance or will be as fast as the present policies expire. Heretofore less than Half the mission property has been insured (for the past five years) and what was insured was at a rate of $5.10 per $1,000.00 up to a rate of $7.20 with one piece at a rate of $16.40 per $1,000.00

You may think it strange that there is no W.B.M.P. property listed. I am afraid I will not be thanked for giving the facts but I think they ought to be included in a property statement that pretends to approximate completeness. I should rather not have my name connected in any way with the following or in any reference that may be made to it. So far as I know Miss Denton is the only one who has had anything to do with the transaction at this end of the line and she would not thank me for mentioning it.

Some three years ago,or thereabouts,money was contributed,I think

thru W.B.M.P.tho it may have come, in part, privately thru Miss Denton, for purchase of land and, nominally the transfer of an old, practically, largely the building of a new house for Miss Denton. Money for the land was paid over but no papers were passed and the seller of the land is still the legal owner. The house was built but it is registered in the name of the Doshisha.

The reason given for all this is that the Doshisha Girl's School did not have sufficient buildings to obtain much desired Government recognition unless this property was in their hands. I can appreciate this reason as regards the house but fail to see how it applies to the land, which, as I understand it, is still held in the name of the private individual who formerly owned the land and received the money for it. How this benefits Doshisha is beyond me.

As far as the mission is concerned (so far as my knowledge extends) there are no papers of any kind to show the true status of this property, tho Miss Denton may have such papers. I understand that there is at least verbal promise to turn the property over to the Mission or the Board when the present Girl's School buildings are completed and the given reason for the present situation comes to an end.

The above information is compiled from statements received verbally from Miss Denton. For various reasons I have not thought it wise to ask pointed questions and do not wish to be in anyway involved in the business. I think the above is an accurate presentation as far as it goes but more accurate information might change some details. I am awaiting the completion of the present Doshisha Girl's School buildings with interest to see what happens as regards this property.

Hastily but sincerely,

There are two or three pieces of rented land in Kyoto but I have not entered them as changes are going on which have brought an end to the rental of one piece and may bring an end to the rental of another.

Copy — Mr. D. Canning —
To Mr. Higgin

Kyoto — Apr. 15-1912

Dft

Rec'd JUN 22 1912

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer

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American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

Dr. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, May 31, 1912. 19

My dear Dr. Barton,-

Just back from Mission Meeting and find your letter of the first at hand. No time for any reply and perhaps none is called for.

Mission Meeting went off very smoothly but we had an especially busy time of it. Several questions called forth prolonged discussion. The question of asking that Mr. Donaldson be appointed was discussed for at least an hour and a half, almost entirely from the point of view of the man himself. The final vote was taken when many of the members of the mission were absent, thinking other business was on the docket for that time. Of those present when the vote was taken I think no one voted in the negative. We did not get to a discussion of the work that he would do if he were appointed a member of the mission. It was distinctly stated that if appointed he must be appointed for evangelistic work but those most anxious for his appointment occasionally let fall a remark which showed that it was quite possible that most of his time would be given to the teaching of English in Government schools. On this question of a member of the mission giving most of his time to teaching in Government schools there is, on the part of some, a decidedly strong feeling that it ought not to be done. I hope that, if Mr. Donaldson is appointed, we will not get into this Government teaching. If appointed I would give Mr. Donaldson a personal welcome to the mission.

We have had a Mr. Lockwood visiting Japan bringing letters of commendation from you. A rather pleasant man socially but quickly named the "Sponge" among us. You probably will get considerable information about him from others. I cannot stop to give much now. He struck me for a loan to take him on a trip thru North China (this after he had negotiated a loan from at least one other missionary) and stated that he had nothing but a letter of commendation from you. I was sorry that such a letter had no commercial value and my personal finances were such that I could not make a loan. I very much

Dr. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

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fear that you gave him a letter of endorsement without really knowing very much about him. At least I hope such is the case.

This letter is of a semi-personal nature and not meant for quotation. Will write more at length about mission meeting and out visitor after the immediate pressure of work is apst.

Hastily but sincerely,

M. D. Deming.

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Heartily but sincerely,

Yours -

C. D. Denning

May 31-1912

Maldon

Rec'd JUL 29 1912

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MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

Rev.E.F.Bell,
Boston,Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, July 4,1912. 19

My dear Mr.Bell,-

Some time since I received a request from you for some copies of the little property booklet that I have gotten out. They were despatched to you shortly after receiving your letter. That edition is simply the preliminary edition to a large and complete one which I hope to have in hand by the end of the year.

The family are in Karuizawa and I am in Kyoto plugging away at back work, giving 360 boys. exams, and wishing I could take a vacation. I shall probably get off about the 15th of the month to return about the first of September.

In the course of the next six months, (or the next six days, if I have any luck) I shall try to write a few comments on the last Mission Meeting, explanation of some of the items in the estimates, (sending also the details of the estimates), and special notes on one or two items where I was appointted to write.

I am looking forward with considerable interest to receiving the new handbook gotten out by the Board. A few extra copies for the treasurer would be welcome,-to balance the extra copies of the booklet I sent you!!

Kindest remembrances to Mrs.Bell and John. We are all well here, growing, losing teeth, getting new ones, scrapping, and generally learning how to live.

Hastily but sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

Dunning

July 4-1912

Dear Mr. Bell,-

Some time since I received a request from you for some copies of the little property booklet that I have gotten out. They were despatched to you shortly after receiving your letter. That addition is simply the preliminary edition to a large and complete one which I hope to have in hand by the end of the year.

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Kind est remembrances to Mrs. Bell and John. We are all well here, growing teeth, getting new ones, scrapping, and generally learning how to be.

Yours truly but sincerely,

W. G. Dunning

AUG 2 1912

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

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Dr. J.L. Barton, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, July 8, 1912. 19

My dear Dr. Barton,-

My family is in Karuizawa and I am in Kyoto giving examinations and endeavoring to catch up with my work. One of these items of work is a letter to you relative to Mission Meeting and the estimates passed there. That meeting is a month and a half in the past but this letter will still reach you before you get down to serious work on the estimates and it has been quite impossible for me to write it earlier.

There are one or two things concerning some of the votes of Mission Meeting that I would like to say.

The Mission voted to ask for the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson and there was no dissenting vote but I hope there will be no misunderstanding of the character of the appointment, if it is made. In the printed statement of the vote it is not made clear that the request for appointment is distinctly for evangelistic work. It was clearly stated by Dr. Greene, chairman of the committee that brought in the resolution asking for appointment, that it was to be an appointment for evangelistic work and that any request for another kind of appointment could not have been brought from the committee.

I fear some misunderstanding may arise. The mission clearly understood that the appointment should be for evangelistic work but later interviews with members of the mission close to Mr. Donaldson bring out the fact that he would expect his main work to be teaching in Government Schools. I fear that the appointment is asked by the mission from one point of view and is considered by Mr. Donaldson from another point of view and that there is therefore grave possibilities of serious misunderstanding in the future.

The question of a member of the mission being practically a fully employed government school teacher was not discussed on the floor of the mission as it ought to have been. That question was very carefully sidetracked and there was certainly strong opposition to such a plan,-that is, of a member of the mission having his chief work teaching in a government school. I trust

September 29, 1903

Prudential Committee voted "That $2500 be appropriated to be used as a permanent fund of the mission to purchase land for church purposes and charged to the mission property account with the understanding that the regular rentals shall be collected and credited to this fund for the occupancy of such property, the same as if leased from outside parties, and all sales be so made that the fund shall at least be kept intact."

April 25, 1905

"After statements as to the Evangelistic Loan Fund of $2500 in the Japan Mission, it was voted that the Japan Mission be authorized to use the same for church building, chapels and other missionary institutions."

that Mr.Donaldson, if appointted, will understand that his appointment is for evangelistic work and that English teaching, in any Government School, would probably have to be made a decidedly secondary matter.

A second item passed by the mission calls for more extended comment as I was appointed one of the committee to write about it,-The request for an additional sum of $5,000.00 for the use of the Evangelistic Loan Fund.

We are paying monthly rent for preaching places in many of the larger towns and cities of Japan. This rental was and is being raised every year, causing a constant and increasingly heavy drain on our evangelistic funds. It also had two other results,-I. By the time a group of Christians had been gathered, sufficiently large and strong to form an organization of their own and grow into a church, the land and rental values had risen to such a point that they had to move to other far less desirable quarters. 2. The mission could not continue to rent places on streets that were becoming main thorofares and had to move into side and back streets.

In view of these facts the mission asked for a loan fund whereby we could purchase land, which we were renting for chapel and preaching places, and thus escape the constantly increasing drain of rents. A fund of $2,500.00 was granted and I give one instance to explain its working. In Osaka we had a Kujo Preaching place. It was in the rapidly growing outskirts of the city and the rent had risen to $15.00 per month. We bought the land outright with a loan from the Evangelistic Loan Fund and instead of paying $15.00 per month to a landlord, paid it from our general evangelistic funds back into the loan fund. The loan is already more than half returned and the money, thus returned, loaned out for another church building.

In the meantime the land on which the Kujo Church is built has risen in value three and four times what we paid for it about six years ago. The street on which it is, has become one of the main thorofares of the city and the little gropp of Christians has grown into a strong church, entirely self-supporting, gradually buying their church home from the mission at the price the mission originally paid for it. This strong and growing church has been

made possible,largely thru the Evangelistic Loan Fund. The Board gets back its money in the rentals it would otherwise have paid out to a landlord and it also ultimately receives the original value of the land by the Japanese church buying it of the Board,-and this really results in the Board's getting a fair to a good interest on its investment in addition to the principal.

Probably the chief cause of this rapid rise in real estate values is the introduction of municipal and private electric railways in the larger cities of Japan. This has opened up the suburbs and the population is spreading. Now it is in just these growing sections ~~that~~ of population that we want our preaching places and churches and these are the places that we should buy instead of rent. It is for this reason that I earnestly urge the Prudential Committee to make this additional grant of $5,000.00 for our loan fund.

The eletric railways have spread thru the larger cities.They are now rapidly extending into the larger and smaller towns. If we are to free ourselves from the increasing burden of rising rentals,and get permanent desireable places for our churches it must be done at once. Already some chances ~~a~~ are gone. In one instance where three years ago a piece of land was offered for a church lot at ten or twelve cents a foot,and not taken for lack of money,the price is twenty~~i~~five or thirty cents a foot,-due to the fact that a prospective eletric line,already partly built is making the section a desirable residence section.

I think I have written enough to show the urgent need,and to make clear that it is a most wise business investment for the Board as well as vitally essential to the establishing of growing churches. If further and specific information is needed it can be furnished.

Another vote of the Mission was requesting a special grant of $200.00 to instal a telephone in the office of our Business Agent in Kobe. It was felt that this was a special and specific need which could be obtained as a special gift. Such needs,when brought to the attention of the public,often

bring a special response. Hence the reason for the request in this form.

The estimates for the year have been made out in the usual way and on the usual basis. We have put in estimates for seven families and for the Theological School under "Educational Work". If the estimate for the Theological School is not granted from the Educational Endowment Fund then it must be added to the estimate for General Work bringing that estimate up to over $17,000.00 I think that there is nothing further in the A.B.C.F.M. estimates that calls for comment.

I expect to write letters to each of the Women's Board's and will either enclose copies or send them later.

I am deep in more property business but hope to get the tangles straightened out within the coming year and put on such a bsis and in such shape that any one can hereafter understand them or easily take up the work if suddenly called upon to do so. My, but it has been a big job, tho.

Hastily but sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

I enclose detailed estimates as sent in by Stations. In a number of instances, some of which I have indicated, these were modified by the Mission

4. From M.C. Dunning, Kyoto.

J.L. Barton.

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heartily but sorrowfully.

Kyoto-

July 8-1912

Dunning

Estimate for year

4 Sept 1912

3233

UG 2 1912

Mrs. W. J. Wilcox, Sec.
Oakland, Cal.

Copy

July 8, 1912.

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My dear Mrs. Wilcox,-

You probably have heard thru Miss Denton and Miss Brewer of the votes and estimates passed at our last mission meeting last May but as Chairman of our Finance Committee and Treasurer of the mission I want to call one or two items to your special attention.

$200.00 is asked of W.B.M.P. as a special grant for extraordinary expenses in connection with its Kyoto property. This property has been bought and paid for but has never been legally transfered to the Board. This ought to be done and probably will be done in the near future. Special registration and transfer charges will have to be paid. They will come to at least $100.00 Further, city water is now available and should be put into the house. This will cost $50.00 Lastly, for special reasons, Miss Denton has not lived in the house until very recently. The Doshisha Girl's School has been allowed the use of the house for recitation rooms. Now that Miss Denton is occupying the house some special expenditures, to complete the house for residential uses, are necessary. This makes up the $200.00 asked for as a special.

The estimates on Miss Denton's House and Tax fund have been increased to meet the needs of this larger property.

Under this same fund estimates have been put in for taxes for the other three W.H.M.P. ladies. Allowances should be given them the same as the other ladies. This applies also to the Mission Meeting and Postage estimate, especially in the case of Miss Hill.

Hastily but sincerely,

Copy

July 8, 1912.

Mrs. W. J. Wilcox, Sec.
Oakland, Cal.

My dear Mrs. Wilcox:-

You probably have heard that Miss Barton and Miss Brewer cast votes and estimates passed at our last mission meeting last May but Chairman of our Finance Committee and Treasurer of the mission I wi call one or two items to your special attention.

$200.00 is asked of "B.M.S." as a special grant for extraordin passes in connection with the Kyoto property. This property has bee and paid for but has never been legally transferred to the Board. Th to be done and probably will be done in the near future. Special rega and transfer charges will have to be met. They will come to at le

Further city water is now available and should be put into the h will cost $20.00 locally, for special reasons, Miss Barton has not liv house until very recently. The Dashiya [illegible] I have been allo so of the hire as for redecoration so [illegible]

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Kyoto

To
F. O. Rm. C.
July 8-1912

AUG 2 1912

Copy

165

Miss M.D.Wingate, Sec.
Chicago, Ill.

July 8, 1912.

My dear Miss Wingate,-

I have been trying, for some time, to write you a letter about the estimates and acts of last mission meeting, but it has been impossible until now.

The Ladies' Home, at Kobe College, is in exceedingly bad repair and either there must be an entirely new building, which is greatly needed, or a new roof. I understand that a new building has been contemplated for some time and it seemed best, therefore, to lay the situation before your Board for it surely would be poor economy to spend $200.00 or $300.00 on a new roof if a new building is to be shortly provided. Hence the vote asking for the new building at once or a special grant to put the roof in passable shape. This leaves it for W.B.M.I. to decide what shall be done for the Ladies' Home.

A $5.00 increase is asked on House and Tax for Miss Howe and this leads me to ask what the W.B.M.I. understanding is with reference to Miss Howe's occupancy of No.22 Kobe,-and A.B.C.F.M. property. W.B.M.I. pays A.B.C.F.M. a rental of $450.00 What does that $450.00 cover? The arrangement between the two Boards was made before my time and there does not seem to be any definite knowledge or record, out here, of what that arrangement is. I am trying to get these property matters straightened out and a record kept so that there need be no reason for confusion in the future.

I have one or two other items to write about but as they must first go before our C.A.I. I will not write of them now.

Hastily but sincerely,

Mr. D. Kenney
To
N. Q. N. S.
July 8-1912

AUG 8 1912

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

166

Dr. J.L. Barton, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, July 15, 1912. 19

My dear Dr. Barton,-

I have just been writing Treas. Riggin a letter about some property questions in Japan that is so important that I enclose a copy to you. I suppose the matter of buying the "Cary Property" is fully in the hands of the Finance Committee but if the secretaries can do any pushing of it I should be glad to have the pushing done.

At Mission Meeting Dr. Greene said that he could sell the Tokyo property,-the land in Shiba that is unused,-if he should sell at a low figure,-what he called a "forced sale" and wondered what the mission would think about it. No one seemed moved to speak at the moment and the item passed without comment. I shall wait until September now but shall push for a sale then, but I would like any suggestions on the subject that you Boston people may have.

I have, in a measure, caught up with my work, tho there is another week of it that I could put in if I could survive the Mosquitoes, fleas and heat. As it is, however, I think I will flee in a day or two and join my family in Karuizawa. This living alone and fighting millions of dozens of mosquitoes in the evening nd at night is not what it is cracked up to be.

Hastily but sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

AUG 8 1912
MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

Dr. J.L. Barton, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, July 15, 1912.

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At Mission Meeting Dr. Graves said that he could sell the Tokyo property,-the land in Shiba that is unused,-if he should sell it for 100 yen what he called a "forced sale" and wondered what the mission would think no one seemed moved to speak at the moment and the item passed with comment. I shall wait until September now but shall push for a sale then but I would like any suggestions on the subject that you Boston people have.

I have, in a measure, caught up with my work, the there is another we at the I could put in if I could survive the Mosquitoes, fleas and heat it is however, I think I will flee in a day or two and join my family in Karuizawa. This living alone and fighting millions of dozens of mosquit in the evening and at night is not what it is cracked up to be.

Heartily but sincerely,

M. C. Swearingen.

July 15-1912

Rec'd AUG 8 1912

Copy of a letter sent to Treas.Wiggin.

167

Mr.F.H.Wiggin,Treas.
Boston,Mass.

My dear Mr.Wiggin,-

Some days ago I had a conversation with President Harada about the possible purchase of the "Cary Property" by the Board. I told him that I was afraid that the proposition had fallen thru because the sale of No.26,Osaka had temporarily fallen thru. We had quite a conversation the substance of which was that the Doshisha was very desirous of buying a piece of land,now on the market,that lies on Imadegawa between the Girl's section and the Boy's section. This piece would link up their holdings and is needed for one or two new buildings that are alredy planned but the Doshisha has no money for the purchase of the land. If the land is now sold to other parties it will probably be many years before the school would get it. Under the circumstances President Harada made this proposition,-that if the Board would buy the "Cary Property",promising to pay the money next year,we would take the price already mentioned as the basis for negotiations,eventho,by that time,the"Cary Property" would be more valuable to Doshisha,the time of right of occupancy by the Board having shortened one year. With this promise to buy,paying the money next year,the Doshisha would borrow the money needed to buy the property so much desired by them.

I told President Harada that I would put the proposition beforethe Board and herewith present it to you for the Finance Committee. I shall also send a statement of it to Secretary Barton. I have already written,as strongly as I know how,urging that the Board buy this "Cary Property"as a needed and good investment for the Board. (I enclose a map which may help to clarify matters.)

While I am on this subject of property I want to ask about another point. Dr.Greene has two or three times written me or told me that he could sell the Tokyo property at any time for the equivalent of $4,200.00 or $4,300.00 I believe he has had an outright offer of this amount but he hopes to get about $300.00 more for it and so the sale hangs fire. I have written urging that he sell but unless I say positively to sell he will still hold

off waiting for a little large figure.

Now it seems to me that where we can sell at a good figure,which will return to us all the money that we put in to the land,plus 3 or 4% interest, that we had better take that amount rather than wait for a little higher price. I think we lose more than we gain by this waiting,especially in view of the fact that we are needing the money for the Tsuyama house. I,a man so much younger than Dr.Greene,hardly want to take the position of saying flat-footed that he must sell at the price that can easily be obtained and yet, according to my judgement,we ought to sell. Dr.Greene will sell if I say so but I thought I would ask your advice before saying any more. What is your opinion and that of the Finance Committee,-Is it best to hold the property which we are not using and cannot use,for the highest market price or isit better to sell at a slightly lower figure,a figure which gives us a small, to a fair,profit on the money invested?

This same question will arise when I next move to sell the Osaka property,-Nos.26 and I5. Mr.Allchin is now a member of the committee on that property and he holds for the highest market price. If a slight rise appears up goes the price he asks with the result that we do not sell until some one comes along who personally wants the property for his own immediate use. I shall urge putting the price at a yen or two less a tsubo and attracting a sale,for No.I5,after the W.B.M.ladies are thru with it,we cannot use or rent to advantage,and we are receiving a rental for No.26 which is only a trifle more than 2% on the value of the property. I should be glad to have your ideas on this subject.

Hastily but sincerely,

M.D.Dunning.

The Board has authorized sales in Osaka at not less than Yen I00.00 per tsubo.We obtained nearly Yen II5.00 for Nos.25 & 24.We almost effected a sale of No.26 at the same figure.I think a figure of Yen II2.00 or Yenn II3.00 would bring a sale.

Copy of letter to Treas. Higgin. - 2.

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Yours truly but sincerely,

M.C.Dunning.

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To Rev. Higgin
Kyoto
July 1912

Rec'd AUG 19 1912

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

Kamigawa ~~KYOTO~~, JAPAN, July 29 1912

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr Bell.

Your favor of July 1st at hand.

I wrote a letter to Mr Donaldson about the 10th July telling him that I had not favored the idea of a missionary giving practically all of his time to work in government schools but that if he could become a member of the mission, in accordance with mission vote, for evangelistic work, I could give him a cordial welcome.

He replied that mission action had been taken in spite of or rather in "defiance" of his repeated request to members of the mission. [He had also written a letter to one of the mission declining to allow his name to come before the mission. The existence of this letter was known at Mission Meeting but it was suppressed.] Mr Donaldson's postal indicated emphatically

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that he would not become a member of the mission.

For many reasons I am sorry but I think it is just as well for the mission. Dr Greene stated emphatically, both in private & on the mission floor, that he thought it would be a very great "experiment" [having Mr Donaldson as a member of the mission]. He also stated that the only recommendation that could be brought from his committee was the one that was brought, - for evangelistic work, not for government teaching.

So I guess the matter is ended.

Sorry to hear that Thennes has gone to the Presby.

All well here

Hastily M. D. Dunning

Rec'd 2/9/12

M. D. Dunning

Rec'd SEP 12 1912

W. D. Denning — 169

Rev. E. F. Bell,
Boston Mass.

Aug. 18, 1912

My dear Mr. Bell,

I think I wrote you, some time since, quoting a postal which I had received from Mr. Donaldson to the effect that mission action, inviting him to become a member of the mission, was in direct defiance to his expressed desires and that he was entirely done with the mission. I suppose that the matter is therefore settled and that he will not become a member of the mission.

My personal opinion

that he was practically dismissed from the position. It was done in a Japanese way & he withdrew but in plain Anglo-Saxon he seems to have been "fired." It would have been decidedly unfortunate to have had this experience come to a member of the mission.

I questioned one who came in close contact with Mr. Donaldson and was in a position to know all the facts. It seemed to be clearly his opinion that it was just as well that Mr. Donaldson was not a member of the mission.

FEB 15 1915

now is that it is quite the wisest outcome of the whole proceeding. I did not vote against asking him to become an evangelistic member of the mission, neither did I vote for it, but I could have cordially welcomed him as an evangelistic member of the mission if he had come fully understanding that Mission vote.

I have long known that he had some difficulty in Kagoshima, where he was teaching, but it was only a few days ago that I learned

In view of all this, while I regret that encouragement has been held out to Mr. Donald, I think it is best that he has not been appointed and that he has definitely withdrawn himself from possibility of appointment.

We have been having a very dry summer, - almost no rainy days tho some rainy nights.

Kindest remembrances to Mrs Bell.

Ever sincerely

W. D. Cummings

Kamiyama

Aug 18, 1912

This letter may be treated as personal letter as it is on personal paper & the postage is paid for personally.

OCT 5 1912
N D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

170

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

American Board's Japan Mission.

KYOTO, JAPAN, Sept. 9, 1912. 19

Rev. E. F. Bell, - Associate Sec.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell, -

Your favors of JulyIst and 30th and August 8th have come duly to hand. Also several copies of the handbook for which I am obliged.

In afew days, if I can find time for it, I will write at length about some of the items in the Handbook. At present I have but one question, - Are dental bills a legitimate charge on our Medical grants? I have a personal interest in the question for I have a tooth which Horiuchi san is to mutilate tomorrow. I have been under the impression that dental charges had to be paid out of our own funds but on Page 50 of the Handbook I read, "----------it is hoped that the ordinary dental and medical expenses can be met from the allowance made." From this quotation it would seem that dental as well as medical bills should be paid out of our medical allowance.

My family is still in Karuizawa but will get back to Kyoto on the 24t

You doubtless have heard that Margaret Lombard arrived on the 8th. Bo Both mother and child are doing well.

Kindest remembrances to Mrs. Bell and John.

Hastily but sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

OCT 5 1912
D. DUNNING,
Treasurer

American Board's Japan Mission.

KYOTO, JAPAN, Sept.9,1912.

Rev.H.T.Bell,-Associate Sec.
Boston,Mass.

My dear Mr.Bell,-

Your favors of July1st and 30th and August 8th have come safely to hand. Also several copies of the handbook for which I am obliged.

In afew days,if I can find time for it,I will write at length about some of the items in the Handbook. At present I have but one question,-the dental bills a legitimate charge on our Medical grants? I have a personal interest in the question for I have a tooth which Northfield aim is to extirpate tomorrow. I have been under the impression that dental charges had to be paid out of our own funds but on Page 80 of the Handbook I read,-"----------it is hoped that the ordinary dental and medical expenses can be met from the allowance made." From this quotation it would seem that dental as well as medical bills should be paid out of our medical allowance.

My family is still in Karuizawa but will get back to Kyoto on the 8th. You doubtless have heard that Margaret Lombard arrived on the 6th. The mother and child are doing well.

Kindest remembrances to Mrs.Bell and John.

Heartily but sincerely,

M. C. Harris.

Kyoto - Sept. 9, 1912

OCT 24 1912

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

KYOTO, JAPAN, 9/30/12 19

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My dear Mr Bell, –

Thought you would be interested in a letter I was sending Treas. Wiggin so I put in carbon paper and send you a copy.

In great haste

M D Dunning.

Mr. D. Dunning

Kyoto

Sept. 30-1912

OCT 24 1912

Copy

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Mr.F.H.Wiggin,Treas.
Boston,Mass.

Sept.30,1912.

My dear Mr.Wiggin,-

The New Handbook of the Board was received some months ago and has been carefully perused. I have been too busy to write you in detail about it before but having caught up a little on my work I think I may be able to write off my remarks on the Handbook today.

The fact of the matter is that there are several items in the Handbook that are not observed,at least according to the letter of the rule. I refer to them not because I think there shuld be any change in what the Japan Mission has done or is doing but because I am a bit puzzled in one or two instances and I think what is done should be clearly understood by all,-perhaps you already know all the points fully. I shall not speak of all the items but only the chief ones ,in the order in which they occur in the handbook.

In chapter 4,Sections 6 &7 we have rules about delegates to Mission Meeting and the payment of the expenses of the same. In the Japan Mission every one attends Mission Meeting,partakes in the discussions,and votes. The traveling expenses of all are paid. In the A.B.C.F.M.estimates this is included under the Station Miscellaneous of each Station. Under the Woman's Board's it appears as Mission Meeting and Postage.

In chapter 6,section 13,pages 26 & 27. In the Japan Mission the Tax and the Medical grants are treated not as a part of the salary of the missionary but are treated as the House Fund is treated. All the grants for Tax, for instance,are put in a general fund and used as needed for tax payments. The balance each year is retained just as the balance in the House Fund is retained but none of the money is ever used except for taxes.

(Some years ago Dr.Learned made strenuous efforts ti have C.A.I. apportion these grants as it saw fit and there was also a movement to use any surplus to help out our General Work but I strongly objected to this course of procedure and succeeded in stopping it,tho it was already going the rounds of C.A.I. It is now clearly established that none of these appropriations

can be used except for the objects for which they are appropriated by B.C.)

This method of treating the Tax Fund and holding the balance each year in Japan is absolutely necessitated by the method of assessing and collecting the taxes in this country. The income tax,for instance,for 1912 is collected in Sept.and Nov.1912 and Jan.and Mch 1913. Now our missionaries go on furlough,say,the first of July. The Government insists on collecting the taxes for the half year from Jan.to July but do not send in the bills till Sept. and Nov. The same would apply to the last half year and collection in Jan. and Mch.following. If,then,the letter of the Handbook rule was followed we would have endless confusion and trouble,asking the P.C.to make special grants to cover taxes of missionaries who had gone on furlo and whose appropriations had lapsed. Hence we put all Tax appropriations for A.B.C.F.M.missionaries into a common fund,treating it justas the House Fund is treated,and ask a fixed sum of $50.00 for each individual in the appropriations.

The Medical Fund is treated in the same way,for different reasons,and a fixed ~~sum~~ sum is asked for each family and each child.

This method for treating these funds has been in use since before I came to Japan and,if I remember rightly had sanction of P.C.in 1905.

Chapter 6,Section 17,pages 27 and 28,children's allowances. The custom in the Japan Mission is quite different from that laid down in the Handbook. The estimate of the mission and the grant made each year by P.C. is on the following basis,-1.Each child under seven $100.00; 2.Each child over seven and under twelve $150.00;3.Each child over twelve and under twenty $200.00. When this schedule of appropriations for children ~~in~~ in Japan was adopted I cannot say. It seems to extend back to the beginning and in thus figuring the allowances for children I am going on the basis of past precedent and the appropriation sheets as sent from Boston.

Chapter 6,Section 18,(last sentence),page 29.The custom in the Japan Mission has been and is to begin salary from the day of final disembarking and to continue it to the day of embarking. This custom is partly explained

rom the fact that our Mission Meeting comes just before the usual time of tarting on furlos. For some years it has come the last of May and first of une. Before this itusedto come during the first week of July. If a Miyazaki r a Sapporo family were going on furlo,for instance,it was manifestly uh-air for theirsalary to stop when leaving the station and they were still ten days more in the country attneding Mission meeting. Hence the custom has arisen of beginning salray from the day of disembarking and ending it on the day of embarking,-not from the day of leaving or reaching the station. I do not know when the custom arose but it has been so since before I came to Japan.

Chapter 7,Section 14,Page 42. "Salaries and personal allowances of missionaries must not be paid in advance,but at the end of the time for which payment is due."

The custom in the Japan Mission is for the entire salary to be available and drawn upon any time during the half year for which the salary is to be paid. Accounts are closed each half year year and no overdrawal of account is allowed,except with C.A.I.permission in cases of emergency,but with the opening of the new half year the salary for that new half year can be drawn upon.

When I first came to Japan the rule in the mission was that salary for three months was available any time but salary could not be drawn beyond the half year. Some six years or so ago the mission voted to change to the present system.

At least one reason for this is that we have to buy our supplies of fuel and of food from six to eight months in advance. The bill has to be paid in the month that the purchase is made tho the supplies are not used up for six or eight months after purchase.The members of the Japan Mission have not, so far as I am aware,laid up fat bank accounts on which they can draw for these payments.But these payments must be made or else we must buy supplies each month at greatly increased cost,-and some of us do not live,cannot,within the income supplied by the Board,as it is,and those who simply

have to live within the income supplied by the Board are very tight pinched. Hence,in the Japan Mission,for at least six years,it has been the custom to allow the drawing of any part of the Half year's salary at any time during that half year.

There are a few other points in which the custom of the Japan Mission does not follow exactly the rules as printed in the Handbook. I have spoken of the principal ones. Some of these items may have received the endorsement of P.C.,as regards the Japan Mission. I do not think that any changes ought to be made in the customs of the Japan Mission,and I think it might be even impossible to change some of them,but as treasurer I felt responsible to let you know the main points wherein we differed from the Handbook,especially wherein my action as Treasurer in keeping the accounts,making payments,etc. differed from the strict letter of the rules as laid down in the Handbook. I propose to continue work of the treasury as it has been carried on in the past unless I receive explicit instructions to do otherwise.

I enclose orders from Dr.Cary and from Miss Griswold. I expect to send the Periodical Orders within a week.

Ever sincerely,

Treasurer Japan Mission.

Mr.T.H.Wiggin,Treas. 4. From M.D.Dunning,Kyoto. 9/30/1

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Ever sincerely,

Treasurer Japan Mission.

Rec'd Nov. 7 1922
Sept. 30-1922

JAN 1 1 1913

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MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

Rev.E.F.Bell, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, December 16, 1912. 19

My dear Mr.Bell,-

Your interesting letter of the 7th of Nov.has come to hand. I am glad that the Donaldson case is settled and I am quite sure that it has been settled in the right way tho I am very sorry that the case dragged out for such a long timeand that it was handled in the way that it was. For this the mission is partly to blame,if not largely toblame,and I think that there will be more care taken in the future.

A letter from Mr.Wiggin,just received,brings amazing news. The salaries of married men whose wives are in America has been cut $50.00 per year and the cut seemsto be made retro-active for 1912. The whole thing surpasses my comprehension and explanations of P.C.action would be much appreciated. Why Mr.White,who has had a salary of $850.00 per year for sevewal years past, and having such salary come out in the official appropriations,should,without warning have that salary cut to $800.00,and the cut made retro-active for twelve months,and no explanation sent,floors me completely. I rather think you may hear more on the subject in due time.

I am glad you have a big raft for the elephant. Look alive to strengthen it and provide another even larger one.You will need it. Also hang on to all the life preservers you can get hold of. You will need them. I have always been a Republican but I am thru with the elephant and am an ardent Bull Moose. A party that can poll a fifth of all the votes cast,and capture nearly 100 votes in the electoral college after three months' existence and come out first or second best in four fifths of the states has something more than enthusiasm for a single individual behind it. Note further that Wilson pulled fewer votes than Bryan didwhen he ran and that in spite of the fact that a large number of former Republicans voted for him. There may be food for thought in these facts. At the same time I am a strong admirer of Wilson and wish him all success tho I am a bit afraid of what his foreign policy may be,especially anent the Philippines.

Hastily but sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

I enclose a copy of my annual letter to the Leyden Church.

JAN 1 1913

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

KYOTO, JAPAN, December 16, 1912.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

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Heartily but sincerely,

Rec'd 16-1912

I enclose a copy of my annual letter to the Leyden Church.

JAN 1 1 1913

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE LEYDEN CHURCH?
BROOKLINE, Mass.

GREETING,-

The year 1912 will go down in the religious history of Japan as a red letter year. In fact it is the starting point of a new era in the religious life of the nation. Two chief facts give it this significance.

First in point of time was the calling of what is known as "The Three Religions Conference". This conference was broached by Mr. Tokonami, vice-minister of the Home Department, and caused an immense stir and aroused deep interest throughout the country. The reasons for this ~~are~~ were many but the following are the most important,-

I. It was the first time in the history of Japan that Christianity was officially recognized by the government and placed on an equality with Shintoism and Buddhism. This aroused strong opposition to the conference and its assembling had to be delayed until late in February, by which time all but one of the numerous sects had been prevailed upon to participate in the conference. But even then I understand that one of the oldest and strongest sects of Buddhism declined to send a representative. Nine Christian pastors were invited and attended,-one from each of the larger denominations.

2. The calling of this conference was a distinct recognition, on the part of the Government, of its utter inability to meet the moral situation that is rapidly developing in Japan, without the aid of religion and without a religious basis for its ethical teaching. The representatives of the three religions were specifically asked to aid the government along these lines.

Further this conference seemed to many too much of a confession, on the part of the government, that its effort to base all ethical teaching and moral training on layalty to the Imperial House and on the Imperial Rescript on Education had been a failure. Also that the effort of the Educational Department to develope the religious spirit by compelling the children of primary and grammar school ~~grade~~ gradesto worship at the Shinto Shrines, was also a mistake. (I have been somewhat interested in watching this officially ordered worship, and seeing the school children, led by their teachers, marching in a body to Shinto Shrines, and put thru simple acts of worship. These orders of the Education department were generally observed for the first few months after their

JAN 1 1913

TO THE PROFIT OF THE LEYDEN CHURCH?
BROOKLINE, Mass.

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Further this conference seemed to many too much of a confession, on the part of the government, that its effort to base all ethical teaching and moral training on loyalty to the Imperial House and on the Imperial Rescript on Education had been a failure. Also that the effort of the Educational Department to develope the religious spirit by compelling the children of primary and grammer school grade to worship at the Shinto Shrines, was also a mistake.

(I have been somewhat interested in watching this officially ordered worship and seeing the school children, led by their teachers, marching in a body to Shinto Shrines, and put thru simple acts of worship. These orders of the Education Department were generally observed for the first few months after they

issuance but are now quietly forgotten.)

The results of this conference were far reaching in bringing representatives of the three religions together for mutual recognition and acquaintance and making clear to a large section of the Japanese people that there was nothing in Christianity and its teaching antagonistic to the Japanese Government. (Many have held that one could not recognize Christ and still be truly loyal to the Emporer and the Imperial House.) The statement, presented to the conference by the Christian Japanese representatives, of what they were trying to do as religious leaders, frequently called forth surprised comment along this line.

The second chief event of the past year, second in point of time but possibly first in point of importance, has been the death of the Meiji Tenno followed by the accession of the new Emporer. I have never known a people so deeply stirred as were the Japanese when the serious nature of the late Emporer's illness became known, The feeling of the people seemed to me to be something such as I imagine the feeling of the North must have been when news of the assasination of President Lincoln was received. Literally thousands of people went to the park around the Imperial Palace and knelt before the Palace in prayer. Hundreds of thousands of people have since worshipped at the tor just south of Kyoto.

The past reign, practically the longest in Japanese history, exceeded by only six others, I believe, most of these being in what is coming to be regarded as the mythical era of the Japanese nation, has indeed been an era of enlightenment, -Meiji, as the Japanese call it. This era must be followed by the practical application, in fullest measure, of the enlightenment already obtained and that practical application must work out chiefly along the lines of social uplift and betterment. That the Government authorities recognize this fact is clearly seen in the name chosen for the new reign, -TAISHŌ, GREAT RIGHTEOUSNESS. God grant that the Emporer and his councillors may carry out their purposes, as expressed in this name, as fully and successfully as his father carried out his purposes as expressed in the name chosen for his reign, -Meiji, The Rule of

Enlightenment.

It would take too long to mention all the facts that give earnest of the hope that the reign will, in very truth, be a period of Taisho, Great Righteousness. I mention only two which seem to me of special significance.

First,-the Emporer's three children are all the children of the same woman,-the present Empress. (None of the children of the former Emporer were children of the Empress but were the children of many different women.) For the first time in history the Japanese Empress has ridden in the same carriag with her husband and holds her position in the family unshared. What this means for the uplift and honoring of womanhood in Japan and the Far East only those who have lived in the Far East can fully appreciate.

Second,-shortly after he ascended the throne the Emporer gave personal orders that his carriage drives should be changed to pass along streets where it would less incommode the people and that when he went to drive sand should not be sprinkled over the electric car tracks, to make the riding easy, some half hour before his carriage passed, and traffic consequently suspended in the meantime. This thoughtfulness for the convenience of his humbler subjects gives good promise for an era of Taisho.

A third event of great importance, following the conference of the three religions, has been the formation of three different societies with the avowed purpose of promoting the religious life of the people. One of these ie the DAI NIHON SHUKYO KYOKWAI or Great Japan Religion Society. This society has been started by a group of publicists with the purpose of getting articles on religion for publicationthat the thought of the people, along religious lines, may be molded by public discussion.

A second society is the SHIDO KYOKWAI or This Way Association. It has been formed by many of the nobility and Prince Nijo presided at the first public meeting. Its object is to promote morality and improve the ethical life of the people by deepening the veneration for the Imperial Family and making the Imperial Rescript on Education the basis of moral and ethical teaching.

The third society is the KIITSU KYOKWAI or the Concordia Association,- the Society striving for Unity. This society has been formed by prominent business and Educational men like Baron Shibusawa and Prof.Anezaki. Dr.Greene and Dr.Gulick,of the American Board Mission,are members of this society and the only foreigners,so far as I know,who have been asked to join any of the above societies. The object of the society is to promote religious unity,to deepen the religious life of the people,and to bring before the people the best religious thought of the time.It meets once a month and at the last meeting, ~~held a~~ few days ago,Dr.Gulick gave an address on the theme,-What is Religion?

The very existence of these three societies is a striking proof of the intense religious and moral atmosphere ~~that is~~ at present pervading the entire Japanese people. One meets it everywhere. The educated people,the students in the schools,and responsible officials in the government,and thoughtful men in all walks of life,are seeking,honestly and earnestly seeking,to understand and realize the great verities of life. They are consciously and confessedly seeking the spiritual realities of life.

In the face of this unparralled opportunity inthe religious life of a nation the dearth of religious and spiritual reading matter is little short of appalling. The missionaries in Japan have partially waked up to the situationand have appointed a committee and pledged what funds they could for the publication of Christian books. I enclose a little leaflet showing what some of us are trying to do in Kyoto to meet this crying need. The leaflet will also give you a faint idea of the opportunity for this sort of work and of the spirit of enquiry that at present holds the people.

I could write on almost indefinitely but I have already written sufficient to show of how much importance the past year has been in the religious history and life odf Japan and the splendid promise that the present and the future hold. I rejoice,more than ever,that my lot has been cast in Japan and that I have some little share in the new life that is awakening here on every hand,

I have about 350 boys in my classes this year and am teaching 18 hours a week.My teaching work has gone better than ever before and given me,

ore satisfaction than ever.

The business work of the mission has somewhat increased for me over that f the past two years, but I have become pretty well accustomed to it now. It eeps me on the jump, however, and leaves little time for my children.

We have a little school house in our yard, erected this year, or rather ade over from a gate house moved onto the property, and regular school started. ive foreign children are in regular attendance and next year there will be en or twelve. Mrs. Gulick, Mrs. Phelps, and Mrs. Dunning are the teachers.

We are all well, busy, and happy.

With most cordial greetings and best wishes for the work of the ear, believe me,

sincerely your fellow-worker in Christ,

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Lydia Chinn Ch[illegible]

Dec. 1912

MAR 6 1913

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MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

Rev. E.F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, Feb. 12, 1913. 19

My dear Mr. Bell,-

Your letter of the 3rd of Jan. was received in due season and has been waiting on my desk, with a pile of other letters, for answer. I have simply been buried in work and see no prospect of a let up for a couple of months and then it will be nearly mission meeting time with another extra pile of work.

You write of the $40.00 house tax asked for Miss Learned but not granted by W.B.M.P. You are quite right in your interpretation that this is not for house taxes but for other taxes. We have one name for all taxes, house repairs, rents, etc., -or rather one fund for them. In the case of these Woman's Borads funds the grant is asked for under the one heading of "Rents, Repairs, and Taxes". In the case of Miss Learned it is chiefly income tax.

In all cases, except in the case of Miss Learned, A.B.C., W.B.M., W.B.M.I., and W.B.M.P. pay our taxes as part of our allowance. We thought it only right that Miss Learned's income tax should be paid for her and that she should not be the sole exception to the rule. Hence the inclusion of the amount in our estimates.

At present I am engaged on this subject of taxes and making a pretty careful investigation of it. A number of interesting facts have already developed and some changes will ultimately be made. Among other things a more accurate statement of estimate will be made in some cases. In Miss Learned's case we put a lump sum of $40.00 but my investigations lead me to think that about $25.00 will cover the amount needed. Such revisions, in a few instances, will be made at the coming Mission Meeting.

In a letter to Mr. Allchin you write, relative to the Evangelistic Loan Fund, -"The only danger I see in it is the possibility of its being tied up to churches that have failed to come up to expectations." That would be a danger IF the money were loaned to Japanese Churches. Then if the church

went to smash or failed to come up to expectations and was unable to meet payments, the money would be tied up or gone. BUT no such loans are made from this fund. We take a case where we, the mission, are paying rent for a kogisho. We loan, to the station that is carrying on that kogisho, a sum of money sufficient to buy the land and put up a church building. Then the Station pays back into the Evang.Loan Fund, from its yearly grant for Evangelistic work, a sum, each year, until the loan is paid, equal to the amount that it was paying per year for rental for the kogisho. Thus, instead of paying out money to a landlord and having nothing to show for it at the end of a number of years we are now simply taking from one pocket, (a yearly station evangelistic fund) and putting the money into another pocket, (the Evang.Loan Fund.) Thus at the end of ten years, say, we have the money that would have been paid out for rent, in our Evangelistic Loan Fund, and we own the land and building. Then the evangelistic money that would have been going out in rent is no longer called for and we have just that much more money for new evangelistic work.

If the kogisho for which we have bought a piece of land, peters out and we find that work can no longer be carried on in that section, we simply sell the land and get back our money. There is no risk whatever of the money's being tied up or lost in any way.

Then there is this further point,-The church has probably been growing and become a strong church in its own home. It at last becomes strong enough to purchase the land and building at the price which we originally paid for it. We sell it to them at that price. They pay on installments and the land is turned over to them when the last payment is made. Thus we ultimately stand to gain the original price of the land and the church gets a home that it could not get if it had to pay the high prices it would have to pay where land has risen greatly in value with the passing years.

The best illustration of the working of this plan is in Kujo, Osaka. In the beginning that was a little kogisho and we were paying rent to a landlord. That rent was jacked up every year. We bought the land outright on the plan above outlined. Now that land is worth three times what we paid for

it and you can imagine what the rental would be if we were still renting. We probably would have found it absolutely impossible to stay in the neigborhood. As it is we have a strong independent church in that rapidly growing center the church is buying the property from us and in three years the summ that Osaka Station is paying into the Evangelistic Loan Fund will be released for new work.

I spent all day yesterday in Kobe on Glory Kindergarten business. I am unforunately the chairman of the Kobe Glory Kindergarten and Training School Committee. It is a thankless task. Miss Howe has been determined to do as she durn please and when she thinks the committee,-Learned,Denton, Hoyt,and myself,-will not approve what she desires she goes ahead and tells us about it after she has put matters in such shape that they cannot well be changed. Then she insists that matters be laft as she has fixed them and that we find the money needed to cover her deficits or expenditures in excess of appropriations,-whichever way you wish to term it.

This is precisely what she has done in leaving for America and entails a needless expenditure of about $500.00 on W.B.M.I. The committee is unanimous in disapproving her action and she knew that the committee would be unanimous if she had previously asked their opinion. She slipped up in one point by asking permission to draw certain money and was told by Dr.Learned and myself that we did not think she could rightly draw the money. This vexed her beyond measure and made her regret that she had not drawn the money and left us to find it out. At our final interview she gave utterance to the wish that she could be entirely free from the mission,it would be a big relief,- and Dr.Learned replied that it might be a big relief to the rest of us also. At that she looked at both of us,stalked between us and walked out of the house. It was the last we have seen of her.

I am privately wondering whether she will be invited back to the mission or not. Dr.Learned evidently thinks that she ought to be invited back and that there will be no question about it. I do not feel so confident. It

is for Kobe Station to take the initiative and I am looking with interest to see what they will do. One of the station wrote me as follows,-"The lady actually left this morning and this town breathes easier,and now there's promise of fair weather again literally." I spoke to another about the matter of an invitation from the station and received the reply,-"I will make no move to bring it before the station and will neither favor nor oppose it but I am inclined to question the wisdom of it." On the whole I am inclined to think that she will be invited back.

By instruction of the committee I am writing to W.B.M.I.a statement of what was done that involves the W.B.M.I. in what seems to us a large needless expense but most of what is written above will not be included in my letter to them. I seethat,altho I have started this letter to you in your official capacity I have rambled along and given you an insight into some the history behind the scenes. It ought not to be taken too seriously.This letter really comes from me as an individual and not from me in any official capacity.

Well,I have written far more than I intended to when I started and I must stop now. My family is all very well and we are all fearfully busy.

Kindest remembrances to all,

M.D. Dunning.

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By instruction of the committee I am writing to W.S.M.I.a statement of what was done that involves the W.S.M.I. In what seems to us a large measure expenses but most of what is written above will not be included in my letter to them. I see that,altho I have started this letter to you in your official capacity I have rambled along and given you an insight into some the things behind the scenes. It ought not to be taken too serriously.This letter reaches you from me as an individual and not from me in any official capacity.

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Kindest remembrances to all.

Feb-12-1913

Rec'd MAR 26 1913

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

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Rev.E.F.Bell,Sec.
Boston,Mass

KYOTO, JAPAN, March 5, 1913. 19

My dear Mr.Bell,

Your interesting and welcome letter of the 5th of Feb.has come to hand. I wish you and Mrs. Bell could make arrangements to accompany that Mission Tour of which you sent the circular but I suppose that is quite out of the question.

You were not more surprised at my interpreting Treas.Wiggin's letter to be retroactive with reference to the salaries of Messrs Allchin,and White than I was at receiveing the letter. After careful study and consulting one or two others I did not see how it was possible to give any other meaning to the letter tho I was certain it would be corrected later. The following is what Treas.Wiggin wrote,-"The Prudential Committee,after careful consideration,has voted the base salary of a single male missionary in Japan at $800. per annum. This applies also to married missionaries whose wives are in this country. If you have charged in your accounts at the rate of $850. per annum for 1912 for Mr.Allchin,Mr.White and Mr.Curtis,please make necessary adjustment now and in your mission account of December 31,1912." If you can make anything else out of that quotation except retroactive action of the vote I should be glad to see your interpretation.

You write,-"Suggestions are made,through Japanese channels,that men like Merle Davis and Galen Fisher would make strong men for the Doshisha Faculty." This is exceedingly interesting and I would like to know what the "Japanese channels" are through which the suggestion has come. So far as I am aware, and I feel very certain that I know the situation fully,Doshisha is not considering these men or any other foreigners,just at present. Within another year I feel quite sure that there will be a request for another teacher along English lines,in the University Department,but just what form it will take I cannot yet say. I think probably it would be for a three year term appointment but it would not touch such men as those mentioned in any way.

Further,suggestions for appointments to Doshisha will probably come

primarily from the Doshisha and be endorsed by the mission. Hence my added interest to know the source of the suggestions mentioned in your letter.

Another point is that the mission has asked for four men for evangelistic work and I do not think that the mission would be willing to have one of these four turned aside for teaching in Doshisha. That is my personal opinion and hence I do not think there is any prospect of the two men mentioned becoming members of the mission. I should also be more than amazed to find that there was any prospect of Galen Fisher leaving the Y.M.C.A.

I am buried in work as usual, trying to straighten out our taxes, property matters etc. All arrangements have been made for taking over the Cary property and I expect to do so as soon as I can get a comparatively free day to go to court. Then I have eighteen hours of teaching per week with examinations coming on and the usual work at the close of the term. Then I have the usual treasury work and must soon begin the estimates for next mission meeting. Then I am on the program committee making arrangements for a conference the 3rd of April of teachers of English in Japan, both Japanese and English. I must write one of the leading papers for that conference. The I am chairman of the local committee on arrangements for that conference (must stop in about 15 minutes to attend meeting of this last committee). Then I have such little items as providing for the English preaching services on Sunday etc. So I am fairly busy to say nothing of trying to see the children occasionally.

We are all well and keep our health remarkably, a blessing for which we cannot be too thankful. Our hearts and prayers go out to you and earnestly pray that John may be spared to you. Give our kindest remembrances to Mrs. Bell.

Hastily but sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

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I am buried in work as usual, trying to straighten out our taxes, property matters etc. All arrangements have been made for taking over the Gary property and I expect to do so as soon as I can get a comparatively free day to go to court. Then I have eighteen hours of teaching per week with examinations coming on and the usual work at the close of the term. Then I have the usual treasury work and must soon begin the estimates for next mission meeting. Then I am on the program committee making arrangements for a conference the 3rd of April of teachers of English in Japan, both Japanese and English. I must write one of the leading papers for that conference. The I am chairman of the local committee on arrangements for that conference (must stop in about 15 minutes to attend meeting of this last committee). Then I have such little items as providing for the English preaching services on Sunday etc. So I am fairly busy to say nothing of trying to see the children occasionally.

We are all well and keep our health remarkably, a blessing for which we cannot be too thankful. Our hearts and prayers go out to you and earnestly pray that John may be spared to you. Give our kindest remembrances to Mrs. Bell.

Heartily but sincerely,

M.D.Dunning

Mar 5 1913

MAY 2 4 1913

NORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

Mr.E.F.Bell, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, May 1, 1913. 19

My dear Mr.Bell,-

Your letter of March 27th has come to hand. Also a letter to Dr. Cary from Dr.Barton and a mission letter from you to Sec.Cary. I have a number of points to write about and will try to get them all in but must hurry. It is half past ten now, I have three hours of recitation tomorrow and leave tomorrow night for a hurried trip to Yokohama. Am loaded to the muzzle getting ready for Mission Meeting.

Dr.Barton wrote that P.C.has "appropriated from the Higher Educational Fund $500.00 for the Theo.Dept. of the Doshisha.-----No suggestion is made as to how this fund shall be used except that it shall be used for the benefit of the Theo.School and according to the best judgement of those who have the School in charge."

According to the wording given this money is not in the hands of the Mission but must be handed over to the Japanese authorities of the school for the Japanese have the school entirely in charge and the mission members of school are simply members of the faculty having nothing to do with the management of the school except as voting members of the faculty. Some in the mission may claim that we must pass this money right over to the Japanese.

For two yearswe have received this $500.00 from the Higher Educational Fund to aid students in the Theo.School but the administration of the money has been entirely in the hands of the Mission. We asked for the grant, as usual, for the coming year and have sent to the Theological School, men from various stations who look to the mission for needed aid and we have counted on this grant to meet the need for student aid. If the money is taken out of the hands of the mission we will be in a bad way. I do not believe that P.C. means to take the money out ofthe hands of the mission but I believe that they have voted this money in response to our usual request for $500.00 from the Higher Educational Fund but that Dr.Barton has given an unfortunate wording in his letter. I think that what he means is that the mission is not

MAY 2-1-1913
MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

Mr. F. T. Bell, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

Kyoto, Japan, May 1, 1913. 19

My dear Mr. Bell,-

Your letter of March 27th has come to hand. Also a letter to Dr. Gary from Dr. Barton and a mission letter from you to Sec. Gary. I have a number of points to write about and will try to get them all in but must hurry. It is half past ten now, I have three hours of recitation tomorrow and leave tomorrow night for a hurried trip to Yokohama. Am loaded to the muzzle getting ready for Mission Meeting.

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dMAY 2 2 1913

MORTON D. DUNNING, Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル ダニング

Mr.E.F.Bell
Boston,Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, May 4, 1913.

My dear Mr.Bell,-

Copy of your letter of April 9th has just reached me and I hasten to write a few lines,tho I am rushed to death,have been working all day,tho it is Sunday,and expect to be swamped tomorrow.

I quote your letter,-"At the meeting of P.C.yesterday the request of the Mission for the sale of a part of the Board property in Kyoto to the Imadegawa Church was referred again to the Property Com.for consideration and report."

This quotation amazes me beyond measure. That requestb was made two or three years ago and I supposed was dead and buried. The question has never been before the mission since.

Now I could use my Sherlock Holmes powers and give your a mighty close analysis of what has taken place but I have not time to go into it.

I giv e you a few facts,

One of the reasons why we,or some of us in Kyoto,opposed the sale of that property was the fact that we had no other land in Kyoto on which we might build a residence in case of need. That was an exceedingly minor and unimportant reason,but one which could be easily stated. Far graver reasons were not stated. The buying of the Cary place removes one minor reason for not selling but in no way touches the important reasons.

Now I am certain that no C.A.I.action or mission action has brought this matter of selling property to the Imadegawa Church again before P.C. At least not the slightest intimatioj of it has come my way. Hence I infer that an idividual letter or letter has brought the matter up.

Now I hold that if the question is to again come up the mission must take action. The buying of the Cary place does not remove the grave objections of sale to the Imadegawa Church.

I give you one other point,-If this land is sold to the Imadegawa Church there is no place for the Imadegawa Kindergarten except on land where we have only right of occupancy for about 15 years. Learned wants to put it on such land or force the buying of a new piece for the Kindergarten. (I could give more details but refrain.)

I understood Miss Lamson and Miss Day to say,when they were out here,that money for the removal of the Kindergarten was given on condition that the Kindergarten be put on Mission land. If this land is sold to the Imadegawa Church there is no such land left where the Kindergarten can be put,-that is land owned by the mission.

I hope this letter reaches you before P.C.has taken any action for if action has been taken there is liable to be all kinds of a row out here. It will be claimed that mission asked for this permission to sell,(overlooking the fact that that permission was asked smoe years ago),that now P.C.has granted such permission,and no more question can be raised. This opens the way to the dueced of a row for as a trustee of the property holding organization I shall be compelled to forced a renewed reference to Boston and the fur will fly here.

If possible have P.C.ask the mission if they,the Mission,wishes to renew its request for permission to sell some land to the Imadegawa Church,now that the Cary Place is purchased. Then we can talk business out here.

Hastily,

M. D. Dunning.

See Dr Learned's letter, Mar 10.'13.

MAY 2 2 1919
MORTON G. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

Kyoto, Japan, April May 4, 1919.

Mr. W. T. Ball
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Ball,-

Copy of your letter of April 9th has just reached me and I hasten to write a few lines, tho I am rushed to death, have been working all day, tho it is Sunday, and expect to be swamped tomorrow.

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Yours truly,

M. T. Dunning

May 4 1919

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I note what you say in your letter to the mission about Mr.Holmes. I am very sorry that you spoke of the matter. I consider a man's matrimonial affairs as none of the mission's business and that neither the mission nor the Board has any right to interfere in any way. I sincerely hope that nothing more will be said to the mission on the subject For if it comes officially before the mission some people will speak pretty decidedly and pretty sharply.

I am not at all surprised that I gave you more information than you gave me on the point of the possibility of calling a Y.M.C.A.man to become a member of the mission. I could have given you considerably more than I did. I do not think that the question will come formally before the mission and I do not think that any call will be given,-still,there is so much of former personal relation to the missio n involved that I would not want to speak with dogmatic certainty. At present,however,I think the call very improbable. I note that you carefully refrained from stating that I was wrong in my "Sherlock Holmes conclusions",and it does not take much of a Sherlock Holmes to read between the lines of your own letter that I hit pretty near the truth.

Glory Kindergarten Meeting for estimates etc. on the 10th. The pot still boils and may boil over ere long,tho,if I were a betting man I would take even chances on an invitation back.

Nearly eleven P.M.and I must stop.

As ever,

M. D. Dunning.

Rev. E.T. Bell. 2. From M.D. Dunning, Kyoto. 5/1/13.

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Rec'd JUN 2 1913

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MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

Rev.E.F.Bell, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, May 8, 1913. 19

My dear Mr.Bell,-

A few days ago I wrote you a hurried note about the Imadegawa land proposition. Now I am stealing time to write a little more detailed statement.

When the Mission took action on the question of selling some land in Kyoto to the Imadegawa Church two years ago, there had been some discussion in Kyoto Station about the future location of the Imadegawa Kindergarten Building but the Learned's felt so strongly on the subject that this particular question was, for the time being, allowed to go by default, because some of us felt that the sale of land could be prevented on other grounds and we wanted to spare the feelings of every one as much as possible. Hence the question of the location of the Kindergarten Building was suppressed and mission action, after long discussion and reference to two committees, was taken along other lines. [There has never been any real desire in the mission to sell.]

When Misses Lamson and Day were in Kyoto they saw the situation fully and from what Dr.Learned told me, I supposed they told the Learned's that they granted money for the removal of the Kindergarten on condition that the building be erected on Mission land. They specifically told me that the grant was made with this condition. I supposed that that settled all possibility of sale of land. Hence my surprise on seeing copy of your letter of April 9th.

Several of us have been trying to settle all property questions between the American Board and Doshisha, AND KEEP FREE FROM FUTURE TROUBLE and all possibility of trouble. We have succeeded in settling everything, outside of Kyoto, by the Board's purchasing all property in which Doshisha and the Board were jointly interested, at about half price. Inside the city of Kyoto there were nine residences, with property attached, where there were joint interests. Of these one, with property attached, has passed entirely into the hands of Doshisha; another, much larger, has passed entirely into the hands of the mission; the others remain under Doshisha ownership but the Board will never have need of these properties for its own specific work and the outline is in hand whereby there need never be any

difficulty between Doshisha and the Mission or the Board concerning property questions,whatever the future may hold in store.

One of the steps in coming to this position was the obtaining of land where the Imadegawa Kindergarten could be re-erected when Imadegawa was widened. This land was obtained from Doshisha in exchange for right of occupancy of other land. (The land obtained by the mission is shown on accompanying map, marked in red ink.) This land was obtained from Doshisha for the specific purpose of having land where the mission Kindergarten building could be erected,and the mission have full control. One or two of the Doshisha trustees objected to the ceding of this land to the mission on the terms proposed but yielded when told that it was for the Kindergarten Building and that the Doshisha needed, at once, the land to which it would acquire full right of occupancy.

Some of us are most strongly of the opinion that the above outlined policy ought to be carried out. It seems to me,at least,the height of folly to put a mission building on land where we have right of occupancy for only about I5 years,and walk right into the possibility of future trouble,when we have mission owned land,obtained for the purpose,in excellent location. On this mission owned land the Kindergarten Building can be erected along the northern boundary giving full,and unshaded southern exposure, to the classrooms and a southern playground to the children.The two streets and the play-ground mean that on three sides the school would always be fully separated from other buildings. I could give further items in support of the above but feel that the case is so strong that it would be a waste of time to go into more detail.

The accompanying map is,to all intents and purposes,perfectly accurate, tho it has been drawn free hand and not absolutely correct to measured scale. Note the two locations proposed for the Kindergarten and you will see another argument for putting the Kindergarten on the mission land. Few people would want to live with a Kindergarten so close to their residence as is proposed by the Learned's.

The only arguments, that I can recall,that Dr.Learned has publicly

used for putting the Kindergarten in the place proposed by him are,-I.that they,the Learned's,have always wanted to put it there; 2.that the children would have farther to go to get to the school if the building was put on the mission land (it is not 200 feet further from Imadegawa Street than the proposed Learned location !!!);3.that they do not think the mission land convenient (because of reason No.2.,I suppose,because I have been unable to get other reasons,tho I have publicly asked for them in Station Meeting.)

Such is the situation as I see it and I might also add,that as far as I know or can judge from remarks made,no one,except the Learned's,wishes the Kindergarten Building to be re-erected on Doshisha owned land but all have hesitated to speak firmly when the Learned's are so closely connected with the Kindergarten that,in some senses,it is almost the family and not the Mission work,and when the Learned's feel so strongly and deeply on the subject.

Misses Lamson and Hay saw something of the situation when they were out here and ought to be able to give some first hand information on the subject. Personally I should be glad to have P.C.settle the subject forever by sending out definite instructions that,wherever possible and feasible,mission buildings shall be erected on mission owned land.

I cannot stop for more now.

Ever sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

I am writing to Miss Lamson and referring her to this letter for fuller particulars.

M.D.D.

Rev. M.C. Bell, Geo. 3. From M.D. Dunning, Kyoto. 5/8

used for putting the Kindergarten in the place proposed by him are
they, the Learned's, have always wanted to put it there; 2. that the
would have further to go to get to the school if the building was
mission land (it is not 200 feet further from Imadegawa Street th
posed Learned location !!!); 3. that they do not think the mission
ent (because of reason No. 2., I suppose, because I have been unabl
other reasons, the I have publicly asked for them in Station Meeti

Such is the situation as I see it and I might also add,
as I know or can judge from remarks made, no one, except the Learned
the Kindergarten Building to be re-erected on Doshisha owned land
have hesitated to speak firmly when the Learned's are so closely
with the Kindergarten that, in some senses it is almost the family
mission work, and when the Learned's feel so strongly and deeply o
ject.

Miss Denson and Rev. [illegible] something of the situation when th
here and ought to be able to give some first hand information on
Personally I would be glad to have F.C. settle the subject forev
out definite instructions that, wherever possible and feasible, mi
there shall be erected on mission owned land.

I cannot stop for more now.

Ever sincerely,

Kyoto.
March 8-1913

Mr. Dunning
Kindergarten
Mr. Bell
Mr. Denson
Mr. Dunning
Mr. Bell
Mr. Denson
Mr. Dunning
Mr. Bell
Mr. Denson
Mr. Dunning

Rec'd JUL 28 1913

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

180

Rev.E.F.Bell,Sec.
Boston,Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, July 8,1913 19

My dear Mr.Bell,-

I am in bachelor state in Kyoto trying to catch up with work some of which dates back two months. I don't think I ever was so far behind. A number of heavy items came together this year and on top a lot of extras were piled just at the busiest season. But now we are moving forward once more.

About two weeks ago we had a station meeting on question of sale of land to Imadegawa Church. Bennett,as a member of C.A.I.was present.Afterwards he asked me if that was a usual sample of Kyoto Station Meetings. I told him that it was a very subdued affair,that we sometimes had real fire-works. He replied that in that case he would like to see a real meeting,but would wish to see it from behind the door.

There was plenty of suppressed feeling in the meeting but the only remarks that had a real sting and hurt in them were passed by Dr.L. to Dr.C. while Miss D. tried,in various ways,to give some back handers to one or two of the rest of us,which back-handers,however,were allowed to slip off like rain off a duck's back. The final vote of the Station,eleven members being present, was three (Dr.L.and Mrs.L. and Miss D.)in favor of the proposition of sale as presented,six opposed and two not voting. The latter two are really opposed but as the grounds of their opposition were not touched upon in the meeting they refrained from voting.

I think we may now confidently say that we have seen the end of all propositions to sell to the Imadegawa Church but there are liable to be one or two muscular twitches before final interment is effected. Requiescat in pace not to say in pieces.

Another proposition is now up concerning land site for the Imadegawa Kindergarten. You will probably hear details in due time. We had a station meeting on the subject last Saturday. The first half hour,occupied bya very repititious discourse by Dr.L. in urging a propostition on which all were

heartily agreed but every sentence implying various other things,made one or two boil inwardly. It simply made me weary. After the first half hour we settled down to business and came to a very amicable and unanimous agreement. We are having a committee meeting today taking steps to carry out the agreement.

I am sending a long letter to Treas.Wiggin,today,the first part of which is on tax business connected with the Doshisha. In that letter,also,I am enclosing a letter from Dr.Learned which is a typical letter and most clearly prsents his attitude toward Doshisha and questions connected therewith. Possibly Wiggin would be willing that you should read both letters. They make very clear the cause of the fireworks in Kyoto Station Meetings in the past. I am more than thankful to say that since the time of the establishment of the Property Committee in Kyoto Station such fireworks have diminished and we now have simply the last few sputterings. The last work that Dr.Davis did was to make possible this property committee and act as its chairman during the first year of re-adjustment.

Now for comments on the acts of Mission Meeting that took place ages ago,-last May. I take them up in the order in which they are printed in the "Acts of the Apostles".

I.Request for Special Medical grant of $500.00 This request was made because of the tremendous bills that had come to us for surgical operations on Mrs.Cobb,Mrs.Curtis,and Dr.Gulick. These bills had reduced our medical fund to a practical deficit for these bills totalled over $I,000.00 gold P.C.anticipated our request by sending out a special grant of $350.00 for Gulick's medical expenses.This grant arrived some days after Mission meeting closed but we would be glad to have the balance of our request sent to us.

2.A special grant of $500.00 for evangelistic work in Kyoto. As you know the coronation takes place in Kyoto next year. At that time there is also going to be a huge exhibition just north of the Doshisha near Shimogamo. Big crowds will be in attendance and we are planning,together with the Japanese Christian forces of the city for special preaching services and evangelistic

As ever M.D.Dunning

meetings in connection with the exhibition. It is simply impossible to provide for this out of our regular funds without crippling our regular work. Hence the request for special grant.

3.Request re Mr.Curtis's salary. All the married missionaries who have seen service in Japan for fifteen years and over have,for some yearw,received a salary a trifle more than 4% larger than married missionaries of less than fifteen years service. It certainly seems unfair that,because of his wife's death,Mr.Curtis should be put back on a basis of a new missionary just coming out for service. He is feeling greatly pinched for funds for a large share of his expenses remain the same as they formerly were but he has been cut about 40% in his salary. We request that his salary for 1914 be figured on the basis of a man who has seen over fifteen years service in Japan and,say,a round figure of $850,00 appropriated for him.

The fact that the Glory Kindergarten and Training School now has a Board of Managers may interest you. Read the Constitution in this year's Acts of the Apostles. The invitation to invite Miss Howe back was ~~with~~ slipping thru nicely without a peep when I called attention to financial matters. I was simply astonished at the entire unanimity of opinion inthe mission and the invitation to return was returned to the committee until the financial situation could be dealt with. The constitution was the result and Miss Howe cordially invited back to be principal under the new regime. I am awaiting with interest to see whether she will really return under these conditions. Note Art. III of the Constitution especially the last sentence and the last half of the last sentence. Then the mission elected me on the Board of Managers and I was made chairman of the same!!! Since Miss Howe's return to America in January we have taken hold of the work. We have paid a deficit of about Yen 300.00 and bid fair to come out even on the appropriations of the year where Miss Howe figured a deficit by January 1914 of over Yen 700.00 and I don't think we have interfered with the efficiency of the school either.

I am thinking of ordering a suit of armor plate. It depends on question of return.

Well,so much for now. More another time.

As ever M. D. Dunning.

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AUG 5 1913

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

Rev.E.F.Bell
Boston,Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, July 14,1913. 19

My dear Mr.Bell,-

Yours of the 16th of June has come to hand and I send a reply as my last letter before leaving Kyoto for the beach. I get off on the three o'clock train this afternoon to be gone till the first week in September. You probably will not hear from me again until Sept.

From my letter of the 8th inst.you will have learned that all question of sale of land to Imadagawa Church is definitely buried. The Church has how obtained a site just where it ought to have obtained one several years ago,- in the center of the new residence district north of the Learned's. It is about three cho from the Learned's place,due north. They have had to pay a thousand yen more for it than they would have paid a year or two ago,a direct result of hanging off and trying to get the mission land as a practical gift. I keep still,tho it requires a lot of grace and self restraint,(for which I hope I get credit!!),when I hear the Learned's talk now. Some two years ago we were told that it was impossible for the Imadegawa Church to get land in the district north,there was none purchasable. They must either have the mission land or perish. I said I didn't believe it whereupon Mrs.Learned told me that I ought to find a place then. Therefore I made enquiries and found plenty of places available at about Yen 18.00 a tsubo. The Learned's wanted the mission ~~land at Yen 6.00 At our Station Meeting~~ three weeks ago the Learned's told the Church must have the mission land or practically perish as it was impossible to find land elsewhere. I told them,point blank,that I didn't believe it. There was plenty of land available in the residence district at market prices. A week ago,in Station Meeting,Mrs.Learned naively remarked that "since it became known that the Imadegawa Church were really looking for a piece of land they were simply deluged with offers." Do you wonder that I am expecting St. Peter to give me a lot of credit for keeping still these days!!

The Imadegawa Church has gotten a fine location,buildings and all suita-

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Boston,Mass.

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OCT 2 1913
MORTON D. DUNNING

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Times have certainly changed since you were in Japan. One or two individuals, who controlled all mission business and policy when you were here, have now practically no influence whatever. I have even seen theone who was practically The Mission, three or four years ago, in a minority of one and expressing the hope that at least Dr.C. would stand with him. The change has been pitifula nd at times painful but the situation is now accepted. Mission matters are really decided by the mission these days and the offices are fairly distributed instead of all the really important ones being concentrated in a single individual.

I get off this afternoon stopping at Tokyo and Karuizawa en route to Sendai Beach. Dr.Greene's illness is reported serious and he will not recover. No immediate danger. I suspect consumption but have not yet been told. I hope to see him tomorrow.

Goodby for the summer.

M. D. Dunning.

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Wm. B. Burnett

rec'd OCT 2 1913

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

Rev.E.F.Bell, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, Sept.15, 1913. 19

My dear Mr.Bell,-

Your favor of the 4th of Aug.reached me shortly before I left Takayama. I have been on the jump, ever since returning from the summer vacation, catching up with the accumulated work of the summer, welcoming the Cobbs, welcoming also the Warrens to a term of service in Kyoto, getting letters up to date, etc. I spent yesterday in Kobe, seeing Stanford, who had just returned from Karuizawa, getting official papers for the sale of No.15, Osaka, etc. I preached yesterday, I have five recitations today, six tomorrow, and four the next day, and lead the prayer-meeting in the evening with several conferences and odds and ends to fill in the chinks. Take it all together, I feel that I am back in harness and under full swing once more.

In about ten days, after I get things in easy running order again, I will look up that Doshisha agreement relative to the Doshisha houses in Kyoto. I strongly incline to suspect that the declaration you refer to "with reference to properties outside of Kyoto" is the agreement with reference to the properties inside of Kyoto. So far as my knowledge goes, the Doshisha never made any delaration with reference to properties outside of Kyoto. The properties outside of Kyoto did not belong to Doshisha but, after careful consideration by a committee of five from the mission, whose report was adopted by the mission, were given outright to Doshisha, as endowment for the Theological School. In return for this outright gift the Doshisha made agreement to rent these properties outside of Kyoto to the Mission, for a nominal rental, for a period of thirty years. We paid annual rent to Doshisha for these properties up to the time of purchase from Doshisha about two years ago. This rental was sufficient to pay the taxes and give Doshisha an income of about Yen 200.00 per year.

As regards the Kyoto properties the Board gave full Power of Attorney to McIvor, Davis, and Learned. Learned withdrew, without consultation with the

AUGUST 2 1913
NORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

Rev.E.P.Bell, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

Kyoto, Japan, Sept.15,1913.

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other members of the committee,refused to honor their drafts for money until abruptly ordered by Boston (by cable) to pay,and,without consultation with the other two members of the committee,tried to obtain authority from Boston to throw the whole business overboard. McIvor and Davis pushed the business to a conclusion and saved the situation. Davis drew up the agreement,assented to by the trustees,(If my memory serves me in the form of a declaration) giving the Board right of occupancy for thirty years,under certain conditions,and one of those conditions was that the Board should pay all taxes on the property occupied by them.

It is a very strong point,in favor of the Doshisha contentionthat they owned the residential properties the same as the other properties,that the land taxes on the residential properties were always paid out of Doshisha funds and no offer was ever made to reimburse the holders of the property for the taxes paid out thereon. If,as the Mission and the Board claimed, these properties were held in trust by the Doshisha for the Board,why did not the Board reimburse the Doshisha for the taxes paid out on the property? The difficulty between the Mission and the Doshisha is well worth careful study. Such study will reveal some mighty interesting points relative to the business methods (or lack of them!!!)in the years gone by,and will also reveal that there were at least some strong grounds for the Doshisha contention.

I hear that Mrs.Merle Davis,in the presence of several members of the mission at Karuizawa last summer,made an interesting remark to the effect that they had a standing invitation,from the American Board in Boston,to join the Mission. If that invitation is to join the Evangelistic forces of the Mission and locate where the Mission places them,I have nothing special to say. I will give them a cordial welcome,for our personal relations are of the best,but my opinion is,as I think I wrote you,that they will not add any special strength to the Mission. I also think I wrote that there would be no objection,on the part of the Y.M.C.A.to a change. I am confident of this from a conversation I had with Davis himself and Mr.s.Davis's remark

Just received word that Mr. Greene died at 3 o'clock this morning.- Sept 15, 1913

Rev.R.F.Bell,Sec. 2. From M.B.Dunning,Kyoto. 9/15/13.

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The Newell's have sailed. I fear the outlook for them is rather dubious. I understand that, with near sighted persons, the detachment of the retina is not an unusual accident. Atrophy of the detached nerve always follows and when that atrophy extends to where that nerve crosses the nerve of the other eye the chances are that complete blindness follows. We hope for the best.

Mrs. White has improved and hopes to sail for America on the Shinyo Maru.

Dr.Greene is hardly holding his own. I am afraid that he will not remain with us very much longer.

Hastily,

M. D. Dunning.

Just received word that Dr Greene died at 3 o'clock this morning,-Sept 15, 1913

Rev.M.W.Bell,Doe. 3. From M.D.Dunning,Kyoto. 9/15/13.

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Sept. 15-1913

Kobe College Dormitory Students Starting for a Walk. ストンハ向ニ歩散外郊徒生舍宿寄院學女戸神

Kobe College, July 9. 1914.

Accept my sincere thanks for your thoughtfulness in sending me the Transcript with the notice of my father's biography. I was very glad to see it. Your kind appreciation of the book too is most encouraging.

Charlotte DeForest

D OCT 30 1913

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MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

My dear Mr.Bell,-

KYOTO, JAPAN, Oct.9, 1913. 19

I enclose a copy of letter I am sending to Treas.Wiggin and copy of vital part of agreement respecting Kyoto residences etc.under which we are living with Doshisha. This is information which you asked for some tim ago but which I have been too busy to supply.

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M. D. Dunning.

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Kyoto Property

Return-trustees-
documents

Oct 9-1913

Yours

京都府庁用箋 一般

OCT 30 1913

Mr.F.H.Wiggin,Treas.
Boston,Mass.

Copy

Oct.9,1913.

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My dear Mr.Wiggin,-

I enclose a copy of the vital part of the agreement under which we are living with the Doshisha as regards some of the properties in Kyoto.

Until five or six years ago the mission never lived up to the spirit of the second paragraph of this agreement. Then,after a strenuous and unpleasant time in Kyoto Station,a bare majority of the Station,the majority being composed of Dr.and Mrs.Davis,Dr.Gulick,Mr.Lombard,Mrs.Dunning and myself,aided by Dr.Cary's silence,not voting and sitting on the fence,a Property Committee was appointed. Since that time we have lived up to the spirit of the agreement and our relations with Doshisha have been growing ever more and more cordial. Dr.Davis was chairman of this committee until he left Japan and Dr.Gulick was a member of it from the beginning until he left Japan. Other members have been Dr.Learned,Dr.Cary,and myself. At present the committee consists of Dr.Cary and myself.

We have always faithfully carried out the first paragraph with the exception of one point,-the payment of the land taxes. The chief reason why the land taxes have not been paid is that land tax bills always are sent by the Government to the legal owner of the land. Other tax bills are sent to the occupier of the property. Hence all tax bills,except the land tax,have always been unquestioningly paid by the mission. The land tax also would have been paid if it had come to the occupiers of the property or if Doshisha had realized its rights and presented a bill for re-imbursement after paying the tax. But Doshisha has not realized this right. The former treasurer of the mission never brought the matter to the attention of Doshisha and I have not done so because I knew that if I did it would mean a presentation of bill for back taxes. Hence I have presented the matter to you and awaited instructions before taking any further steps.

I am strongly of the opinion that the back taxes ought to be paid and the land taxes paid every year in the future,in accordance with the

facts and suggestions that I have already written to you.

Your suggestion that the money for the payment of these back taxes might,and possibly ought to,be taken from our House Fund is a perfectly right and reasonable suggestion. The rentals received from these properties,and the rentals have amounted to considerably more than the $1,300.0 which I have suggested as a lump sum for the payment of the back taxes, have all been put into our House Fund and used on the other properties, tho it must be remembered that when the Board required that a large porti of the balance in our House Fund should be returned to the Board,in 1905 I think it was,most of the balance was due to the rentals received from these properties. Hence the Board really received the benefit of a large part of the rentals.

My Half Year report in June showed a good sized balance in our Hou Fund but that was due to the fact that two thirds of the money voted for repairs on the mission houses had not yet been drawn. I am fearing that m report in December will show a deficit in this fund,possibly a fairly lar one. Hence,if the Board authorizes payment of these back taxes,with the proviso that the money come from our house fund,it will mean a very large deficit to be carried on the mission account and that,for the next few years needed repairs on the Board's property in Japan cannot be made,with consequent serious deterioration of the property. In fact several hundred dollars worth of much needed repairs are being ~~deferred~~ deferred now out o fear of a deficit for the current year.

I would make one other suggestion,-No.15,Osaka,has been sold. I have sent you a draft to pay for money advanced for purchase of Cary Plac All other claims against this money have been or soon will be settled,and there will be a net credit balance of a little over $400.00 I suggest tha this balance,at least,be used to help out on these back taxes.

Further,I have hopes of selling the Tokyo property very soon. I have an offer of Yen 8,580.00 for it. Mr.Allchin has wanted to hold out for

Mr. F.M. Allgin, Tokyo. S. Kyo K.C. Jamrin, Kyoto. 10/9/20.

Facts and suggestions that I have already written to you.

Your suggestion that the money for the payment of these back taxes might, and possibly ought to, be taken from our Home Fund is perfectly right and reasonable suggestion. The rentals received from these properties, and the rentals have amounted to approximately more than the $1,500.00 which I have suggested as a loan from the property of the back taxes, have all been put into our Tokyo Fund and used on the other properties. Also it must be remembered that when the Board required that a large part of the balance in our Tokyo Fund should be returned to the Board, in 1905 I think it was, most of the balance was made up by the rentals received from those properties. Hence the Board really received the benefit of a large part of the rentals.

My Half Year report in June showed a good balance in our Home Fund but that was due to the fact that the bills for the money voted for repairs on the missionaries homes, had not yet been drawn. I am fearing that my report in December will show a deficit in this fund, possibly a fairly large one. Hence, if the Board authorizes payment of these back taxes, with the proviso that the money come from our Home Fund, it will mean a very large deficit to be carried on the mission account and that, for the next few years needed repairs on the Board's property in Japan cannot be made, with consequent serious deterioration of the property. In fact several hundred dollars worth of much needed repairs are being deferred now out of fear of a deficit for the current year.

I would make one other suggestion.- Mr. Ito, Osaka, has been sold. I have sent you a draft to pay for money advanced for purchase of Gary Place. All other claims against this money have been or soon will be met, and there will be a net credit balance of a little over $400.00. I suggest that this balance, at least, be used to help out on these back taxes.

Further, I have hopes of selling the Tokyo property very soon. I have an offer of Yen 8,500.00 for it. Mr. Allgin has wanted to hold out for

Yen 9,000.00 I am hoping that we can arrange a compromise on all hands, and sell for perhaps Yen 8,700.00 or Yen 8,800.00 I will know in about ten days what the prospect is. (A year ago it was voted to sell for Yen 8,000.00 and Dr.Greene, last May, thought he had sold it for about Yen 8,400.00 if I remember correctly.) Cannot the balance of the money needed for the back taxes be taken from the money recevied from the sale of the Tokyo property? The unearned increment from the increased value of the land will be almost enough to provide the needed amount.

The Warren and Grover babies have arrived.,-the Grover baby on the 17th of Sept. and the Warren baby on the 24th. Both boys. The Olds' babies, twins, boy and girl, arrived on the 11th of Aug.

Hastily but sincerely,

I enclose an order from Dr.Pettee. Also statement of drafts issued.

M.D.Dunning.

To Mr. Higgins

Kyoto - Oct. 9 - 1913

NOV 17 1913

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸頭一條上ル
ダニング

185

Rev.E.F.Bell,Sec.
Boston,Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, Oct.24,1913. 19

My dear Mr.Bell,-

I was interested in an item in the last Boston letter to the effect that we had such a large balance on Medical Fund that the Mission ~~request~~ request for extra grant could be laid on the table. As a matter of fact there is about $60.00 in the fund at the present writing and bills for two confinement cases not yet paid and another confinement case in prospect to say nothing of the usual run of bills. However,when the Board pays Dr.Greene medical bills,$516.00 odd,we will probably be able to wiggle along ,tho the fund will show a deficit in the coming half year report.

You have probably heard of our success in selling No.15 Osaka,and t receiving about Yen 4,000.00 more than the Board authorized us to sell at. Yesterday I closed a deal by telegraph for sale of the Shibuya lot in Tokyo. If all goes well we get Yen 1,000.00 more than the authorized price last year and about Yen 500.00 plus,more than Dr.Greene thought he had sold the lot for last May. I cannot be absolutely sure of sale till I hear of receipt of bargain money next week but I feel very confident that all will go well. Take it all together I am feeling rather satisfied tho the past two months have been very strenuous. Next we will push the sale of No.26 Osaka.

When in Kobe last week I saw a number of letters for Justin Abbott, from the Board rooms,posted up in the Yokohama Specie bank. They were post-marked last April. Tomorrow I am going to call at the bank and either get them or have them returned to Boston.

All well here.

Hastily,

M.D.Dunning.

Rev.R.P.Bell,Sec.
Boston,Mass.

Kyoto, Japan, Oct.24,1913.

My dear Mr.Bell,-

I was interested in an item in the last Boston letter to the effect that we had such a large balance on Medical Fund that the Mission felt request for extra grant could be laid on the table. As a matter of fact there is about $60.00 in the fund at the present writing and bills for two confinement cases not yet paid and another confinement case in prospect to say nothing of the usual run of bills. However, when the Board pays Dr.Greene medical bills, $216.00 odd, we will probably be able to wiggle along, tho the fund will show a deficit in the coming half year report.

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When in Kobe last week I saw a number of letters for Martin Ashley, from the Board rooms, posted up in the Yokohama Specie bank. They were post-marked last April. Tomorrow I am going to call at the bank and either get them or have them returned to Boston.

All well here.

Yours,

M.C.Dunning.

Oct.24-1913

Yours-

REC'D DEC 27 1913
MORTON D. DUNNING
Treasurer.

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American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

Rev.E.F.Bell,Sec.
Boston,Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, Dec.10,1913. 19

My dear Mr.Bell,-

I have been intending to write to you for some time but have not gotten to it. Now I must write of a couple of items to catch the fast mail.

At Mission Meeting time we asked for a special grant of $500.00 to help out our Medical Fund, which had been heavily drained with expenses for operations in the past two years,-for Mrs.Cobb,Mrs.Curtis,Dr.Gulick,etc. The Board forwarded $350.00 toward expense of Dr.Gulick's operation before our vote reached them and, if I remember correctly, you wrote that the most of our request ~~wd~~ was alredy granted and that no action looking to further grant would be taken until it was known whether we needed more money or not.

Well, we are coming to the end of the year, two or three heavy medical bills are in sight but have not yet come in, and our Medical Fund is already nearly $300.00 in the hole. This is due to Dr.Greene's illness and the consequent bills. Possibly the Board has made a special grant to cover them and thus help us out, otherwise a fair sized deficit will be reported.

The other item that I would write about is the request for grant for $500.00 from the Educational Endowment fund for use of the Theological School.

Last year the Board attempted to give us a little more freedom in the use of this money and instead of sending it out to the Mission for Special Theological Student Aid, sent it out for the use of the Theological School. This created confusion.

In the first place it seemed as if the money ought to be passed over to the Japanese authorities of the school. In the second place it seemed to take it entirely out of the hands of the mission. A compromise was reached by putting the money in the hands of the foreign teachers in the Theological School with the understanding that the money to pay the expenses of the students who did mission work (evangelistic) in the summer should be paid from the fund. This was done tho it took a half day of my time to bring about

DEC 27 1913
NORTON P. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

Rev. E. T. Bell, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 10, 1913.

My dear Mr. Bell,-

I have been intending to write to you for some time but have not gotten to it. Now I must write of a couple of items to catch the last mail.

At Mission Meeting time we asked for a special grant of $500.00 to help out our Medical Fund which had been heavily drained with expenses for operations in the past two years,-for Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. Curtis, Dr. Gulick, etc. The Board forwarded $350.00 toward expenses of Dr. Gulick's operation before our vote reached them and, if I remember correctly, you wrote that the most of our request had was already granted and that no action looking to further grant would be taken until it was known whether we needed more money or not.

Well, we are coming to the end of the year, t o or three heavy medical bills are in sight but have not yet come in, and our Medical Fund is already nearly $300.00 in the hole. This is due to Dr. Greene's illness and the consequent bills. Possibly the Board has made a special grant to cover them and thus help us out, otherwise a fair sized deficit will be reported.

The other item that I would write about is the request for grant for $500.00 from the Educational Endowment fund for use of the Theological School.

Last year the Board attempted to give us a little more freedom in the use of this money and instead of sending it out for special theological students it sent it out for the use of the Theological School. This created confusion. In the first place it seemed as if the money ought to be passed over to the Japanese authorities of the school. In the second place it seemed to take it entirely out of the hands of the mission. A compromise was reached by putting the money in the hands of the foreign teachers in the Theological School with the understanding that the money to pay the expenses of the students who did mission work (evangelistic) in the summer should be paid from the fund. This was done tho it took a half day of my time to bring about

a fair carrying out of the agreement when it came to paying some of the last bills.

Now I want to avoid such confusion and trouble this coming year. We have asked for the grant for the coming year. We need it badly and we count upon it. The only point I raise is in the wording of the grant as it comes to us. I think the confusion of last year should be carefully avoided. I also think that the grant should go thru the hands of the Mission and not be passed over the head of the Mission into the hands of ~~the~~ a small committee. All other grants are made to the Mission and the Mission passes them over to the committee or individual that uses them. Why should an exception be made of this money to be used in connection with the Theological School? It seems to me very clear that no exception should be made. Therefore, when the grant is made I trust that it will be made TO THE MISSION, for the use of the Theological School,-for special student aid, or in other ways that specifically and directly aid the school. It will save a good deal of confusion, and some minor unpleasantness, if the grant is made to the mission, the same as other grants are made.

With best wishes for the Xmas season and for the New Year, and most cordial greetings to Mrs.Bell as well as to yourself,

Believe me,

ever sincerely,

M.D.Dunning.

Kindly hand the enclosed note to Mr. Hosmer

Rev.E.T.Bell,Sec. 2. From M.D.Dunning.Kyoto. 12/10/13.

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With best wishes for the Xmas season and for the New Year, and most cordial greetings to Mrs.Bell as well as to yourself.

Believe me,

Ever sincerely,

M.D.Dunning.

Finally hand the enclosed part to Mr. Thomas

Dec. 10-1913

DEC 27 1913

Copy

Mr D. Dunning Kyoto Japan.

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Fellow-workers of the Leyden Church,- Dec.10,1913.

Another year has rolled around and for some time past I have had it ~~my~~ mind to write you a letter for your annual meeting but the actual writing of the letter has been crowded out by other duties until yesterday I woke up to the fact that, if I was going to send you a letter in time for your annual meeting, it must be sent at once. A fast mail leaves tomorrow, the last one that will get letters to the eastern shores of America before the new year is actually upon us. So I have cancelled an appointment for this afternoon, will cut prayer-meeting this evening, and have given your letter the right of way.

The year, that has just past, has brought more than its share of sorrow and burden to the mission, mingled with deep thankfulness and joy.

Just before the new year opened one of our strongest workers, right in the prime of life, occupying a position of influence second to none of the missionaries in Japan, was stricken down. For days, almost for weeks, we feared that he would never recover and almost hourly expected news of his death. Then came the welcome assurance that he would be spared for a time at least He made a truly miraculous recovery and was back at his desk in April. By the middle of June we sent him to America on a weeks notice, fearing that his trouble had returned. After weeks of anxious waiting news came that all symptoms of the return of his trouble had dissappeared and we again hope that he will be with us next year.

Last May came the welcome news that the oldest man in our mission, the first member of and the founder of the mission, had been honored with the highest decoration that the government bestows on foreigners. Two others of our mission have also received decorations from the government,-Dr.DeForest who died two years ago, and Dr.Berry, now a member of the Prudential Committee but neither of these decorations was of the same high rank as that accorded to Dr.Greene.

A few weeks later news came of Dr.Greene's illness. He lingered on for three months,with occasional periods of slight recovery,and then passed away His is a loss that can never be made good and no one can ever take his plac It has been due to him,more than to any other one man,that the American Board Mission in Japan has been regarded as the leading and the strongest mission in the country. At his funeral Dr.Imbrie said,-"Of all the Christian missions and all the Christian churches in Japan there is no mission and there are no churches that have done more to plant Christianity in Japan than the mission of which Dr.Greene was a member and the churches with which it is affiliated. And is it not true that on many of the pages of the histor of that mission there is written his name?"

Concerning Dr.Greene Dr.Imbrie could have spoken far more strongly than he did. I feel that it was because Dr.Greene was the man that he was,and because he was the founder of the American Board Japan Mission,and because his influence permeated all of its activity,that the mission was able to do the work that it has done and take the place that it has taken.

We younger members of the mission have fallen heir to a wonderful heri tage that is a mighty inspiration while at the same time it almost brings a feeling of discouragement for we cannot hope to carry forward the work in the same way as the founders of the mission have done. Neither should we try to do so,for the times have changed and a new era has opened. If we can only inherit the spirit of such men as Dr.Greene,Dr.DeForest,and Dr.Davis,and meet our problems with the same spirit that they met theirs,we shall face the future with confidence and hope,trusting that He who has led and supported in the past still leads and will support in the future.

Our mission forces have been still further weakened by the resignation,temporary we sincerely hope,of one of our best workers and speakers. Illness,of a permanent character,has also come to two other members of the mission resulting in the serious impairment of the efficiency of two more

families.

Thus the past year, as regards our mission forces, has been a very sad one with little to brighten the prospects for the future. We rejoice, however, in the coming of one new family and one or two single ladies. We also have great hopes that the coming year will bring more recruits for if they do not come, at least one, probably two of our stations will be closed and the work dropped.

At the same time, not for fifteen or twenty years, has there been the oportunity for mission work that now lies before us. The Japanese Christians themselves are calling for more missionaries and are working with the foreigners in a spirit of cordial friendship and co-operation which some had hardly dared hope would ever be seen.

The difficulty in California has caused some uneasiness at different times but, so far as I have been able to judge, most of the excitement has been in the United States.

For my own part I feel that the situation in California simply serves to make clear the most important problem of the ~~coming~~ present century. There are many side issues to it but, to my mind, the most fundamental issue is that of the relationship that shall exist between the different races of the world. Is one race to be the master race and all other races inferior and subservient to it?

As I write there lies before me an advertisement recently received from the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. whose headquarters are in San Francisco. One sentence reads as follows(-under the caption of KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.)

"But a few years ago it (the American flag) blazed thru the smoke above the guns of our cruisers as they scorched the spirit of the Monroe doctrine into the heart of the Pacific seas and we planted in the Philippines a gage of battle that yet may be the issue of a world wide war, in which the Ruling Race shall be swept from history or rise to its final supremacy."

If the spirit of that advertisement is typical of the American thought

of today, or ever becomes typical of American thought, the sooner all nonsensical talk about peace is stopped and every energy bent toward preparation for war the better. The peoples of Asia have just as much potential manhood in them as the peoples of America and Europe. They will not tamely submit to the rule of any other race any more than the white race will. Any attempt to solve the world problems of the 20th century, in the spirit above indicated, is foredoomed to failure and leads to war as surely as night follows the day.

I have found that spirit even in mission work and in those who give to Missions. Not long age two good English ladies, travelling thru the country, called on me to ask about mission work. They were amazed, beyond belief, to find that the Doshisha was entirely under Japanese management, with a Board of Trustees, 17 of whom were Japanese while only 3 were foreigners, and that the institution is just as much managed by Japanese as Cambridge or Oxford is managed by Englishmen. In utter amazement one of the ladies exclaimed,-"Do you even let them handle money?"

It was an extreme illustration of the thought that I have found all too frequently among good Christian people. Too many have the idea that the peoples of races other than the white race are children, mentally and spiritually even if not physically, and that they must be treated as such. It is out of the generosity of our hearts and to our everlasting credit that we send some missionaries and a little money to them that we may tell them of a God who will save them for a beautiful life in another world but any suggestion of the possibilities of mental and spiritual equality here and now is as far removed from them as the east is from the west.

When I get to thinking or writing along this line my blood boils and I can hardly restrain myself to speak or write clearly and connectedly for I am totally out of sympathy with the thought that the white race, or any other race, is to be the one supreme race and all others are to be subservient to it, or that the work of the missionary is to tell the poor, benighted heathen of a God who will save them for a beautiful ~~existence~~ life in another existence. I don't care two schucks for a beautiful heavenly life hereafter but

I am intensely interested in the making of men and in the establishing of the Kingdom of Heaven on earth.

I see in the boys, that come into my classroom, potential men like unto myself, made in the image of God, with the possibilities of entering into conscious, living fellowship with me and with Him, sharing my life and His life, my work and His work. I see, in the men around me, exactly the same possibilities, possibilities being realized in many of them. I see a nation stirred with a new life, discontented with the past and its magnificent achievements, discontented with the present also, reaching out for a larger life that it dimly sees but hardly begins to comprehend.

I see the whole eastern world stirred with the same vision, seeking to find itself, to consciously take its place in the life of the whole world, share in its activities, and do its part of the world's work. In short I see the Kingdom of Heaven actually taking shape on earth, the nations of the world, albeit at times with fearful struggle and schock of war, being unified and made one.

I used, sometimes, to look back thru history to periods when mighty changes have taken place and great advances have been made in the upward progress of mankind and wish that I could have lived in those golden ages and shared in those mighty works but now I feel that, to one who has eyes to see, there never was a time like the present, so pregnant with possibilities, when the east has met the west and the nations of the world are being welded into one great family. Even to be living is sublime and to feel that one has a share init, is even in very small measure, aiding in the work, a worker together with God in shaping the lives of men who will enter into the great life of the world and shape its destinies; to feel that one is teaching these men to think, to be able to express themselves, and to make their thoughts clear to their fellow-men in distant parts of the world; to feel that one is revealing to them something of the meaning of life, is joy unspeakable.

In what I have written you have probably realized that I see the solu-

tion of the present world problems in the spirit and teaching of Jesus when He said,-"But be ye not called Rabbi:for one is your teacher ;and all ye are brethren. And call no man your father on earth:for one is your Father,which is in heaven.Neither be ye called masters:for one is your master,even the Christ. But he that is greatest among you shall be your servant."

All men,of whatever race,are to recognize each other as brethren,each at least the potential equal of the other. The strong,either man or nation, shall not make the weak serve them and shall not keep the weak in subjection, but the strong shall give of their strength to make the weak strong and to lift them to their own level of power and attainment,that,together they may attain unto a larger life than was possible for each separately.

It is to this work of shaping the lives of men,of building nations,of creating the Kingdom of God on earth,it is to a sharing of God's work,that we are all called,whether it be in Brookline or Kyoto,ot the ends of the earth. I rejoice every day,with joy unspeakable,that I am called to this work and share it with you and the Father.

I have had about 370 or 380 boys in my classes this year and most of the work has gone better than ever before. I ~~know that I have a growing hold on the boys,that I have won their respect and good will,and that I am having a wide influence over them.~~

~~There are many things that I could speak of but space and time forbid.~~ I cannot stop,however,without speaking of an English Teacher's Conference held here in Kyoto last year. It was the first conference of Japanese and Foreign teachers of English ever held in Japan.

Without my knowledge I was elected to the organizing committee and gradually drawn deeper and deeper into it. When it was decided to hold the conference here in Kyoto I was made Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements as I was the only one available for the place. I inwardly resented so much work being put upon me in addition to my usual teaching and mission work but having put my hand to the plough I hated to turn back and so went ahead.

MAR 14 1914

(3)

We thought we would be fortunate if ~~we had~~ eighty or a hundred teachers present and made our plans accordingly. but the affair went with a whoop and we were almost swamped with our success. ~~We had~~ over three hundred and fifty present at one or more of the sessions and over three hundred sat down ~~at~~ to the dinner. The Governor of Kyoto ~~was present~~ came ~~at~~ to the dinner and Baron Kanda presided at one of the sessions, and other notables, too numerous to mention, attended. The whole affair made a red letter day in the teaching of English in Japan.

~~I did not really do much of the work in preparing for it but, as usually happens, the figure head received a good share of the credit.~~ I ~~also~~ gave one of the ~~main~~ addresses which ~~was favorably received but~~ was somewhat marred by the appearance of a crazy man just as I had reached the most important part of ~~the address~~ my talk. Said crazy man stalked up the aisle, threw down his cane, threw off his coat and hat, and planted himself on a chair beside me and kept up a series of varied activities. I was speaking from notes, without manuscript and some of my points dropped out, I kept right along, however, and ~~held the attention of~~ at least two thirds of the audience kept listening. Altogether it was rather an interesting experience.

Before the conference adjourned arrangements were made for holding another meeting ~~next~~ this year and plans are well in hand to meet in Tokyo the first week in April. I should not be surprised if nearly a thousand teachers came to gether. I am a member of the organizing committee but the work is being done by the people in Tokyo.

~~With best wishes for the work of the coming year, believe me,~~

~~sincerely your fellow-worker in Christ,~~

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Kyoto
Dec. 10 - 1913

REC'D MAR 14 1914

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

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Dr. J.L. Barton, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, Feb. 19~~11~~, 1914. 19

My dear Dr. Barton,-

At a station meeting last night it was unanimously voted to endorse a letter which I had written to Dr. Gulick relative to his son's (Luther) coming to Japan. I was asked to write Boston on this point.

The situation is this,-We understand that Luther Gulick, eldest son of Dr. Gulick, of our Mission, has definitely decided to come, ultimately, to Japan as a missionary. He has also planned to come to Japan with his father next summer and spend two years in Kyoto reading, under his father's direction, the history of Japan, studying sociological conditions, making a start in the language, and teaching in one school,-(to get some practical work and pay expenses.)

Now it has seemed to us that here is just the man to meet our urgent needs. At last Mission Meeting we asked for a three year appointee to meet our situation here. In Luther Gulick we have a man definitely looking forward to missionary work in Japan, I presume under full appointment of the American Board, after he has completed his theological course. He plans to come out this year for a brief term under his father's supervision. What better oportunity could there be to get a man for the emergency that there is before us here, a man who, at the same time is developing to meet the call of the mission for a permanent member of its force?

A term appointment for him would bring him at once into close touch with the mission, give him sufficient to get his hand into actual practical work, show him just what he needs to put special strength on during his seminary course, and lay a good foundation for his work when he returns under full appointment. This appeals to us very strongly here and we earnestly hope and pray that the Board will lose no time in securing Mr. Gulick.

In my letter to Dr. Gulick I have urged that his son come under three year appointment rather than two year appointment and have gone into the reasons for that very fully. I may simply refer to one of those reasons by

American Board's Japan Mission.

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 14, 1914.

Dr. J.L. Barton, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton,-

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saying that Mr.Grover's furlough is due in 1915 and mine is due in 1916. I expect soon to write you, in more detail, on this latter point.

I want, also, to say a word about the salary to be given to Mr.Gulick. The Board has voted that the salary of a single man in Japan should be $800. I am strongly of the opinion that this is the salary that ought to be given to Mr.Gulick. The Y.M.C.A. teachers who come out get more than this amount but pay their own travel expenses. These two facts,-that the Board has considered $800.00 to be the living expenses of a single man in Japan, and that the Y.M.C.A. teachers get more than this amount, strongly indicate what the salary of Mr.Gulick ought to be. The fact that Mr.Gulick, in all probability, will become a permanent member of the mission, also points in the same direction.

Praying for early and favorable action, and writing in the name of the Station, I remain,

very sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

Please address and mail the enclosed letter to Dr. Gulick. It is on mission business.

Dr. J.L. Barton, Sec. 2. From M.C. Dunnie, Kyoto. 2/19/14.

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M.C. Dunnie

Feb. 19-1914

Mr. Guliek

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Mr. Guliek

MAR 14 1914

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

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Dr. J. L. Barton, Sec'y,
Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, Feb. 25, 1914. 19

My dear Dr. Barton,-

The mission has voted to ask for permission to dispose of the Board's rights in what is now known as the "Grover House" and it has also voted to ask the Board to grant us the balance in the Osaka Property Account for the building of a new house in Kyoto. (One or two bills are yet to be paid but the balance roughly speaking, is $2,300.00)

The situation is this,-the widening of Karasumaru necessitated the taking of the piazza off of the "Grover House" and leaving the house quite undesirable for residence. The house is also poorly built and fairly old. We have had estimates made of the repairs and alterations that would be necessary to put the house in fair condition for a family and find that the cost will be, approximately, $1,500.00 We have right of occupancy for only fifteen years more and $1,500.00 seems a pretty heavy expenditure to put into such a building when we can only occupy it for fifteen years.

Further Mr. White bought land and put up a house in Tsuyama for a little over $2,500.00 Building will cost more in Kyoto than it did in Tsuyama byt we already have an available piece of mission land. Hence we feel that we can build a mission owned house for under $3,000.00 and that this will be far more advantageous to the Board than putting $1,500.00 where we can only use it for fifteen years.

If the Board will grant us this $2,300.00 from the Osaka Property account we feel sure that we can raise here, through sale of rights in the old house and in other ways, sufficient to build a new house on mission owned land.

Because we are strongly of the opinion that it is economy to spend $2,500.00 to $3,000.00 in building a mission owned house on mission owned land, instead of spending $1,500.00 in a house that is lost to the mission in fifteen years, the t o requests spoken of at the beginning of this letter are made.

Trusting that they may be speedily granted,

Very sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

MAR 14 1914

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

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Boston, Mass.

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M. D. Dunning

Kyoto House

Feb. 25-1914

ed Apr. 7-1914

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MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

Personal

My dear Dr. Barton,- KYOTO, JAPAN, March 16, 1914. 19

I send to you copies of two letters that I have just written for, I think that you, as senior secretary of the Board, ought to know some of the inner side of Mission life and history. I makk this letter and these copies personal so that they may go only into your hands and then you can do with them as you think wise and best.

Because of the financial elements involved I have sent to Treasurer Wiggin, a copy of my Letter to W.B.M.I. I have also sent to Treas. Wiggin a copy of a letter, dealing with finances, that has been sent to the Mission in the name of the auditors, tho of course I wrote and I am the only one that know all the facts and the names of all the individuals involved. You might be interested in reading that auditor's letter.

Hastily but sincerely,

Morton D. Dunning.

JAN 14 1914

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

KYOTO, JAPAN, Feb. 28, 1914. 19

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Boston, Mass.
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Trusting that they may be speedily granted,

Very sincerely,

M. D. Dunning

ved Apr. 7-1914

Copy

Miss M.D.Wingate, Sec.
Chicago, Ill.

March 16, 1914.

My dear Miss Wingate,-

I am enclosing a letter that I am sending to Miss Howe,-or rather a copy of a letter that I am sending to Miss Howe, for, as Miss Howe ~~is~~ has now expressed the intention of returning to Japan I do not want her to do so without a clear understanding of the present situation here. Also I think it is best that you know, with some degree of definiteness and clearness just what the situation has been and what it may be.

I am sure you have been aware, for a long time, that the relations of Miss Howe and other members of the mission have had some element of difficulty in them; that this difficulty has come chiefly along financial lines; and that there have been constant and huge deficits in Miss Howe's work. That you have known this is shown by the votes concerning her previous returns to Japan and financial instructions to her. You have doubtless noticed that nothing has been accomplished in the past and that her deficits have been as large as ever.

The Mission now seems to have taken a new stand, as you will note from the action of the mission quoted in my letter to Miss Howe. I am surprised that Miss Howe contemplates returning to Japan in view of that Mission action. I can only explain it on the supposition that she thinks it means nothing more than has been meant in the past and that when she gets back to Japan she will be able to do just as she pleases, financially and otherwise, the same as she has done in the past. She may be able to,-but I don't think she will. I hesitate to say, before hand, just what will happen for I am reminded of the chairman who boasted that he would make a certain woman sit down after her allotted time was up. The woman rose and spoke for eighteen minutes and the chairman rang a warning bell. Then she said,-"Let us pray",-and she prayed the rest of her address to the Lord for twenty minutes. Hence I hesitate to say just what will happen but this I am sure of,-if I am on the Board

of Managers of Kobe Glory ~~and~~ Kindergarten and Training School, especially as its chairman, we will not pass thru some scenes like unto we have had in the past. For instance,-Miss Howe had come to the last third of the year and had used up all her funds. She applied to C.A.I. for funds. C.A.I. replied that something must be done to control the finances and insisted that a committee investigate the situation fully. That committee consisted of Dr. Newell, Mr. Cobb, and myself,-Mr. Cobb and myself knew nothing of the situation until we received notice of our appointment on the committee. We met,-and Miss Howe was mad, to put it mildly. As we gathered in the room, Dr. Newell, as the oldest one of the committee, took the chair. He rose to offer prayer. Miss Howe jumped to her feet,-"I haven't time for that." "Miss Howe, I am going to offer prayer. "I haven't Time for that". This is but a very mild sample of what took place.

I have sat thru several such scenes, if possible of even more violent and disgraceful type that the one just hinted at above, when men like Dr. Gulick and Dr. Learned have been in the chair, so to speak. It has made no difference who the people were. Dr. Cary and Dr. Greene received the same disgraceful treatment and once, after Dr. Greene had been treated in that way, one of the members of the Mission asked me to sign a petition requesting Miss Howe's recall.

Now I do not propose to sit thru similar scenes in the future. I shall do all that I can do, in Christian courtesy and forbearance, but if a scene starts similar to those above indicated I will retire, and, if I am chairman, the committee will adjourn until Miss Howe can behave herself.

On the financial side I can speak with more positiveness. Either the finances will be run properly and within bounds or else the Mission and the Mission Treasurer will have absolutely no responsibility in the premises. Heretofore Miss Howe had absolute control of the expenditure of the Glory Kindergarten appropriation. There has been no way to restrain expenses until the limit of the fund has been reached and then we would arrive at October, say, with nothing for teacher's salaries for the rest of the year.

The mission would then be forced to advance money for the salaries of the teachers, taxes that had to be paid in Nov. etc. It was this situation that led C.A.I. to appoint the committee of Dr. Newell, Mr. Cobb, and myself, above referred to. Then this happened,-Miss Howe again found herself short of funds. She sent to her brother in America for $200.00 He sent out the draft and sent an expensive cable to say that it was coming. That was about the first of December. About the last of January next Miss Howe sent to her brother a draft for $210.00 and took the money for that draft out of the Kindergarten Funds. W.B.M.I. was thus compelled to pay more than 30% interest for the use of that $200.00 for four or five weeks. Now you will probably say why did the mission treasurer allow it? The answer is that the Mission Treasurer had absolutely no control over the expenditure of the Kindergarten Fund in Kobe. The appropriation for the Kobe Kindergarten was in hand and Miss Howe could draw on it at any time until it was all gone and when she decided on an expenditure for the Kindergarten no one could say her nay and there were no auditors of her accounts. There you have it.

In view of all this you may wonder why the mission invited her back. There was perfect unanimity of agreement on the part of all present at Mission Meeting (and there were not mo re than half a dozen absentees when this matter was discussed) that the finances could not be allowed to continue on the former basis. Hence the creation of a Board of Managers and the invitation to Miss Howe to return as Principal of the school. Hence also, against my expressed wishes, I was put on the Board and later made its chariman because it is recognized that financial regulations mean something when they are in my hands.

The past year's experience has shown that the Kindergarten can be run on appropriations granted by W.B.M.I. Owing to Miss Howe's absence the same degree of efficiency of teaching has not been fully maintained, as indeed is inevitable when the trained supervisor and teacher is absent, but in all other ways I think the institution has been run sucessfully. Financially we have

I do not mean to say that the teaching has not been successful. It has been the best possible with the trained teacher and supervisor absent; inevitably and unavoidably, there has been some falling off.

come thru the year with a credit balance of more than Yen 350.00 tho we entered on the year with and actual debit balance of about Yen 300.00 and an estimated debit balance (estimated by Miss Howe) for the year just passed, of more than Yen 700.00 Of course we pared close and we kept the balance here to meet expenses that were necessary but held in abeyance until we were sure we had the funds for them.

It is to be borne in mind that with the principal on the grounds there would have been more perfectly legitimate expenses than there would be when the principal is absent. But making all allowances it is perfectly clear that the institution can be run financially on the grant of $1,800. to $1,900 made by W.B.M.I. without a deficit of $200. or $300. per year. The past year has proved this fact.

Speaking for myself I think Miss Howe has done an exceptionally fine work in building up the Glory Kindergarten and Training School. I think she has unusual qualifications for the teaching work and the supervising work connedted with the teaching. It is for these reasons that, in spite of some personal failings which make relationships very unpleasant at times, (and we all have such failings. Probably Miss Howe, if sufficiently cross-questioned (I) would admit there were one or two stray failings in my own character and difficult points to get along with !!!), -in spite of this I have cordiall advocated her return and voted for it, for the teaching work of the school. Every possible opportunity will also be given her in planning the financial side of the school to express her desires and have them met whenever possible but when the estimates have been made out and the appropriation granted, we will "cut the garment to fit the cloth,"-and keep the garment that size. This will apply to money received from tuitions or thru the Board. Any private gifts that Miss Howe may receive will be under her own control to do just what she pleases with.

Now I have written very frankly. I hope my letter does not seem too antagonistic. It is one of my failings to speak rather bluntly and non-diplomatically when I am deeply stirred and in earnest, but, within limits,

and at proper times I think it is conducive to right relationships to say frankly and clearly, tho as courteously as possible, just what one means. Hence this letter to you.

My letter to Miss Howe I have submitted to several persons for criticism and suggestion in the endeavor to make it as mild and courteous and as free from this antagonistic element as possible and have re-written it after receiving such suggestions.

Again assuring you that I will do all in my power to make a success of this last experiment for carrying on the work of Kobe Glory Kindergarten and Training School, I remain,

Very sincerely yours

Chairman Board of Managers Glory Kindergarten and
Training School.
Mission Treasurer.

to Miss Kingate

Kyoto - Mar 16-1914

Rec'd Apr. 7, 1914

Copy

Kyoto, Japan.
March 16, 1914.

My dear Miss Howe,-

For over a year I have had an envelope addressed to you meaning to write to you about the Glory Kindergarten work but, for one reason and another the letter has been delayed and not written. I think Miss Barrows and Mrs. Stanford have probably written you from time to time of the progress and condition of the work.

We are looking forward to your probable return to Glory Kindergarten in the near future, for it surely needs your help. I have been thinking you would like and ought to know fully how the present management works out in regard to finances, as that part has caused us all unrest and uneasiness in the past. Hence I write fully and clearly.

After full consideration at Mission Meeting last May a Board of Managers for Glory Kindergarten was established. I quote, in full, the articles of the constitution, as passed by the mission,-

Article I,-The Board of Managers of the Glory Kindergarten and Training School shall consist of five members, of whom the principal shall be one ex officio, the remaining four to be elected by the mission at its annual meeting, two each year for a period of two years.

Article II.-The Board of Managers shall elect its own chairman, shall hold at least one regular meeting annually, and shall also hold such special meetings as may be called by the chairman.

Article III.-At its annual meeting the Board of Managers shall transact such business as is usual for such bodies, receiving the annual report of the Principal, arranging for the semi-annual audit of the accounts, preparing the estimates for the following year, authorizing the employment and dismissal of regular teachers, etc. etc. In case the estimates are not granted in full, it shall be the special duty of this Board to prepare at an early date the budget for the year, bringing regular expenditures within the grant, and no other expenditures, outside of the budget, shall be contracted without the previous approval of the Board of Managers.

The above constitution was unanimously voted and adopted by all present

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Kyoto, Japan.

March 16, 1914.

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The above constitution was unanimously voted and adopted by all present

at Mission Meeting without a word of dissent or objection to it. I did not wish to be a member of the Board of Managers, and openly said so, but the Mission appointed me and then the Board made me its chairman. The other members of the Board at present are, -Dr. Pettee, Mrs. Gordon, and Miss Barrows.

The establishment of this Board of Managers and the adoption of the constitution quoted, is not simply for the time of your absence, but for the entire future conduct of the institution. Particularly as regards finances it means that all money for the Kindergarten and Training School, except such gifts as may come to you personally, is paid thru the Treasurer of the Board of Managers and no one else can draw money from the Mission or Kobe Station Treasurers on Kobe Glory Kindergarten and Training account.

The Principal of the school is, ex officio, a member of the Board of Managers and will be given every possible opportunity to express personal desires as regards the making of the estimates and the budget, and wherever possible such desires will be cordially met and provided for, but "the garment must be cut according to the cloth", appropriations, as made by the Board of Managers, cannot be exceeded, and expenses made beyond them must be personally met by the one who incurs them.

After adopting the constitution above quoted, the mission voted unanimpusly, and without any word of dissent, "to invite Miss Howe to continue as Principal of the Glory Kindergarten and Training School, and to request F.C. to authorize the return of Miss Howe to Japan." For my own part I cordially and heartily favored this vote, openly said so, and voted for it.

I have thought it only fair to you make this situation clear that there may be no misunderstanding or surprise when you once more take up your work in Japan.

I also wish to say that I shall do everything possible, so far as lies in my power, keeping in mind especially article III of the constitution, to help in the work and make it as pleasant as possible for all concerned. I shall try to treat ech one with Christian courtesy and forbearance and shall

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The Principal of the school is, ex officio, a member of the Board Managers and will be given every possible opportunity to express p views as regards the making of the estimates and the budget, and w possible such fashion will be certainly met and provided for, but must be cut according to the cloth". Appropriations, as made by the Board Managers, cannot be exceeded, and expenses made beyond them must be p out by the one who incurs them.

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I also wish to say that I shall do everything possible, as far my power, keeping in mind especially article III of the constitution help in the work and make it as pleasant as possible for all concerned. Shall try to treat each one with Christian courtesy and forbearance m

expect, from each one, similar consideration and treatment.

Hoping that you will return in full health and strength, for the Kindergarten and Training School needs you, and assuring you of the cordiality of my welcome and pledging myself to do everything that I can to help, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Chairman Board of Managers Kobe Glory Kindergarten and Training School.

To Annie R. Hatch

Nov. 16-1914

Kyoto

rec'd May 8-

12

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MORTON D. DUNNING
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都市外岡崎一條上ル
ダニング

Dr. J. L. Barton, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, April 23, 1914. 19

My dear Dr. Barton,-

(This letter has been marked "confidential" because I wanted you to read it first and have you use and let others see it as you think may be necessary.)

I wrote you some two months ago saying that I expected to send you a letter about my furlo plans very soon but I have not shown any great speed in doing so for I have simply been swamped with work that could not be delayed or put off.

Well to plunge in medias res.

We have had several family conferences to discuss what we should do about our next furlo, the schooling of the children, and all the problems that arise in connection with it.

The first plan was to put our furlo as late as possible, say from the summer of 1918. Then take furlo and leave the family in America for the children's schooling while I returned to Japan for another seven year term. We talked this a good deal but finally decided against it. The family separation involved is not good for any of us.

We then talked over other plans and have roughly come to the following conclusions,-

To go to America when our furlo is normally due,-in 1916,-and the whole family to return the last of August 1917. Then, roughly, Dorothy and Allan to stay three years in Japan, say to the spring of 1920, when they would return to America. In 1921 (or 1922) Mrs. Dunning and the four younger children would return to America. Then I would return at furlo time,-1924,-for a year's furlo.

After long discussion and careful thought this seems to be the wisest plan to follow. It keeps the family together for a much longer time than is otherwise possible. The first separation would come with the return of Dorothy (at 16½ years of age) and Allan (at 15 years of age). This separation

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

Dr. J. D. Barton, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

Kyoto, Japan, April 22, 1914.

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Fall to plunge in medias res.

We have had several family conferences to discuss what we sho about our next furlo, the schooling of the children, and all the probl arise in connection with it.

The first plan was to put our furlo as late as possible, say t summer of 1918. Then take furlo and leave the family in America for t children's schooling while I returned to Japan for another seven yea We talked this a good deal but finally decided against it. The famil ation involved is not good for any of us.

We then talked over other plans and have roughly come to the fo conclusions,-

To go to America when our furlo is normally due,-in 1916,-and t family to return the last of August 1917. Then, roughly, Dorothy and A stay three years in Japan, say to the spring of 1920, when they would to America. In 1921 (or 1922) Mrs. Dunning and the four younger childr would return to America. Then I would return at furlo time,-1924,-fo year's furlo.

After long discussion and careful thought this seems to be the plan to follow. It keeps the family together for a much longer time otherwise possible. The first separation would come with the return Dorothy (at 16½ years of age) and Allan (at 15 years of age). This se

would be for a bout a year when Mrs.Dunning and the children would be together again. Then in another two years I would be with them. The plan also enables me to keep on with my work in Japan without making a break for several years,or possibly permanently,as Bartlett has done.

Further,if I can at all handle the financial side of it I hope to bring back a governess to assist in the children's education.This will be quite a financial burden but if we can find the right person,and can swing it,it may enable us to keep the family together another year.

A further reason for deciding on furlo from 1916 is the fact that I have not had any full furlo since coming to Japan in 1902 and,while I am in very good health,many think that I ought not to defer furlo any longer than may be really necessary.

It is going to be difficult to arrange for my teaching work during my absence,for I am carrying 18 hours a week in the school. I have given a great deal of serious thought to this problem and have decided to make the following proposition,-

Mrs.Dunning and I,as husband and wife,will be entitled to furlo allowance,apart from the children,at the rate of $1,000.per year during our furlo. I will return one half of this furlo allowance to the Board,provided,)1) the Board will use it to secure a substitute for my teaching work during my absence,at the same time appropriating an additional sum sufficient to procure such a substitute,and,(2) release me from calls for speaking etc.while I am on furlo.

A substitute can be secured here or thru the Y.M.C.A. for $800.00 or $900.00 per year. The first proviso,above stated,means,therefore,that I return,from my furlo allowance,sufficient to pay for more than half of my substitute,and that the Board would appropriate a total ranging from $300.00 to $600.00 according to the length of time that a substitute would be needed.

The second provise makes it possible for me to control my own time,

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speak occasionally for remuneration, if I deem it wise to do so and thus eke out my exchequer a bit. However, let me say right here, that I do not plan to do this but rather to carry on some special lines of study and be with my children as much as possible, especially taking Saturday outings with them when they are free from school work.

There is one further point to be noted,- The time for our return to Japan would be definitely fixed for the last of August 1917. This would normally mean that we would leave Japan for the beginning of our furlo about the first of July 1916, BUT (1) I will not have had a full furlo for 14 years and, therefore, if it is possible for me to arrange to leave three months earlier there ought to be no objection to our doing so, and (2) the school year begins in April, making the close of the school year, the last of March, a fitting time to pass over the teaching work to my substitute. It may not be possible to get a substitute to start at this time but if it is possible I should like to do so and take my furlo from the last of March 1916 to the last of August 1917.

I have talked over these matters with several members of Kyoto Station but neither the Station or the Mission have been asked to give formal endorsement to these plans because so much of the financial side of it must necessarily be a private arrangement between myself and the Board. I feel certain, however, (from the conferences had with members of the Mission) that the station and the mission will heartily endorse these proposals if the Prudential Committee is inclined to act on them favorably. Because of the personal financial arrangements, however, I lay the matter directly before the Board.

To sum up the matter, I desire expression of opinion, which practically amounts to action on the part of the Prudential Committee, on the following items,-

I. Approval, subject to concurrence of the Mission, of Mr. and Mrs. Dunning's taking their furlo from the last of June 1916 to the last of August 1917, or, if school arrangements can be made, from the last of MARCH 1916 to the last of August 1917.

Dr. J. L. Barton, Sec. 3. From M. D. Dunning, Kyoto.

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1916 to the last of August 1917.

2. Approval of procuring a substitute for Mr.Dunning's teaching during his absence,with appropriation of $300. to $600.;as may be needed,plus the appropriation of the furlo allowance returned by Mr.Dunning for the procuring of a substitute,it being understood that the returned allowance shall be at the rate of half the annual allowance,during furlo,for a man and his wife.

3.Approval of the release of Mr.Dunning from calls for speaking during his furlo,this release being contingent on the return of the half furlo allowance above referred to.

I realize,fully,that the above proposals mean a fairly heavy financial burden for me but I have figured it out very carefully and know that I can swing it,tho quite possibly the matter of bringing back a governess may have to be left out of the program.

It hardly needs to be added that it is possible for me to make these financial propositions because,most fortunately,I have some small outside, financial resources,-two small legacies having been left me by a relative and a friend.

Further,it must be clearly understood by all the people in the Board rooms who see this letter or know of its proposals,that these financial matters are personal and confidential and are not to be spoken of or referred to in any way to my relatives,or friends,or to anybody outside of the Board rooms or the Prudential Committee who must necessarily know of them.

Hoping for,and confidently expecting favorable action by the Prudential Committee,I remain,

Very sincerely,

Morton D. Dunning.

I might add that certain ones have strongly urged my remaining in America and have offered me a fair sized check to make it financially possible for me to do so. Hence I do not want these people to get any inkling of the fact that, more than courteously declining their offer, I am actually making financial gifts to maintain the work and to keep the family in Japan.

M. D. Dunning

Dr. J.T. Barton, Sec. 4. From N.D. Dunning, Toronto. 4/22

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Wm. D. Dunning

Apr. 23-1916

ED JUL 6 1914

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

194 京都烏丸通一條上ル ダニング

Rev.E.F.Bell,Sec.
Boston,Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, June 20, 1914. 19

My dear Mr.Bell,-

Audit finished last night and the report goes on in the Vancouver mail that is scheduled to sail on the 22nd.The clearing up of this work reminds me of an item or two from Mission Meeting that need explanation and gives me a moment of breathing space to make the explanations.

The advancing age of many of the memebers of the Mission calls for increased expenditures from our Medical Fund. In the last two or three years there have been heavy expenditures in connection with surgical operations. These have been largely met by special grants from Boston but there is still a small deficit on our Medical Fund. The Mission asked that we be allowed to transfer $300.00 from our Tax Fund in order to meet this deficit and provide for the remainder of the year.

Income taxes have been actually decreased in Japan in the past year. In the estimates for 1915 $5.00 has been deducted from the single ladies and we have reduced our A.B.C.Tax estimate by $10.00 per family or individual. This last $10.00 we have placed on our estimate for the Medical Fund in the expectation and hope that it will do away with the necessity of asking for specials on that account.

Mrs.Clark,Pres.W.B.M.I.has been in Japan over a month. It has been very profitable to have her here. She has a level head and can see a hole in a grindstone without having to have her head pushed clear thru it. She has asked me to write her a letter on the question of a retiring age limit,-which letter I expect to get time to write soon and will send you a copy. I have sent to Treas.Wiggin copies of two letters that I wrote her on the Kobe Glory Kindergarten situation. You might be interested to glance over them.

My family leaves for the beach next Wednesday,June 24th. My recitations close on the 8th of July and examinations after that. All well but mighty tired this week.

Sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

JUN 6 1914
MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

Rev. J. T. Bell, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, June 20, 1914.

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Yours -

June 20-1914

RECD NOV 16 1914

Kyoto, Japan.

To the Members of the Prudential Committee, October 19, 1914.
Boston, Mass.

At the last meeting of the American Board's Japan Mission it was voted to ask P.C. for a special grant of $5,000.00 for the Evangelistic Loan Fund and that Messrs Allchin and Dunning be appointed to lay the matter before P.C.

The facts in the case are these,-

1. We have made a big success with the Evangelistic Loan Fund of $2,500.00 that was granted us a number of years ago. This success has led two other Boards to undertake similar work with much larger funds.

2. In the course of the next three years the working out of the plan will have progressed so far that about $200.00 will be released, even on the basis of our present appropriations, for relief or extension of our ~~[illegible]~~ hard pressed evangelistic funds.

3. We have about three churches in the Miyazaki district, two in the Tottori district, two in the Niigata district, and one or two in the Hokkaido district where we could use the fund to great advantage if there were any money available.

4. Under the present management of the fund there is no possibility of loss of principal but ultimately the entire principal, with a fair rate of interest, will come in as the churches purchase the properties brought under the plan. (I enclose printed statement of rules for administering the fund.) of printed statement at end of letter.

So much for the need. Now for the source whence the money can be obtained.

In the last three years we have sold property in Osaka and Tokyo receiving the equivalent of more than $67,000.00 gold in cash for the same. We have been able to sell this property very advantageously, receiving more than $12,000.00 gold above the prices at which the Board authorized us to sell.

The last one of these pieces of property has just been sold and the cash is in the hands of the Japan Mission's treasurer. The Board authorized a sale of this property at about $13,500.00 gold. We have received more than $19,600.00 gold, net, owing to a fortunate combination of circumstances and the

Kyoto, Japan.

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skilful work of one member of the committee that had charge of the sale of the property. We have thus, practically $6,000.00 gold in cash, above what was expected.

Now in view of these facts we feel abundantly justified in asking, and confidently expecting a favorable reply to our request for $5,000.00 for our Evangelistic Loan Fund even tho the situation in Europe may lead you to hesitate to make this special grant.

We lay these facts before you earnestly urging that you grant us the full sum asked for, but if, owing to the special circumstances of the present war, you honestly feel that you cannot grant the full request, don't turn us down completely but give us AT LEAST $3,000.00 which would enable us to finance three, possibly (with returning loans) four, of the places mentioned under number 3 in the opening part of this letter.

Sincerely and hopefully yours,

M. D. Dunning

Rules governing Evangelistic Loan Fund.

That the following rules shall govern the use of the Evangelistic Loan Fund :—

1. The use of this fund shall be limited to the purchase of land and the erection of chapels where the Mission is paying or would have to pay rentals, and where there is a fair prospect that a self-supporting church will be developed.

2. The plans for the building shall be submitted to the Mission Building Committee.

3. When a loan is made, at least the amount being paid or that would have to be paid for rentals must be returned each year into the Evangelistic Loan Fund from the evangelistic funds of the station to which the loan is made until the original amount has been paid.

4. The Mission Treasurer must see that this return payment is made in January of each year.

5. No loan shall be made for a building unless the land on which the building is to stand is at the same time purchased or is already owned by the Mission.

6. The buildings shall be kept insured, the cost thereof to be charged to station evangelistic funds.

7. No loan shall be made unless the property in connection with which the loan is made passes into the legal ownership of the Mission *Shadan*.

8. At any time the property may be rented to the church on such terms, including the following, as are approved by the C.A.I. The written agreement made at the time of rental shall state the valuation set upon the property (usually, but not necessarily, the same as the amount paid when it was bought by the Mission) and shall provide that, when the sums of the rentals paid by the church, if these have been paid month by month, becomes equal to the above valuation, the property shall be transferred to the ownership of the church.

9. Only when the whole of the property has been entirely paid for shall any of it be transferred to the church.

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Sincerely and hopefully yours.

Loan Fund
Oct-19-1914

Property Fund
C. C. Jones
W.L.P.
Drummond
Griffith
Perry
Riddell

RECD NOV 11 1914

Copy from M. D. Denning.

Mrs. M. H. Wagner,
Foreign Secretary W.B.M.P.
San Jose, Cal.

October 19, 1914.

My dear Mrs. Wagner,-

A letter has been sent to you signed by the majority of the members of Kyoto Station relative to the asking of other ladies to come to work in the Doshisha Girl's School. I am one of the signers of that letter.

For some years past, at least four or five years, I have held and privately expressed to invidvals my conviction that Miss Denton ought to resign and leave Kyoto. The trouble between Miss Denton and Miss Hill furnishes the occasion for stating those convictions more widely and emphatically. Personally I prefer that the matter should be taken up officially by the station and the Mission but this seems rather difficult and it has been deemed best by the members of Kyoto Station, to act as individuals.

Kyoto Station is, at present, composed of six men (some might say seven men but this seventh man is only temporarily residing here, having come to Kyoto less than five weeks ago. Therefore he is not counted in this statement. and eight ladies, at present in Japan. Of these one lady is temporarily absent from the city and Miss Denton, naturally, does not take part in these discussions about herself. That leaves twelve people,-six men and six women.

I am sure that I violate no confidence when I say that all of these twelve most seriously question the wisdom of allowing any lady to live with Miss Denton in the Doshisha Girl's School. The oldest member of the station, the one for whom Miss Denton has had the most respect and with whom she has always been most friendly, openly stated in our meeting that if any one lived with Miss Denton the chances were nine out of ten that there would be trouble and failure.

There are two, or possibly three members, of the above mentioned twelve members of the station, who think that possibly some one might be found who would live outside the school compound and still work successfully in the school while Miss Denton is in Kyoto. Hence they hesitate to take final and

Capt. Jean M.G. Gaussen

NOVEMBER 11 1914

October 10, 1914.

Foreign Secretary, B.M.S.,
Baptist Mission House,
Furzeden, Upper Holloway,
London, N.

Dear Mr. Carter,

Letter has been sent to you signed by the master of the station relative to the matron of other buildings, so I need not write further.

Miss Dutton is one of the attendants of the Doshisha Girl's School, in one of the villages of this district.

For some years past, last four or five years, there has been a tendency to lay stronger emphasis on the Christian character of the teachers, and to insist on the teaching being done by Christian teachers. This tendency has been carried out, and it has been decided that the teachers of Kyoto Station to be Christian individuals.

Kyoto Station is at present composed of six men teachers, with this seventh, the only temporarily resident here, having come to less than five weeks ago. Therefore he is not counted in this staff. Ladies, at present in Japan, of these one lady is temporarily in city and Miss Dutton, naturally, does not take part in those duties about herself. That leaves twelve people, - six men and six women.

I am sure that I violate no confidence when I say that these two seriously question the advisability of allowing Miss Dutton to live in the Doshisha Girl's School. The oldest member of the station, for whom Miss Dutton has had the most respect and with whom she has been most friendly, openly stated in our meeting that if any one lived in Dutton the changes were nine out of ten that there would be trouble in future.

There are two, or possibly three members, of the above mentioned members of the station, who think that possibly some one might be found who would live outside the school compound and still work successfully in the school while Miss Dutton is in Kyoto. Hence they hesitate to take final

(I do not mean to infer that, in the case of two of these three there may not be other reasons for hesitation. I do not know on this point.)

drastic action. The others, five of the six men and four of the six women, as individuals have sent the statement to you which means that no one ought to be allowed to come for work in the Doshisha Girl's School as long as Miss Denton is in Kyoto.

To my mind there is only one logical outcome to this situation,-the resignation and withdrawal of Miss Denton in the not distant future. I openly said so in our meeting and one of the two ladies who did not sign the letter and who is most friendly and intimate with Miss Denton told me, a day or two ago, that she had advised her to resign.

The Doshisha Girl's School is in good condition, needs and deserves the continued and hearty support of the A.B.M.F. The school needs a foreign music teacher, and also another, and if Miss Denton leaves, two other foreign lady teachers. Therefore when nine out of twelve members of the station go so far as to say that no one ought to be asked or even allowed to come while Miss Denton is in Kyoto, and the other three come measurably to the same position, it seems to me that the only fair thing toward the school is to take the one logical and final step and say that Miss Denton should withdraw. I, as an individual, take that step now and, when opportunity offers, will take it officially.

In closing I have two other remarks to make,-

I. The trouble between Miss Denton and Miss Hill is NOT THE CAUSE of my convictions relative to Miss Denton's connection with the Doshisha Girl's School. It is only the OCCASION for saying more widely and publicly what I have said privately for at least four or five years past.

2. Miss Denton has done excellent, successful, and efficient and faithful work in and for the Doshisha Girl's School but, in my opinion, that work came to and past its climax, some years ago and her further connection with the school is anything but beneficial to herself, to the school, and to the Mission's relations with the school.

Please note that this letter is not sent to you as an individual but as the Foreign Secretary of A.B.M.F. and is therefore intended for the officers of the Board and others connected with the Board who have a special right or ought to know of the condition of its work in Japan.

Regretfully but sincerely yours,

(We not mean to infer that, in the case of two of these three not be other reasons for dismissal. We not know anything about.)

To
A. H. B. Jr. C. P.

Kyoto -
Oct-19-1914

REC'D NOV 11 1914

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

Dr.Barton and Mr.Noll
Boston,Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, Oct.19,1914. 19

PERSONAL.

Dear friends,-

I send two enclosures,copies of letters,one of which will start to you officially in a few days and the other of which has gone to W.B.M.P. I send this personal note to give you a little interpretation of these copies that may be of interest and help to you. It is not for the Board files and the enclosed copies are not for the Board files.

I am most glad to send you the copy relative to the sale of Board property and request for a special grant. I am immensely pleased with the outcome of all this property business and with the working of the Evangelistic Loan Fund.

The sale of No.26,Ochi,gives me the greatest satisfaction not only because it is the last piece that we have to sell,and thus clears up the property business,but also because we have cleared so much above what we expected to get and because it was the one piece of property in Japan,the title to which was very precarious. With the sale of this piece all the property in Japan is held under clear titles.

As you know,No.26,Ochi,was originally bought by Dr.Adams and held in his own name. He died without transferring it to the Board and under Japanese law the property went to his heirs. After great effort,when this condition was realized,the widow and son were located in Belgium and Powers of Attorney, in Mr.Allchin's name,for the disposal of the property,were secured. These Powers of Attorney were over eight years old and had been questioned at the time of one attempted sale of No.26,Ochi on the ground that they did not state that these two were the only heirs to the property. Also,if anything had happened to Mr.Allchin it would have been necessary to find the two heirs and get new Powers of Attorney. Hence you can begin to see why I am so tickled that the sale has been actually accomplished and the cash received. The fact that this has been brought to consummation in the present time of

NOV 11 1914
MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

Kyoto, Japan.

Dr.Barton and Mr.Bell
Boston,Mass.

Oct.19,1914.

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perty business,but also because we have cleared so much above what
to get and because it was the one place of property in Japan,the t
which was very precarious. With the sale of this place all the prope
Japan is held under clear titles.

As you know,No.26,Osaka,was originally bought by Dr.Adams and
his own name. He died without transferring it to the Board and under
saw the property went to his heirs. After great effort,when this con
was realized,the widow and son were located in Belgium and Powers of
in Mr.Allchin's name,for the disposal of the property,were secured.
Powers of Attorney were over eight years old and had been questioned
me of one attempted sale of No.26,Osaka on the ground that they di
ate that these two were the only heirs to the property. Also,if an
had happened to Mr.Allchin it would have been necessary to find the
and get new Powers of Attorney. Hence you can begin to see why I am
ckled that the sale has been actually accomplished and the cash re
the fact that this has been brought to consummation in the present t

war and money stringency does not lessen my feeling of satisfaction,-to put it mildly. The presentation of the draft for over Y&n 39,000.00 broke the bank and it took them a long time to send out and rake up the necessary cash. But they accomplished it and I have pinched the money tight. I should also add that it is owing,primarily,to Mr.Allchin's skilful work that we have come off so handsomely in the matter of price.

The other enclosure,the one to W.B.M.P.,gives me anything but pleasant feelings. It has been necessary,however,as may be guessed from those who have participated in the action to which the letter refers. Part of the trouble is that the time has past for the type of work,missionary work,that Miss Denton was fitted for,-at least past as regards the Doshisha Girl's School,(in my judgement). Part of the trouble is that Miss Denton has worn herself to the verge of a nervous breakdown,in the judgement of many,due to the fact that she has not had a furlo in 13 or 14 years and has stayed right here in Kyoto,summers,vacations and all. No wonder she has come to the point where it is difficult and even impossible for anyone to live or even work with her.

You both know that Dr.and Mrs.Learned are among the best friends that she has ever had. She has respected and had confidence in them both more than in almost any one else in the mission. Dr.Learned made the statement that the chances were nine out of ten that if any one tried to live with her the result would be trouble and failure. Both of them emphatically state that no one ought to be allowed to live in the Girl's School with her. It was Dr. Learned who,with one other member of the Station,took the lead in bringing about the conference resulting in the letter that has gone to W.B.M.P.to the effect that no other lady ought to come to Kyoto for work in the Doshisha Girl's School while Miss Denton is here. Thus you may realise that this is no sudden move on the part of a few younger members of the station or one or two who may have found it difficult to get along with Miss Denton. It is the sorrowful but necessary action of most of the members of the station including the oldest and those most friendly to her.

Dr.Barton and Mr.Bell. 2. From M.D.Dunning,Kyoto,Japan.

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the oldest and those most friendly to her.

Of the twelve members of the Station,who met as individuals,three did not sign the letter that went to W.B.M.P. They were Dr.and Mrs.Cary and Mrs. Dunning. The latter did not sign because she ~~did~~ thought it was still possible to find some one who might live outside of the Doshish Girl's School compound and still do successful work while Miss Denton was in the school. But even these three have said privately,Mrs.Cary openly in the meeting,that they did not think anyone should attempt to live with Miss Denton. They will also admit that it is open to question whether anyone could really be found to live outside the W.B.M.P.house and work successfully with Miss Denton in the school.

Such is the situation,painful and distressing,but with only one possible outcome,as I see it. That outcome should be the withdrawal and departure of Miss Denton in the not distant future. I think I have understood Mrs.Cary correctly to the effect that she has advised Miss Denton to resign. (I have referred to this in My letter to W.B.M.P.). Personally I think there ought to be some way of bringing such a matter as this up officially in the Mission but it seems to be nobody's business and no one wants to butt in and take the lead in a matter of this kind. Hence the only thing is to act as individuals,as we have done,or wait for the person in question to take a vacation. We have waited some six years for the latter with no prospects in the future.

Incidentally I think the Board ought to compel the taking of vacations, within certain limits,and then sad instances like the present one,may in a measure,be avoided. Let me also hasten to remark that I am going to take my vacation in the near future. I am beginning to feel the need of it,sometimes very emphatically,in not being able to sleep at night. Our time of departure is fixed at not later than July 1st 1916,-probably about the last of March 1916, and lately I have begun to think that it may be earlier,if I don't get more sleep soon,-but I have not yet spoken of this to others.

Please note that this is a personal letter simply to give you inside information of the difficult situation that has arisen here.

Miss Hill leaves soon,probably not later than the early part of next month.

Sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

Dr.Barton and Mr.Bell. 3. From M.D.Dunning,Kyoto, 10\19\

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Sincerely,

Wyatt-
Original
Oct 1/14

RECD MAY 15 1915

COPY

Kyoto, Japan, December 18, 1914

Mrs. George M. Clark,
President W.B.M.I.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mrs. Clark:-

Just before you left Japan you asked me to put into writing my conversation with you relative to the retirement of missionaries and pension to be granted them. I thought that I could so at once but work piled up so rapidly that items that could wait were pushed one side. I have not forgotten your request, however, and have now tried to comply with it.

One fact must be kept clearly in mind, and that fact is, that after a missionary has served on the field for twenty years or more, the mission will invite that missionary back to the field regardless of whether his or her services are valuable or not. Only in extreme cases of positive hindrance to the work - and by that I mean hindrance due to the personality or character of the particular missionary that may be, at that time, under consideration,- will the mission fail to invite a return. Especially so long as there is no pension system, will we invite, to return to the mission field, the older missionaries, even tho they are ageing and becoming incapacitated for effective work, for we do not think it by any means right, fair, or just that anyone, having put in a life work on a salary allowance intended to meet merely ordinary living expenses (and by many thought to be inadequate for even that) without opportunity of laying by any for old age, shall, when old age and feebleness arrives, be turned off with practically no visible means of support.

This means that there will be on the mission field, drawing full salaries and allowances, and even requiring extra expenditures

C O P Y

Kyoto, Japan, December 18.

Mrs. George M. Olark,
President W.C.T.U.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mrs. Clark:-

Just before you left Japan you asked me to put into writing my conversation with you relative to the request of missionaries and expected to be granted them. I thought that I could do it at once but work piled up so rapidly that I could not do it at my convenience and at the earliest request, however, and have now tried to comply with it.

The story must be kept clearly in mind, and that is that after a missionary has served on the field for twenty or more, the mission will invite that missionary back to the provinces at the mission's expense. [illegible] Only in extreme cases of positive disfavor to the work - and that I mean disfavor due to the personality or character of particular missionary that may be, at that time, under consideration will the mission fail to invite a return. Especially so long there is no pension system, will we invite, to return to the field, the elder missionaries, even tho they are ailing and [illegible] seems right, fair, or just that anyone, having put in a life on a salary which amounts intended to meet merely ordinary living expenses (and by many thought to be inadequate for even that) without opportunity of laying by any for old age, when age and feebleness arrives, be turned off with absolutely no visible means of support.

This means that there will be on the mission field full salaried and allowances, and even requiring extra expense

such as medical etc., a few missionaries, after they have ceased to be of any real service to the work. I can name two such individuals in the Japan Mission at the present time. You named one of them, supported by the W.B.M.I., and the other is supported by the W.B.M.

The W.B.M.I. missionary costs the W.B.M.I. more than $1,000. per year for salary, house rent, etc. and from your own personal observation on the field you have a good idea of the value of her services without my saying anything on that line.

If the individual in question could be put on a pension allowance, which ought notto be less than the amount granted to an individual on furlough, there would be an actual cash saving of more than $500, to say nothing of the fact that the way would then be open to put an effective worker in a place that needs such a worker, and where little is now being accomplished.

The W.B.M. case is very much worse than the W.B.M.I. case. In the W.B.M. case the individual cannot live with other members of the mission. It has been tried and found impossible. Salary, rents, etc., amount to more than $1,100. Her health is such that it is not safe for her to live alone. Hence a Bible Woman is supplied for her. SHE thinks the Bible Woman is to assist in her work. In reality the Bible Woman is to see that she is personally taken care of, for her work is practically negligible and at times a positive source of friction.

Now Evangelistic money to the amount of approximately $200 (in addition to the $1,100 salary etc. mentioned above) has been appropriated for this woman's work, - the Bible Woman etc., - and it has meant thatanother W.B.M. missionary, who finished language school and went to her station this fall,has

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finished language school and went to her station this fall, has

practically nothing to work with, - no Bible Woman, no money for Sunday School work, etc. She is simply living in her station, doing what she can individually with a Bible Class or two and waiting, either for more evangelistic money to be appropriated by the W.B.M. or, shall I say it?, waiting for the death of the older missionary.

Such a state of affairs ought not to be. As Chairman of the Finance Committee that apportioned the available funds I said what I could to prevent it, but with the older missionary, who ought to be on pension but is not, sitting within fifteen feet of you, intently following all that is said, what can you do? I, for one, under such circumstances, cannot state obvious facts in plain English. The only just, right, even decent solution of the situation is a pension system. If such a system were in force in the case above presented there would be an actual cash saving of more than $600. and about $200 of Evangelistic money would be available for the work of the young woman who is already on the field, with foundation in language already laid, and simply waiting for funds to enter on full work.

It seems to me that the presentation of such facts as have above been given, - facts in the first case pointed out by yourself, and in the second case (with the exception of the evangelistic money item) known from personal observation by the foreign secretary and the treasurer of the W.B.M., - perfectly evident that a fair pension system would open the way to a great increase in the efficiency of the missionary work; in many instances would be an actual financial saving to the Board; and is the only honorable treatment of a man or a woman after long and efficient service on a barely living allowance.

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Mrs. Clark #4

To my mind some of the main points of the pension system should be, - permissible retirement on pension, at an age of sixty-five; automatic retirement at the age of seventy; pension to be the same that the individual would receive if on a regular furlough. Some other details might be given but the three points given seem to me to be fundamental.

Regretting that I have been so long in putting these thoughts into writing but hoping that they may be of some service, and even lead to an actual establishment of a very much desired and needed pension system, I remain,

Sincerely and cordially yours,

(Signed) American Board's Japan Mission

M.D. Dunning Tr.

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Sincerely and cordially yours,

(Signed) American Red Cross Japan Mission

M. C. Clark

Dec. 18-1914

Mrs. Geo. R. Clark

Rec'd

Acts

Returns

CD FEB 9 1915

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

Rev.E.F.Bell,Sec.
Boston Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, Jan.14, ~~1914.~~ 1915 19

My dear Mr.Bell,-

Your favor of the 16th Nov.came duly to hand and has been buried under the mountain of year end work. Now I am once more getting my head above water and your letter has come to light.

I most certainly approve of a rule whereby every missionary in Japan would automatically take a vacation within a given period. The cases of Dr.Learned and Miss Denton most emphactically emphasize the need of such a rule. The rule of the Board permitting fur;oughs after seven years of service is a wise one as far as Japan is concerned. Now the supplementary. or complimentary,rule ought to be passed to the effect that after ten years of consecutive service every missionary in Japan MUST take a vacation. It would be of untold benefit to the missionary and the work.

At next Mission Meeting my request for furlough will be put in. I shall make the request to be granted furlough,leaving Japan between March and July 1916 according to the time that I can best arrange my work. This will probably mean that we leave early in April 1916.

I enclose copies of two letters that may be of interest to you.

It is snow ing hard this evening and is cold. Our water pipes are frozen,-the first time in two years,-and there seems to be promise of several days of real winter.

We are all well here in Kyoto but Mrs.Allchin,in Osaka,has had another bad turn. It would not be at all surprizing if she slipped away suddenly, very soon. Fatty degeneration of the heart progressed to such a stage that the circulation sometimes does not reach the ends of the hands and feet sufficiently,causing great pain. She has appreciably recovered from this attack at present but,of course,there is no cure for such a condition.

Sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 14, 1916.

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Sincerely,

W. B. Murray

Kyoto

Jan. 14-1916

REC'D FEB 9 1915

COPY.

200

Mrs.E.R.Wagner,
San Jose,Cal.

Kyoto, Japan, Jan.II,1915.

My dear Mrs.Wagner,-

Your letters of Dec.4th and IIth have come to hand. There is one thing that the W.B.M.P.can and ought to do relative to Miss Denton and that is that they ought toinsist that Miss Denton take her year of furlough at once,leaving Japan not later than July of this year. She has been here about thirteen years without furlough and for the most part staying in Kyoto during the heat of the summer as well as during the working months of the year.

No Board ought to allow their missionaries to live in this way.It is certain to be disastrous and if it does not lead tocomplete physical breakdown it leads one th the ragged edge and makes it impossible for others to live or work with them. It is this latter situation that has developed with Miss Denton and some of us at times feel as if the nervous breakdown stage itself has arrived. She ought to be compalled to take a vacation and the W.B.M.P. should insist upon it.

Some Boards do not allow their missionaries to stay on the field without a furlough beyond a given number of years. It is a wise regulation and I have a letter beforeme now from Mr.Bell of the American Board's Boston office,asking my opinion on such a regulation. I am going to reply that there ought to be a regulation to the effect that a furlough may be taken every seven years (which is the present regulation of the American Board) and MUST be taken at least every ten years. This would give a three year's leeway for minor adjustments for the work or for the missionary's personal convenience. Such a regulation would often be the salvation of the missionary and of immense advantage to the work.

Sincerely,

COPY.

Kyoto, Japan, Jan.11,1915.

Mrs.E.R.Wagner,
San Jose, Cal.

My dear Mrs.Wagner,-

Your letters of Dec.4th and 11th have come to hand. There is one thing that the W.B.M.U.can and ought to do relative to Miss Denton and that is that they ought totreat that Miss Denton take her year of furlough at once,leaving Japan not later than July of this year. She has been here about thirteen years without furlough and for the most part staying in Kyoto during the heat of the summer as well as during the working months of the year.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. E. R. Wagner
Jan 11-1915

"Authority was given to accept as a trust certain funds amounting to about $1,450., to be called the Amherst College Neesima Endowment, the expectation being that this fund will be largely increased by contributions from the Alumni of Amherst College, - one half of the income to be used toward the maintenance of American teachers in the Doshisha, and the other toward meeting the needs of the College."

(Voted by Prudential Committee March 13, 1906.)

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(Voted by Prudential Committee March 13, 1906.)

RECD APR 17 1915

201

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

Dr. J. L. Barton, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, March 22, 1915. 19

My dear Dr. Barton,-

On request I wrote to Treas. Wiggin and received the following communication from him,-

To
The Trustees of the Doshisha
Kyoto, Japan.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions holds the Amherst College Neesima Endowment Fund amounting now to $2,000. This fund is made up of sundry gifts received between March 8, 1905 and Feb. 16, 1907 amounting to $1,514.88, and accrued interest. The income of this fund is sent annually to Japan for the use of Doshisha. One-half is to be used toward the maintenance of American teachers and one-half toward other needs of the College.

This letter, as quoted above, is quite satisfactory but I have a query concerning the interpretation of the phrase,-"One-half is to be used toward the maintenance of American teachers----".

The original purpose was to raise an endowment of $25,000. to $50,000. for the maintenance, by Doshisha, of an American teacher and the meeting of general needs of the work. The carrying out of the full purpose of the fund is impossible because only a small fraction of the money needed for the endowment was raised. I therefore would consider that the terms of the trust would be met if one-half the income from the fund is used by Doshisha for the maintenance of the work of the American teachers in the college. Is there any objection, on the part of the Board, to this interpretation of the use of the income from this fund?

Very sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

Vol 28 - Page 217

APR 12 1915

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

Kyoto, Japan, March 22, 1915.

Dr. J. L. Barton, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton,-

On request I wrote to Tres. Wiggin and received the following communication from him,-

To
The Trustees of the Doshisha
Kyoto, Japan.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions holds the Amherst College Missing Endowment Fund amounting now to $2,000. This fund is made up of sundry gifts received between March 8, 1905 and Feb. 16, 1907 amounting to $1,514.88, and accrued interest. The income of this fund is sent annually to Japan for the use of Doshisha. One-half is to be used toward the maintenance of American teachers and one-half toward other needs of the College.

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Very sincerely,

M. D. Dunning

March 22 1915

RCD JUN 26 1915

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

Dr. J. L. Barton, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

KYOTO, JAPAN, June 4, 1915. 19

My Dear Dr. Barton,-

At Mission Meeting a vote was passed asking the Prudential Committee to offer Doshisha the Board's rights in what is known as the "Grover Place" for the sum of one thousand yen, with the understanding that the premises be used, for the present, for the Doshisha Y.M.C.A. and the site be available for a permanent Y.M.C.A. building.

The facts in the case are as follows,-

Owing to the widening of the street the piazza had to be taken off from the house and the street wall built close to the house. This fact, together with the putting in of electric cars on the street and the general disrepair of the house makes the house unsuited for dwelling purposes without extensive and expensive repairs.,-Yen 3,000. and upward.

In view of this condition we asked P.C., last year, to consent to the sale of the property and division of the proceeds with the Doshisha. This permission P.C. granted but the Doshisha could not see its way to agree to the sale of the property. The land is too valuable, too closely connected with other school properties, and too much needed for the developement of the school for it to be wise to sell the land.

Now there seems to be every prospect that a permanent Y.M.C.A. building may be obtained for Doshisha provided a suitable site can be obtained. This "Grover Place" is the best possible site. It is close to the corner where electrci cars come from two directions and a large proportion of the boys on their way to school pass it every day. These boys, being day pupils are but slightly touched by the religious activities of the school. With a Y.M.C.A. building they would be reached and a strong Christian work established.

We have good assurance that the Doshisha would accept the proposal, give us Yen I,000., use the premises at once, for the Y.M.C.A., and set aside the site for a permanent Y.M.C.A. building if such can be obtained,-and it

Dr. J.L. Barton, Sec.
Boston, Mass.

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seems quite certain that such a building can be obtained within the next three or four years.

In view of the facts that we have no American Board missionary to occupy the place (at least for the next year or two), and even if we had it would be so expensive to make the house available for comfortable residence; that there is a great need and a great opportunity for Y.M.C.A. work in the school, with a growing organization seeking suitable quarters; that we have every prospect of getting a permanent Y.M.C.A. building for Doshisha, if a suitable site is available; that, by this arrangement we get Yen 1,000., a sum sufficient, with the money already in hand, to provide another house within a year, if such other house is needed for an American Board missionary or family,- in view of all these facts I trust that we will receive word from the P.C. to go ahead with the proposition and make the offer to Doshisha requested by the mission.

I hope that word of favorable action by P.C. may reach us by the middle of the summer that the premises may be ready for the Y.M.C.A. of Doshisha to go into it in September with the opening of the new term.

Am very busy now.

Sincerely,

M. D. Dunning

Dr. J.L. Barton, Sec. 2. From M.D. Dunning, Kyoto 6/4/15.

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Am very busy now.

Sincerely,

W.D. Dunning

June 4-1915

CD AUG 3 1915

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

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American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

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KYOTO, JAPAN, July 12 1915

Dr. J. L. Barton, Sec.
Boston Mass.

My dear Dr Barton, —

At Mission Meeting last May, we [the Dunnings] asked for furlough from as soon after next March as arrangements could be made. The mission endorsed this request and forwarded it to the Board. I presume you have already received it and probably, before the receipt of this letter, you will have acted on it.

Since mission meeting several new problems have arisen, in connection with the children and their education, and also it has become apparent that both Mrs Dunning and myself are more completely tired out than we had realized, — or at least than I had realized. Both of these facts have led us to reconsider our former plans and, while we are not yet ready to definitely re-arrange them, it at least begins to look as tho it would be necessary.

Our former plans involved our leaving early in April, spending at least two months in travel and recreation, arriving in Boston in time for our college commencements in June and then going to Provincetown, Mass. for the summer. This would give us all a good rest and put us on our feet once more.

Then we were thinking seriously of going to Hartford Conn. and renting a house for a year. I would take some regular courses in Hartford Seminary or School of Missions and the children have a full year in the public schools. Our plan was for the entire family to return to Japan in Sept 1917 and have at least three more years together.

But, as I said above, since these plans were fairly definitely

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

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outlined and, with them in mind, our request presented to Mission meeting, new problems and considerations have arisen both with respect to the education of the children and our own health. We are not yet quite ready to ask the mission to request that we be allowed furlough from the last of next December or the beginning of next Jan. but it begins to look as if it would be advisable, possibly even necessary for us to do so.

I write you now, on this subject, in order that you may know, as soon as possible, what we are considering, and, if you think it advisable, to bring the matter before P.C. for action in the following form, — to authorize Mr. & Mrs. Dunning and family to return to America as soon after Dec. 15th 1915 as they can conveniently arrange to do so, provided the Japan Mission, thru its Committee ad Interim approves of their return at that time.

The usual course of procedure would be for us to get mission or C.A.J. approval first and forward our request to P.C. thru this channel but we are not yet quite ready to take the final step. Our final decision will depend on several items, not yet quite clear to us, but it looks increasingly probable that, by the 1st of Aug. we will formally make the request. As C.A.J. is scattered, thru the summer, their vote cannot be obtained before the middle or last of Aug. which would mean that it would be the middle or last of Sept. before the matter would be reported to P.C. That would mean the last of October or first of November before P.C. action would be reported back here, and this would

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

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make it very late for securing proper steamer accomodations. Hence my suggestion that you bring this matter before P.C. for action as above outlined. Then, if it seems advisable to make the change, complete authorization will be at hand by the middle or the last of September, - in time for making proper steamer reservations.

Whenever our time for return may come, we plan to take two months in travel and recreation before reaching Boston that we may have a complete change and some rest, - most of the time will probably be spent on the water as we are both good sailors and benefit by the sea.

I have been, for the past six years, and am carrying eighteen hours of class-room teaching a week, - 40 to 45 boys in each class, - besides all the treasury and property work of the mission, - and the property work has been specially heavy the past two years. In addition to this there are a number of other items, - such as caring for our foreign english preaching service, - which take time and strength. All of this, with the added fact that I have not had a full year's furlough for more than thirteen years, is sufficient reason for my being fairly tired and looking forward to a complete rest and change as soon as it can be conveniently arranged.

Mrs Dunning is also showing the effects of the constant care of the children and of the oversight and administration of the foreign school in Kyoto [and teaching about 15 hours a week therein] where we are trying to educate eleven foreign children. In fact I think she shows the nervous wear and strain more than I do,

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

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but then one is never the best judge of ones own condition.

At present we are all in Kamiyama [I arrived day before yesterday] and will be here for three weeks, until about Aug. 3rd. Then we go to the seashore where the family will stay till about the middle or last of Sept. but I must get back to Kyoto by the 2nd or 3rd of Sept. to get treasury and school work in hand once more.

Ever sincerely

M. D. Dunning.

Kyoto

Sept. 15, 1912

RECEIVED

July 12, 1915.

Kyoto.

Dear Mr. Baggs

Last Thursday we heard the last judge of peace was c

At present we are all in Kominyama [Fusimi] Japan yesterday] and will be here for three weeks, until Aug. 3rd. Then we go to the seashore where the hot will stay till about the middle or last of Sept. We must get back to Kyoto by the 20th or 3rd of Sept. to teaching and school work in least we see more

Yours sincerely

Mildred Manning.

REC'D OCT 28 1915

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

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KYOTO, JAPAN, Oct 3 1915

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My dear Dr. Barton,

I saw President Harada a few days ago and he told me that they were ready to take over the Grover House as soon as he could find out from the treasurer when they would have Yen 1,000.00 to pay over. I told him that if he would give me a written statement to the effect that the money would be paid before the end of the year I would at once pass over the house to him. This was agreed upon and I expect to get the money early in Dec. Interest on investments is received Dec 1st in this country. Therefore at this time Doshisha is short of ready cash but will have the funds in December.

The Y.M.C.A. have taken right hold of the building and expect to have it in shape for the coronation next month.

I am greatly pleased over this outcome. When I entered on the treasury work we were mixed up in 18 or 20 different pieces of land and residences with Doshisha. All but six of them have been cleaned up and the best of relations established between us.

We also had 4 pieces of property in Osaka, - one of them held on a Power of Attorney to Mr Allchin. This Power of Attorney was drawn in Belgium and more than

HORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

KYOTO, JAPAN, Oct 3 1912

My dear Dr. Barton,

I am President Davis's few days ago and he
was first thing was ready to take over the Japanese
as soon as he could find out from the Treasurer what
they would have for him to keep over. Still, since
he would give me a written statement of the
that the money would be paid upon the end of the
month as we have over the funds to him.
signed upon and I expect that the money could
also. Instead of a statement he received the
the security therefore at this time Nobuoka is also
ready and he will have the funds in December.

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and expect to have it in shape for the corporation
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entered on the treasury work we were minded of
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of them held on a power of attorney & the Mukden.
Power of Attorney was drawn in Belgium and were

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

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京都烏丸通一條上ル
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eight years old. These properties have all been sold and something like Yen 25,000 realized above prices at which we were authorized to sell.

Then we were tied up with several pieces of property, not Mission property nor used by the mission, nor bought for the mission and yet we had become responsible for the care of them and payment of taxes on them. American Board money was constantly used for payment of these taxes and no refund made.

Refunds have now been collected or arranged for. The largest piece of property has been broken up and mostly sold. The sale of the last part of it has been arranged for and payments are being made. For another piece an endowment has been secured large enough to meet all expenses. This endowment invested & held by the Japan Mission Trees.

Thus most of the property business has been put on a sound basis and I feel correspondingly pleased.

I find that I am more played out than I realized at the beginning of the summer. I have made all my arrangements to wind up at the end of December and sail as early in January

MORTON B. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

KYOTO, JAPAN

eight years old. They particularly love all sorts and conditions of people, reading about what we were attempting to do.

Then we were told by certain general friends of humanity, not Mission, that they would be interested to see the work and yet had been cautioned by the one of them and frequently of large or three Mission Boards, accordingly asked for the report of the work and for statement of the work.

Nothing has been collected or arranged for. The report takes of nearly ten lectures, twenty pages. The sale of the last report at ten sen, and frequently are being made. For this subvention has been received large enough to meet all expenses. The subvention amounts held by the Japan Mission Fund.

The most of the Christian Japanese have put on a good face and I feel convinced they need.

Find that I am more pleased out than realized at the beginning of the summer. Have made all my arrangements to spend up at the end of December and feel as really my home

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

KYOTO, JAPAN, ... 19.....

京都烏丸通一條上ル
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as I can get accomodations. I have looked on the "Monteagle" originally scheduled to sail about Jan 15th but now postponed to Jan 29th

I am corresponding with the N.Y.K. and hope to get accomodations on the "Yokohama Maru" sailing Jan 6th.

My plan is to go to Seattle. Thence by boat to San Francisco. Thence via Panama to New York. This will give me at least six weeks Ocean travel and a chance for a lazy rest which I greatly need.

Sincerely

M. D. Dunning.

Mr. D. Dunning

Kyoto - Oct. 3-1915

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
KYOTO, JAPAN
AMERICAN BOARD
LIBRARY

REC'D NOV 15 1915

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

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American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
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KYOTO, JAPAN, Oct 17 1915

My dear Mr. Bell, –

Our plans are fairly well formed now. We sail from Yokohama Jan 6th on S.S. Yokohama Mam due Seattle Jan 22nd. From Seattle we sail for San Francisco where we will stay for a few days. Then we sail for New York via Panama, if that is practicable. If not we will probably go via Southern Pacific to New Orleans and then by steamer to New York. This ought to give us considerable sea travel and much needed rest. We probably reach Boston somewhere between Feb 20th and March 1st.

Can you recommend any moderately priced hotels in Seattle and San Francisco?

Very busy these days

Sincerely

Reported to Dr. Kelsey.

Mr. Dunning
Kyoto
Oct. 17-1915

REC'D DEC 3 1915

MORTON D. DUNNING,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通一條上ル
ダニング

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Dr.J.L.Barton, Sec'y,
BOSTON, MASS.

KYOTO, JAPAN, Nov.9, 1915. 19

My dear Dr.Barton,-

Not very far from Niigata there is a city of some ten thousand inhabitants called Gosen. This was the birthplace of Kimura Seimatsu who has been called the Moody and, latterly, the Billy Sunday of Japan. Years ago he was driven from the town because of the fact of his being a Christain. Last July he returned to this town and held a series of meetings that stirred the town to its foundations.

Deeply interested in his native town, and moved by the enthusiasm and excitement of the moment, he planned a church organization, with a church building and land. Mr.Olds, of our mission and Niigata Station, was present during this time. He also was deeply moved by the results of the meetings, the enthusiasm of the moment, and the earnest solicitions, and, as I believe, the insistent pressure of Kimura and of Mr.Osada, the pastor of the Kumiai Church in Niigata. Add to this the fact that Mr.Olds felt very sure that there was some money on which he could draw, namely, the money that was received from sale of Niigata land. To be sure this land had been held in trust for Dr.Newell, but Mr.Olds thought, and I am afraid he still feels, that Dr.Newell was under mowal and almost legal obligation to use that money for Christian work in Niigata and vicinity. Therefore, the Dr.Newell's consent to the use of the money for Gosen must be obtained, that was a minor item.

The above are the main facts that led Mr.Olds to guarantee that he would raise Yen 2,000.00 for this Gosen church proposition before the end of the year. There were one or two other sources from which he felt fairly sure that he could get the money in the unlikely event of Dr.Newell's refusing to allow the Niigata land money to be used in Gosen. On the basis of all this he advanced Yen 800. on his personal account, while Kimura and Kimura's brother borrowed Yen three hundred more, and paid it out for the land.

Up to this point every thing was going in fine shape, but then there began a series of eye-openers which has led to a very serious state of affairs. I am

sorry to say that I have been one of the chief agents in the eye-opening process,-necessarily so because of my position as Mission Treasurer and a member of the (Property holding trustees) Shadan Riji and secretary of the same.

After everything was nicely arranged in Niigata,guaranties given,and the money advanced for the land,Mr.Olds wrote me asking me to send legal papers for the taking over of the land by our Shadan. I had to tell him,very plainly,that I could not issue any such papers until the mission,thru C.A.I. signified its approval.Secondly,that even if the C.A.I.approved the Shadan Riji,who alone has the final decision concerning property matters,might decline to take the property. I told him that I would need full and exact details connerning the nature of the organization that would be formed in ~~Niigata~~ Gosen and its relation to the mission,that it was a fixed principal of our Shadan NOT to hold land for independent Japanese churches or Japanese organizations. We were to hold mission property.

There also came an intimation that the money from the sale of the Niigata land was to be used,Dr.Newell giving his approval,and in the meantime the money received from the sale of the land had been put on fixed deposit in a Japanese bank. (Mr.Olds,as treasurer of Niigata Station,had been the Shadan Riji agent,under my direction,for selling the Niigata land.) I hastened to inform him that his action in depositing the money in Niigata had been a mistake. The money must be sent to me and I was legally bound to send it to the Board in Boston. Then the Board would give it to Dr.Newell BUT until this had been done not even Dr.Newell could touch a penny of the money.

I next received a call from Kimura. He painted,in glowing terms,the outlook in Gosen and then wanted to know when they could have that Niigata money. I told him,in plain English,that not a penny of that money could be touched until I had sent it to Boston and Boston had given it to Dr,Newell and Dr.Newell had given his permission that the money should be used in Gosen. He wanted me to cable to Boston and get the money at once. I told him that that was impossible. P.C.would not give that money to Dr.Newell without

full written particulars.

Two or three other schemes for raising the money were brought forward by Mr.Olds but C.A.I.turned them down as not allowable or not feasible. At last only two possible plans remained,-to get the money from Dr.Newell's Niigata funds or to get it from our Evangelistic Loan Fund.

Dr.Newell returned in September and made it clear that none of the Niigata money was available for Gosen. He had fulfilled all his obligations to Niigata as far as this money was concerned and had already made plans for or pledged its use elsewhere. This was a staggering blow to Mr.Olds and his plans.

He then turned to his last resource,-getting from the Mission a loan from the Evangelistic Loan Fund.Members of the C.A.I.made it very clear to him that such a loan could not be obtained without setting aside several of the main rules that governed the fund. Still,as far as C.A.I. was concerned they might set aside the rules to help him out of an extremely bad situation. The good name of Niigata Station and ,to some extent,of the Mission also is involved. We all feel that something mustt be done to save the situation. Still,although the matter has not come officially before the Shadan Riji we have individually talked the matter over pretty thoroly and the property complications are such that it seems almost certain that the Shadan Riji will decline to touch the matter if it should be brought officially before them. Such action of the Shadan Riji would make impossible a loan from the Evangelistic Loan Fund for, if a loan is made from this fund,the land must be held by the Shadan. Hence Mr.Olds' last resource is shut off.

Now the situation is bad,-extremely bad. There is no denying that fact. As I understand it a total of eleven hundred yen has already been paid out and only one hundred yen has been collected to offset the expense. The end of the year is in sight and this deficit of Yen I,000.oo must be made up in order to save Mr.Olds and the reputation of the Mission.

I have talked the matter over fully with Mr.Lombard,-a member of the Shadan Riji.We both of us feel very strongly that there are so many property complications or probable and possible complications,that the Shadan must not touch it. We have had too much experience in the past and must give those reefs a very wide berth. Mr.Allchin also sees the dangers not only in the property complications but also to our Evangelistic Loan Fund. He also i is a member of the riji. In fact I am practically certain that the riji will not entertain the proposition. The thing to do is to find another solution.

While talking the matter over with Mr.Lombard he asked if there was no other fund from which money might not be obtained. I replied that there was money in our A.B.C. House Loan Fund that would not be called for for next year,-sufficient to meet this need. (This house loan fund is for loaning to A.B.C. missionaries for the purpose of building summer cottages.) He at once suggested making a loan from that fund. I replied that I (as treasurer) could not permit such a loan without authorization from P.C. We both agreed that in this suggestion lay the solution of our problem. I elaborated the details and laid them before Mr.Allchin and Mr.Pedley,-both members of C.A.I. Both agreed that it was the best solution yet proposed,-provided we could get P.C.approval.Hence I present the case to you asking for immediate action by P.C.and cabled reply.

a

The following are the details of the propssala,-

I.In our House Loan fund there is sufficient credit balance,that will not be called for for the coming year,to meet this emergency. Thus the money can be provided without the distubbing of any funds or calling for any special grant.

2.The reputation of the mission will be saved and the whole situation relieved.

3.There will be no property complications and troubles to bother us in the future. We have had quite enough of that sort of thing.

4.The loan becomes a personal loan to Mr.Olds for which he is personally responsible. This I believe to be a most valuable feature. For the next three years at least,it will exercise a healthily restraining influence on his financial enthusiasm and may prevent another bad slip in the future. He had one slightly similar experience before and the mission very largely lifted the burden. I think he should feel the burden long enough this time for it to be educative.

5.Part of the loan will be repaid immediately from gifts that have been promised for the opening of the year. The remainder will be paid under the system that prevails with our Evangelistic Loan Fund. This makes certain the return of the money but as a personal matter between Mr.Olds and this piece of Gosen work in the Niigata field without involving the Mission in property complications and without setting a very bad precedent for our evangelistic loan fund. This plan would also mean that ultimately Mr.Olds would have no personal financial loss tho for a few years he will have a bit heavier burden to carry.

6. The loan would be made to Mr.Olds under the same restrictions and limitations as the usual cottage loan.

These are the vital and the main facts. I will give further minor details by word of mouth when I reach Boston about the first of next March.

I earnestly hope that P.C.will see its way clear to grant this request and authorise me to make a loan of $500. from our House Loan Fund under usual conditions for a loan for building a cottage. I must have word by the 20th of December if possible. [My accounts close Dec. 25th.] If P.C.grants this request please send me the following cablegram,-"DUNNING KYOTO GRANOLD" I will understand this to mean that the request is granted as outlined in this letter.

In great haste,

M. D. Dunning.

I sail from Yokohama Jan 6th, -"Yokohama Maru", - Seattle Jan 22nd. Then to San Francisco. Address C/o Board rooms there. Then via Panama, if possible to New York. Otherwise by rail to New Orleans and steamer to New York. Due Boston between Feb 20 ~~the~~ March 1st.

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responsible. This I believe to be a most va
three years at least, it will exercise a bea
on his financial enthusiasm and may prevent
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heavier burden to carry.

6. The loan would be made to Mr. Olds u
limitations as the usual settlers loan.

These are the vital and the main facts
details by word of mouth when I reach Boston
I earnestly hope that P.C. will see t
quest and authorize me to make a loan of $50
under usual conditions for a loan for build
by the 20th of December if possible. If P.C.
send me the following cablegram,-"DUNNING X
this to mean that the request is granted as
In great haste,

Dunning

Nov 9-1915

REC'D JAN 29 1916

Mr. D. Denning

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Nippon Yusen Kaisha

S. S. "YOKOHAMA MARU"

Crossing the Pacific (Jan. 1916)

Rev. E. S. Bell, Sec
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell,-

Not long before leaving Japan I was appointed one of a committee to bring to the attention of the P.C. the need of a substitute for Mr. Grover, inasmuch as his absence is to be prolonged for two years. I was so fearfully busy with examinations, accounts, and packing that I did not find time to write before leaving Japan.

In the meantime Mr. Lombard had received a personal letter stating that P.C. had authorized the appointing of a successor or

man ought to be on the ground by the first week in April.

Financially this ought to be possible because, as I understand it, Mr. Grover has already gone to his new position and his allowance from the Board has ceased. This releases the necessary funds.

A more difficult point will be to find the man speedily enough. I think this can be accomplished by authorizing the Kyoto Station or the school to find the man in Japan. It so happens that with the close of the school year next March, three or four good teachers lose their positions in government schools because of financial retenchment policies adopted a few months ago. I cannot guaranty it but I think it probable that a very

substitute for Mr. Grover. Hence a portion of our request has already been met but there are still two points to which I wish to call special attention.

My early departure has brought extra burdens on those remaining in Kyoto. Those burdens ought to be lightened as soon as possible. Furthermore it is most desirable that the new man should begin his work, if possible, with the opening of the school year. This is the time for a new teacher and the students to begin work rather than in the middle of a school year.

In Japan the school year ends in March with graduation and promotion. The new school year opens about the tenth of April. If at all possible, therefore, the new

suitable man can be found in Japan if permission to go ahead is received by the first of March.

If this should be done it might even result in a financial saving to the Board for probably not all of the money needed for travel expenses would be called for but, at the same time, it should be borne in mind that an experienced man on the field can command a higher salary than an inexperienced man sent out with travel expenses paid in addition to salary. Therefore the people in Kyoto ought to be allowed to use, if needed, the regular salary and the travel expenses.

Trusting that this matter will receive immediate and careful attention, and that a man will be on the ground and ready for work by the first week in April next, I remain

Very sincerely
Morton D. Dunning

REC'D JAN 29 1916 W. D. Denning

208

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

S. S. "YOKOHAMA MARU."

Nearing Victoria
Jan 21 1916

My dear Mr. Bell, –

Have had a fine passage across the North Pacific. Only one day with racks on the table and then they were not really needed. Weather warm also, – one day 26° but the rest of the time up towards 40° and higher.

We expect to land Sunday morning in Seattle and will stop at the Washington Annex until Tues the 25th when we sail on S.S. Congress for San Francisco, where we are

Mrs Gordon stops a day or two in Seattle and then goes direct to Boston.

Hoping to see you in another month,

Sincerely

M. E. Dunning.

Mailed on arrival in Seattle.

due on the evening of the 27th. Will stop at Hotel Alpine 80 Pine St. in San Francisco.

Cannot yet tell how long we will stay in San Francisco

Will telegraph you of our arrival in San Francisco. Please phone it to my mother 43 Bruce St Brookline and to the Ward's 80 Crescent ave. Newton Center.

Expect also to telegraph our departure from San Francisco. Please phone this news also, when it arrives.

REC'D FEB 14 1916

Mr. D. Lemming

209

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.
ATLANTIC S. S. LINES

ON BOARD S S COMUS

Feb. 9th, 1916

Going down the
Mississippi from
New Orleans

My dear Mr. Bell, –

We are safely on board bag & baggage & all well. Due New York Pier 48 North River about 7 AM morning of the 14th Expect to take Fall River Boat that night and

arrive South Union
Station about 9. 30 A.M.

Sincerely
M. D. Dunning

REC'D MAY 1 1916

173 Grove St
Auburndale, Mass
April 30, 1916

My dear Dr. Barton,-

To avoid any possible misunderstanding and because Mr. Bell sometime ago asked me to report on conditions in the Auburndale home, I am putting into writing what I outlined to you yesterday.

There is, at times, a little bit of irritation over some details of the management. A good example is the instance I gave you where Mr. Garrow, while waiting in the parlor for the dinner-bell to ring, was showing the children how he could lift them by the elbows, if

they held their arms stiff. Dr. Scott walked in and mildly reproved Mr. Yarrow for breaking the rules by "playing in the parlor".

In the management of every institution there have to be many rules, and rules that must be enforced. In the enforcement of them, however, there is some leeway between laxity and strict, literal observance, between the letter and the spirit. A man in good health makes these distinctions but Dr. Scott is not in good health and hence fails a little at this point. Hence a little bit of irritation at times but such irritation is slight and negligible.

Occasionally there is not quite enough food at a meal for all to have all that they ~~that they~~ would like. I have not noticed this personally

3/ but I have heard it mentioned. It is very difficult, when planning carefully & closely to have every thing come out exactly right all the time. Hence I do not think that there is anything needing attention at this point.

There is occasional irritation at the manner in which Mrs Scott at times receives simple requests about the food. I feel certain that the cause of this manner is to be found in Mrs Scott's health, which is none of the best. The irritation, at this point, is only occasional and slight and is negligible.

The only point that I think needs quiet investigation and tactful handling is the situation re Gladys Lawrence.

After returning home yesterday,

4/ Mrs Dunning told me that she had just heard that Gladys was again having music lessons. Her mother had been written to on the subject and a reply had been received to the effect that music lessons were to be given to her. Hence they had been resumed and that point is settled.

On the other hand Gladys has been troubled by headaches. She thought the trouble lay in her glasses and Mrs Scott told her to stop wearing her glasses. Hence she does not wear her glasses.

Now this may be all right but if she were my child I should want the eyes carefully examined. I should want to know whether the glasses were right or wrong, and whether the child should wear glasses or not, and whether or not there was some other cause for the headaches.

Also as regards her rubbers. She seems to have been some time without rubbers

5) because "Dr Scott has not had time to get her any" as my wife reports Gladys told her.

In both these points of glasses and rubbers I think a little quiet and especially tactful investigation is needed.

I think Dr Scott handles the devotional side of the home, at Sunday morning prayers and at other times, exceptionally well. I am sure no one could do it better and those who could do it as well, if there are any, are very few.

On the whole the institution is excellently conducted and the conditions at the present time are very good.

Please show this letter to Mr. Bell as he wished to know about condetions here.

Sincerely

M. D. Dunning

Mr. D. Denning

Auburndale Apr. 30-1916

173 Grove St
Auburndale, Mass
May 27, 1916.

REC'D MAY 29 1916

My dear Mr. Bell,-

When I reached home this morning I found the enclosed letter from W. B. M. I. I enclose my reply to Mrs. Lee.

The members of the Board of Managers of Glory Kindergarten should have copies of part of Mrs Lee's letter and copies of my letter. Please have made five (5) copies of the part of Mrs Lee's letter that I have indicated on the margin of her letter.

Please have six (6) copies made of my letter to Mrs Lee.

Then please send to Mr. Cobb, the five copies of the part of Mrs Lee's letter that I have indicated, and also send Mr. Cobb five copies of my letter to Mrs. Lee.

Please send to me, here in Auburndale, one copy of my letter to Mrs Lee and return to me Mrs. Lee's letter.

Please send, to W. B. M. I., ~~[illegible]~~ my letter to Mrs Lee.

I have written Cobb what to do.

Sincerely,- M. D. Dunning.

Auburndale- May 27-1916

COPY

Chicago, May twenty-five
Nineteen Sixteen

Rev. Morton D. Dunning,
Missionary Home,
Auburndale, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Dunning:

You will perhaps remember writing us last October of the needs of Glory Kindergarten and Training School in the way of property. As you are presumably away from your papers and may not have the facts clearly in mind, I will quote from your letter:

> "Two pieces of land are rented for the Kobe Glory Kindergarten and Training School, - one large piece for the school building and one small piece for a dormitory. The leasesfor these two pieces of land are renewed every three years. The price of rental is increased at each renewal. The lease has recently been renewed and the rental increased about 25%. Eight years ago the rental on the kindergarten piece was roughly $100. (I am not absolutely positive of this figure) per year. It is now, roughly $250 per year, - an increase of 150% in eight years, - a nice little increase, to put it mildly.
>
> "Further the kindergarten building is an old one and falling about our ears - a fact which I believe has several times been brought to your attention. Somewhere in the neighborhood of $300 per year is put into repairs. Put the items of rent and repairs together and you will find that more than 25% of the yearly grant for the work disappears at this point. It is the most expensive business that has ever come under my observation."

You probably know that the kindergarten needs have been recognized and included in the list of buildings we are trying to provide through our Golden Anniversary Building Fund, though other needs have hitherto seemed to absorb all our energy in this line.

We seem at length to have come to the point where a new need can be presented together with other tasks only half accomplished. We must however have some definite information before much can be done. I am very glad that we need not wait till a letter can go to Japan and a reply come from there.

Y.M.C.A.

Chicago, May twenty-five
Nineteen Sixteen

Rev. Morton D. Dunning,
Missionary Home,
Auburndale, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Dunning:

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"Two pieces of land are rented for the Kobe Glory Kindergarten and Training School, - one large piece for the school building and one small piece for a dormitory. The leases for these two pieces of land are renewed every three years. The price of rental is increased at each renewal. The lease has recently been renewed and the rental increased about 25%. Eight years ago the rental on the Kindergarten piece was roughly $100. (I am not absolutely positive of this figure) per year. It is now roughly $250 per year. - an increase of 150% in eight years, - a nice little increase, to put it mildly.

"Further the Kindergarten building is an old one and falling about our ears - a fact which I believe has several times been brought to your attention. Somewhere in the neighborhood of $300 per year is put into repairs. Put the items of rent and repairs together and you will find that more than 25% of the yearly grant for the work disappears at this point. It is the most expensive business that has ever come under my observation."

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We seem at length to have come to the point where a new need can be presented together with other tasks only half accomplished. We must however have some definite information before much can be done. I am very glad that we need not wait till a letter can go to Japan and reply come from there.

The questions are -

1. Will it be necessary to buy new land on which to put a kindergarten building or is there an available site on land now owned by the American Board or the W.B.M.I.?

2. Just what building or buildings will be needed,

3. What amount of money is the minimum needed for land and buildings? How much for each?

4. If all cannot be provided at once, what part should come first?

5. What should be done with the present buildings?

Before we can hope to secure money we shall need to prepare a dodger or leaflet for wide circulation. It should give in clear brief form facts as to the school and its history, the territory it serves, its place among educational and missionary institutions in Japan and the work its graduates do.

Any help you can give us in this line would also be greatly appreciated.

Are you and Mrs. Dunning not coming as far west as Chicago sometime while in this country? We should be so glad to talk over the work with you and hope you may certainly plan to give us a visit before returning to Japan. We shall be especially glad if you can be here on a Friday as that is the day of our regular weekly meeting. The hour is ten to eleven A.M.

Ever sincerely yours,

(Signed) Eula B. Lee

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1. Will it be necessary to buy new land on which to put a kindergarten building or is there an available site on land now owned by the American Board or the W.B.M.I.?

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Before we can hope to secure money we shall need to prepare a booklet or leaflet for wide circulation. It should give in clear and brief form facts as to the school and its history, the territory it fills, its place among educational and missionary institutions in Japan and the work its graduates do.

Any help you can give us in this line would also be greatly appreciated.

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Ever sincerely yours,

(Signed) Nuie B. Lee

Chicago

May 25. 1916

COPY

173 Grove Street, Auburndale, Mass.
May 27, 1916.

Mrs. L. O. Lee,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mrs. Lee:

Your favor of the 25th has just come to hand. The Glory Kindergarten Building in Kobe, Japan, is on rented land. Miss Howe is very desirous that the building remain on the land where the kindergarten was started. At the same time she states that it is impossible to buy this land. Just before I left Japan Miss Howe was requested to find out definitely whether or not this land could be purchased, and, if it could be purchased, to find out what the price would be. I hope Miss Howe has complied with this request but I have heard nothing about it.

The ideal and the best thing would be to purchase the land on which the Kindergarten Building now stands, tear down the old building and erect a new one. If that land cannot be definitely purchased within the next year then a new site should be at once obtained.

The American Board holds, under perpetual lease, a fine property, No. 59, in Kobe. There is a sufficiently large tract of ground here for the Kindergarten Building and yard. Many of the members of the mission have felt that this land should be utilized for the Glory Kindergarten Building. If this should be done it would necessitate moving the Stanfords from No.59 to No.22 and moving Miss Howe from No.22 to No.59. Extensive alterations at No.22 would be necessary.

Two objections, - Miss Howe seems to object, decidedly, to the removal of the Kindergarten Building from its present location (tho it should be so removed if the land on which it stands cannot be bought).

173 Grove Street, Auburndale, Mass.
May 27, 1916.

Mrs. J. O. Lee,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mrs. Lee:

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Two objections, - Miss Howe seems to object, decidedly, to the removal of the Kindergarten Building from its present location (the it should be so removed if the land on which it stands cannot be bought).

The Stanfords would object, seriously, to being moved from No.59. No.59 is a fine, large property and the Stanfords feel practical ownership in it. (I have never spoken to either of the Stanfords about this proposition because it has seemed too delicate a subject. I have spoken freely with many of the men of the mission. All seemed to agree that it would be a delicate subject as regards the Stanfords but all seemed to feel that in the interests of the Mission work the change ought to be made. I cannot say what action the mission would take if the question of putting the Kindergarten Building on No.59 was seriously brought up for specific action).

So much for a preliminary statement. Now for specific answers to your questions,-

1. The land on which the present Kindergarten Building stands should be bought, if possible, otherwise a new site should be bought or use made of No.59 Kobe, already owned by the American Board. (This latter might raise delicate questions in the mission and therefore be more or less difficult of accomplishment).

2. As regards buildings the Kindergarten Building is absolutely essential but <u>no new building should be expected except on land purchased or already owned by the Board</u>.

The dormitory building is much too small for present needs tho it is a good building as far as it goes. It should be moved to land bought or owned by the Board and doubled in size.

3. I do not think it wise to state any sum as the amount that would be needed. Such a statement should come from those on the ground giving first hand, up to date information.

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3. I do not think it wise to state any sum as the amount that would be needed. Such a statement should come from those on the ground giving first hand, up to date information.

4. The first essential is the obtaining of the land either by purchase or by definite action concerning No.59. (Again let me call attention to the statements about No.59 above made and give my opinion that the land on which the Kindergarten Building now stands should be bought if possible).

5. The present Kindergarten Building is valueless and practically nothing of the material contained in it can be used again. The best thing would be to burn it as it stands.

The dormitory building is fairly substantial and could probably be moved and enlarged.

The institution has laid the foundation for all kindergarten work in Japan. Its success and work has won recognition from the govenrment, in the last three years. Unasked the government extended valuable privileges to the graduates of the Training School connected with the Kindergarten. It is one of the most valuable pieces of work with which the mission is connected. Further details should be obtained from the Board of Managers, Rev. E. S. Cobb, Kyoto, Japan, Chairman.

I hope to get to Chicago some time during my stay in America but it cannot be until fall. I shall surely drop in at the rooms when I get to Chicago.

Sincerely,

(Signed) M. D. Dunning.

4. The first essential is the obtaining of the land either by purchase or by definite action concerning No.89. (Again let me call attention to the statements about No.89 above made and give my opinion that the land on which the Kindergarten Building now stands should be bought if possible).

5. The present Kindergarten Building is valueless and practically nothing of the material contained in it can be used again. The best thing would be to burn it as it stands.

The dormitory building is fairly substantial and could probably be moved and enlarged.

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Sincerely,

(Signed) M. D. Dunning.

Mrs. L. O. Lee
Ashburndale
May 27. 1916

Shall Christian or Atheistic Ideals Rule Japan?

By Rev. Morton Dunning of Kyoto

The most fundamental Christian ideas and ideals are unknown to most of the Japanese people as is evidenced by the fact that there is no word or phrase in the Japanese language to express what we mean by the words "Christian service." On the other hand atheistic and materialistic ideals are widespread, especially among the younger generations educated along the lines of western civilization.

One result is a threatened lowering of the moral and ethical fibre of the people as a whole. The government has recognized this danger and, in seeking to avoid it, has turned for help, to the religious leaders of the country. Three years ago these leaders were called to Tokyo by the Home Department of the government for consultation and co-operation. The

government has followed this up by financial grants to institutions and established work that is aiding in the moral, ethical, and social up-building of the people. Several of these grants are made to the institutions and for the work of our own American Board mission in Japan.

Here, then, is the situation, - we have a proud, sensitive, and highly civilized people entering our modern world life with little conception of the Christian ideas and ideals which form the core and alone make possible the existence and continuance of our modern civilization. We find that atheistic and materialistic ideas and ideals are rapidly becoming widespread among the educated and younger generations. We find the government recognizing a great need and appealing to the religious leaders of the country for help. What, then, shall

be the dominant ideas and ideals of this people, - shall they be atheistic and materialistic or shall they be Christian?

"Shall Christian or Atheistic
Ideals rule Japan?"

Rev. Morton Denning
Summary of
Toledo Speech — 1916

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

✠

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, 14 BEACON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
FRANK H. WIGGIN TREASURER
JOHN G. HOSMER
PUBLISHING AND PURCHASING AGENT

June 13, 1916.

Mrs. L. O. Lee, Sec. W.B.M.I.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mrs. Lee:

In accordance with your request I am putting into writing my recommendations concerning the purchase of land and the erection of a new building for Kobe Glory Kindergarten.

The institution has been running a good many years and there is, therefore, a considerable body of Japanese people who are directly interested in the Kindergarten and closely connected with it. I think that it may be quite possible to interest these people still more, in the continued growth and permanent establishment of the Kindergarten.

My proposition would be to ask or to suggest to these Japanese that they find a piece of land suitable for the Kindergarten and obtain it by gift or purchase. Then the W.B.M.I., on its part, will obtain funds for a new building.

I have great hopes that such a procedure would result in placing the institution on a firm financial basis and a permanent foundation. I think it would also be practically the only way whereby the land on which the Kindergarten Building now stands could be obtained.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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HOME DEPARTMENT
REV. CYRUS H. PATTON, D.D. SECRETARY
REV. GEORGE LINCOLN SMITH, D.D. SECRETARY
REV. JEWER EDDY, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

June 12, 1916.

Mrs. L. O. Lee, Sec. W.B.M.I.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mrs. Lee:

In accordance with your request I am putting into writing my recommendations concerning the purchase of land and the erection of a new building for Yoko Gloty Kindergarten.

The institution has been running a good many years and there is, therefore, a considerable body of Japanese people who are directly interested in the Kindergarten and closely connected with it. I think that it may be quite possible to interest these people still more, in the continued growth and permanent establishment of the Kindergarten.

My proposition would be to ask or to suggest to these Japanese that they find a place or land suitable for the Kindergarten and obtain it by gift or purchase. Then the W.B.M.I., on its part, will obtain funds for a new building.

I have great hopes that such a procedure would result in placing the institution on a firm financial basis and a permanent foundation. I think it would also be practically the only way whereby the land on which the Kindergarten building now stands would be obtained.

I would suggest that the W.B.M.I. bring this suggestion concerning land and building for the Kindergarten officially to the attention of the Board of Managers (Mr. E. S. Cobb, Kyoto, Japan, Chairman,) of the Kindergarten and ask them to work out the details and make other suggestions, as may be necessary, but that specific action and definite moves should be made within a reasonable time, - certainly before the close of the present calendar year.

If this plan should be carried out the question of the legal ownership of the land is one that must receive very careful consideration. My solution of this question would be as follows, -

The Japanese donors should give the land to the American Board (representing the W.B.M.I.) to be held in trust for the Glory Kindergarten. The American Board, on its part, accepting the trust should pledge itself to transfer the land to a responsible Japanese body of trustees when the American Board withdraws from work in Japan or when the Japan Mission of the American Board may decide that the time has come to place the full control of the Kindergarten in the hands of a responsible body of Japanese. This agreement looks forward to the time when the institution shall cease to be a <u>mission</u> institution and become a thoroughly established Japanese institution.

With great hope that the Kobe Glory Kindergarten may soon be placed on a sound financial and permanent basis, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) M. D. Dunning

Boston,

June 13, 1916

REC'D NOV 10 1916

M. D. Dunning 216

THE AMERICAN BOARD
BOSTON

Boston Friday
Nov 10, 1916

My dear Bell, -

Your letter re telephone for Business Agency in Kobe has come to hand.

There are no funds under "General Work" that can be spared in the Japan Mission for putting in that telephone.

If the P.C. will vote it from one of the allowance accounts, either "House" or "Tax" it could be handled. I would suggest that a vote be passed allowing the Mission to take up to $400.00, if

necessary from Fox allowance to install a telephone in the Kobe Business Agency.

Thank you for your letter.

Sincerely

M. D. Dunning

173 Grove St 217
Auburndale, Mass
Jan 1, 1917.

Dr. J. L. Barton
Rev E. F. Bell } Secs.
Boston, Mass

[redacted] JAN 3 1917

Dear Brethren, -

My year of furlo is rapidly drawing to an end and decisions concerning the future should be made at an early date. Questions concerning the education of my children have prevented me from making an earlier presentation to you. At last some facts seem quite clear to me.

I do not think it wise or advisable for all of the children to return to Kyoto. It seems equally clear that it is not advisable to leave both of the older children in America without either of their parents. It seems equally inadvisable for the family to remain in America while I return to Japan. There remains the possibility of the family returning to Japan and living where it may be possible for the children to receive

a fair education.

This is possible if the family lives in Kobe and the children attend the Canadian Methodist school in that city.

As this solution of my problem has grown clearer I have had it in mind to propose that my wife and children be allowed to live in Kobe, for the education of the children, regardless of where my location should be in the mission. With this in mind I have already written to the Japan Mission asking them to vote, thru. C. A. I., to leave in the hands of myself and wife, the final determination of the place where Mrs Dunning and the children should live. A reply from the mission has not yet been received but precedent permits the wife and children, for the latter's education, to live in a city other than that in which the husband is located, - e.g. Mrs White lived with her children in Tokyo while Mr.

White lived in Tsuyama. Hence there can hardly be any question of what the action of the C. A. I. will be.

I had further had it in mind to state that, my location and residence being fixed in Kyoto, I should personally provide for the housing expense in Kobe. On mature consideration, however, it seems practically certain that the absence of my family from Kyoto will save the Board from the necessity of building a new house in Kyoto, - money for which has already been appropriated by P.C. and is held on special account in Japan. Under these circumstances I think it fair to propose that the Board provide for the housing expense in Kobe and I make private arrangements for a couple of suitable rooms for myself in Kyoto.

This housing expense would

not be more than $450.00 per year, probably less, and at least half of this amount would be met by the interest on the unexpended $6,000.00 appropriated for the new house. The net expense to the Board of this arrangement would therefore be about $200.00 per year and such expense would continue for five or six years.

A second consideration is the time of my return to Japan. I left Japan in January and reached Boston in February 1916. For health and school reasons it is quite inadvisable for the family to return to Japan until August or September of the current year, - 1917. My wife has desired, and for many reasons I have considered it probable that I also should not return to Japan until August 1917. A health examination last September revealed a thoroly run down condition which might necessitate a long period of rest. Since that time, however, I feel that I have gained rapidly and that I am now in full, normal health. I am eager to get back to my teaching work and, subject to health examination

which I feel sure ~~would~~ will be satisfactory, I should be glad to return to Japan for the opening of the school year in April. If I do so, I desire the Board's permission to return to America, at my personal expense, in July to take my family back to Japan in August.

In view of the foregoing statement I suggest ~~that~~ the Prudential Committee take the following action, —

1. The furlo of Mrs Dunning and the children be extended to Aug 15, 1917 with the usual allowances.

2. The furlo of Mr. Dunning be extended one month, with usual allowance, to March 15, 1917.

3. The return of Mr. Dunning to Japan in March 1917 be authorized and that he be granted permission to return to America, at his personal expense, in July 1917, for the purpose of taking his family to Japan in August 1917. Salary continued.

4. That, with the consent of the Japan Mission, Mrs Dunning and the children be allowed to live in Kobe, Japan for the education of the children, and, in view of the fact

that such residence of the family in Kobe will obviate the necessity of the Board's erecting a new residence in Kyoto, rental be allowed not to exceed $450.00 a year; ~~that~~ this rental be charged to the American Board House Fund of the Japan Mission to which a sufficient extra grant will be made each year, if needed, by the Prudential Committee.

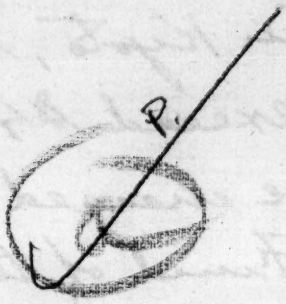
These suggestions are respectfully submitted for your consideration and action.

Very sincerely
M. D. Deming

Dorothy & Allen are 12 +
they go back at Mr. Deming's
house & return later to his
house.

M. J. Dunning

Auburndale, Jan.



RECD JAN 8 1917

173 Grove St
Auburndale, Mass
Jan 8, 1917

218

Dr J. L. Barton
Rev. E. H. Bell } Secs.
Boston

Jack

A letter has just come to hand from Dr. Cary saying that C.A.I. grants "permission to Mrs Dunning and the children, any or all of them, (in case of their return to Japan) to live where it may seem wise for [he ought to have used the preposition to here, - M.D.D.] Mr & Mrs Dunning, for the education of their children."

Dr. May of Newton Centre was out here Saturday to look the children over. I showed him my medical report and had him look me over. He said my blood pressure was perfectly normal between 120 & 130; the heart action not "loud" but perfectly normal; that I seemed to be in perfect physical condition for any work. You may want to have direct word from him, - Dr. Geo. May, Commonwealth Ave, Newton Centre, Mass.

These two ~~[illegible]~~ reports should clear up everything as far as I personally am

concerned. Now the family is kicking up. Harriet came down with a beautiful case of measles last Wednesday. Alice is today sleeping for the measles. She will probably be broken out tomorrow. Mary gives some promising signs. The other three are still unaffected. I do not think I could start for Japan unless the children are well over the measles. I expect, however, that they will be well over it by Feb.

Sincerely

M. D. Dunning.

M. D. Dunning

Auburndale, Jan. 8, 1917

Dr
Return

CD FEB 19 1917

Feb 17, 1917

Dear Mr. Bell.-

I approve of substituting for sentence 2, in paragraph 2 of Chapter 3 of the Handbook, the following:

"Until these missionaries have acquired the vernacular and have successfully completed the course, they are regarded as unprepared to share in the settlement of questions affecting the general mission work and are debarred from voting in mission or station on other than matters connected with their particular work."

Very truly

McD. Dunning.

M. D. Dunning

Auburndale, Feb. 17, 191

Re
Spec. Desig. Nu

REC'D FEB 19 1917

173 Grove St
Auburndale, Mass
Feb. 15, 1917

Rev. E. F. Bell
Boston, Mass

My dear Mr. Bell,-

Re First Term of Service for Single Women I am of the opinion that it would be advisable to make the first term one of five years.

My reasons for this opinion are two,-

1. A young woman leaving her home and her native land for a first period of service feels many ties drawing her back to the old home and old land. This often develops into an intense longing and homesickness that materially impairs the efficiency of her

work.

A young woman entering on missionary work for her life work should be away from the old home and native land on her first period of service long enough to realize this separation to its fullest extent but not long enough to become a heavy burden impairing her health and efficiency.

The first period should also be long enough to get new ties started in the new land and work and also long enough for her to realize, after return home for furlough, that the old home ties can never again be just what they had been in earlier years.

If these things are accomplished

she comes back to her second period of service with renewed strength, greater zeal and efficiency, and an underlying contentment which makes improbable that there will be much of a return of the old homesick feeling.

2. The first year or two of service are filled with new experiences, new hopes and aspirations. Good progress is made in the acquirement of the language. With the third year things begin to drag. No longer are there new experiences to hold the attention and give interest and zest to life. The learning of the language begins to drag with the close of the third year and the beginning

of the fourth year. It begins to seem as if the language would never be mastered. Then is the time to think about dropping it for a while, getting entirely away from it for a complete change and rest. After such a period of rest the return to the language comes with a new zest that leads to a fair mastery.

In my judgement these two reasons combine to make the 5th year of service a much more advantageous time for a young woman to take her first furlough than after a period of seven years.

Furthermore a young woman

begins to get established in definite lines of work, with the use of the vernacular, in about the fourth or fifth year of service. It is easier to make a break in the work after this first year or two than it is to make the break after three or four years.

Therefore from the standpoint of health, efficiency of service, and adjustment to the work, I am in favor of the first period of service, for young women, being placed at five years, and later periods at seven years.

Sincerely

M. D. Dunning

M. D. Dunning

Auburndale, Feb. 15, 1917

Re

1st Term

Single women

C'D MAR 20 1917

ST. FRANCIS HOTEL

J. NATION, PROPRIETOR

600 CORDOVA STREET
OPPOSITE C. P. R. DEPOT
VANCOUVER, B. C.

March 14, 1917

My dear Mr. Case, –

I have reached here safely & my baggage has likewise. I go on board tomorrow morning.

On arrival in Yokohama I shall cable "Fernatalk Boston arrived". Possibly I shall have to add my name "Dunning" because of cable word rates. This cable will mean that I have reached Japan safely and in good health. On its receipt please telephone the following people telling them of my safe arrival. –

✓ Mrs M. D. Dunning, – 173 Grove St. Auburndale, Mass Newton West 407 M.
✓ Mrs A. E. Dunning 43 Dinsmore St – Brookline 6273 W.
✓ Mrs Samuel Ward 80 Crescent St Newton So 249 W.
✓ Mrs Carl King [7 St John St] Jamaica 1-46-W
✓ Mrs Helen [Paul T. Ward] Ward 48 Forest St Medford 251 J.

& oblige

M. D. Dunning.

Vancouver, Mar. 14, 1917

RECD JUN 2 1917

Kyoto, Japan
May 13, 1917.

My dear Bell, -

I have definitely engaged passage on the S.S. Shinyo Maru due San Francisco July 16th. This ought to mean that I will arrive in Boston about July 22nd and may stay until Aug 25th or thereabouts.

One business item should be attended to. Mrs Dunning's furlo, with allowances, was extended to Aug 15th. The furlo for her and the children, should be extended to Aug 30th, with allowances. Please bring the matter to P.C. and get the necessary vote on it. After I return the time will be very short and I shall want to clear up these business items without delay. I cannot now tell just the day that we shall leave but with furlo extended to Aug 30th allowances can be paid to the actual day of leaving, without further difficulty.

Am looking forward, with great interest, to Mission Meeting next week - All well here

Sincerely
M. D. Dunning.

Kyoto, May 13, 1917

Okamoto

May 14, 1917

May 13, 1917

Sier & MULLER

REC'D MAY 24 1917

Kyoto, Japan,
April 27, 1917.

Rev. E. F. Bell
Boston, Mass

My dear Mr Bell, -

Yours of the 26th ult (?) arrived yesterday. I have been busy getting my business plans arranged and odds and ends picked up to date. About half of them are cleared up ~~and~~ the others I hope will be cleared up in the next week or ten days. One of these is the Kobe house question. It is difficult to get a house but I have lines on two houses and hope to close on one of them next week.

From all that I can see and learn the Kobe school is ~~in~~ a flourishing condition. It is true that Mrs Meisner, the principal, leaves on a year's furlo, and others of the past teachers are returning to America but new ones have been obtained. A new wing has just been added to the building giving two new school rooms.

I was interested in your account of the meeting re the possible new Christian University. I have very little expectation of ever seeing it

RECEIVED MAY 24 1917

Mr. E. F. Hall
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Hall:-

Form of Trust Company Investments

I have been busy getting my Commonwealth engaged and odds and ends looked up & data that I left behind me when I left Boston. I shall be able to get at it in the next week or two days. One of these is the Mass. Investors Trust. It is difficult to get at some of these because on the Income and relative to close on one of them every week.

Then all that I can see and learn the Title School is a flourishing institution. I've been told Miss Bisson the Principal, I learn is a person of kind nature of the best training and extensive experience. Business but now over here been attending to running the first been added to the building giving two new school rooms.

I am interested in your account of the meeting of the Massachusetts Investors Association. I have very little experience of late regarding it.

materialize.

A little incident occurred here last Sunday that may get to you so I write of it. I preached at our English service. Unfortunately Dr. Schiller of the German mission was present. I made the point that many people put their emphasis on attaining the result rather than putting their emphasis on the methods for attaining results. In such cases anything that may seem to lead to the result is done. I then said that the world was facing today the greatest concrete illustration of this idea that it has ever seen and that I thought it was the chief factor in the self-defeat of the nation espousing it. Dr. Schiller got up & left the room. Naturally there has been some talk and some criticism of my making any such statement or allusion from the pulpit in the presence of a German.

School work is in full swing and going in fine shape. I have over four hundred boys in my classes.

I will have a good deal to talk over when I see you next July [hope to arrive about July 22nd] but cannot stop to write now.

Ever sincerely

M. D. Dunning.

Apr. 27, 1917

Regards,

19 REC'D JUL 2 1917

Re request for a grant for the Canadian Methodist Foreign School in Kobe.

Kyoto, Japan 224

May 31, 1917

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec'y
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell,-

At Mission Meeting the question of a subsidy for the Tokyo or Kobe School for Foreign Children was finally passed upon. The parents of children who might attend either the one school or the other first held a conference. There was a desire on the part of one or possibly two of the parents that a subsidy be granted to each school,- that is that the Board should fix a sum that it was willing to grant as a subsidy for a school in Japan and then divide it between the two schools. I made it very clear that nothing of this kind could ever be expected and that to urge it would simply mean that nothing at all would be granted to any one. We agreed upon the Canadian Methodist School in Kobe without a dissenting vote. After my conferences with you and

REC'D JUL 2 1917

Hyde Park, Mass.
May 31, 1917

Rev. E. H. Hall, Secy.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Hall:

At Mission Meeting the question of a
subsidy for the Home School for Foreign
Children was finally referred back to the
officers who brought it, that action the one
school or the other that will be convenient.
There was a feeling on the part of one or possibly
two of the Parents that a subsidy to promote that
work would, that is that the Board should
for a time that it was building up a work and
subsidy for a school in Japan and then should
withdraw the two schools. I would very
clear that nothing of this kind could be
expected and that it was as it would simply
mean that nothing at all would be promoted
by our act. We agreed before the Committee
Mattoon School in Kobe, institute a kindergarten
work. Hoping you may be spared with your good

Respectfully yours,
Chas. Mattoon

Dr. Barton last year I feel sure that this will meet the requirements of the Board and that a subsidy will be granted.

After settling the question of the school we took up the question of the amount of the subsidy to be asked for.

According to the schedule issued by the school for co-operating missions, the grant from the American Board ought to be $600.00 gold. On the basis of the number of children from American Board families that will probably attend the school next year, the grant ought to be not less than $600.00 gold.

[From present appearances there will probably be eight or even ten or more American Board children in the school next year. The total number in the school is expected to run from 70 to 90.]

We therefore unanimously voted to ask for $600.00 gold and hope that you will be able to grant this amount but if, because of war conditions, you find that it is absolutely impossible to grant

the $600.00 asked for the next lower amount in the grading of the co-operating missions is $300.00 gold.

Hoping for and expecting a favorable reply to our request for $600.00 gold, I remain

Sincerely

Morton D. Dunning.

Kyoto, May 31, 1917

Re Request for grant
for Canadian Meth. Foreign
School in Kobe

RD JUN 19 1917

Kyoto, Japan
May 31, 1917

Rev. E. F. Bell, Secy,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell,-

Mission Meeting has come and gone. It was the longest meeting that I have ever attended, I think, and it certainly has been one of the hardest for me, largely because it was my first experience on the "Personal Committee". We had some very trying problems that took hours and hours of private conferences. I cannot write ~~much~~ about them but will tell you something about them when I see you, as I hope to do, in Boston about the 24th of next July.

Mr. Cobb is continued in the office of treasurer. I personally approve of this action and trust that no comment, other than favorable, will be made in any letters from Boston.

I have signed a contract for a house in Kobe and shall be very busy in the next

JUN 19 1972

three weeks, getting my household goods ready for shipment, carrying on my school work, and getting ready to start for America in four weeks.

I sail on the Shinyo Maru from Yokohama June 30th, due in San Francisco July 16th. I expect that Miss Aono, a graduate of Kobe College, who is going for study at Oberlin, will be with me. Also it is possible that Mrs Bickel, widow of Capt Bickel who died about ten days ago, will also be with me. [You remember Capt Bickel of the Baptist Board, famous for his Inland Sea Mission] I cannot tell just when I shall reach Boston but it will probably be about July 23rd and I may stay a month before starting back. Shall hope to see you in Boston.

Kindest remembrances to all.

Sincerely

M. D. Dunning.

Kyoto, May 31, 1917

[illegible]

REC'D JUL 2 1917

226

Rev. Herbert C. Case
Boston Mass

Kyoto Japan
June 15, 1917.

My dear Mr. Case, -

I have bought my ticket and sail from Kobe two weeks from today. I sail from Yokohama July 3rd and am due in San Francisco July 16th. I expect to send, from San Francisco, a Night Letter announcing my safe arrival. On its receipt please telephone the letter to the following people. —

My wife [Mrs M. D. Dunning] 173 Grove St Auburndale
My mother Mrs A. E. Dunning 43 Bruce St Brookline
Mrs Samuel Ward 80 Crescent Ave Newton Cen
Mrs Paul Ward 46 Pearl St Medford

(Will be away on vacation Case)

Yours to oblige

M. D. Dunning

All well here

Kyoto, June 15, 1917

Re Telegram

Aug. 9, 1917

My dear Mr. Bell, /15

Last January, when the P.C. vote on my return to Japan was taken it was understood that provision should be made for a house for me in Kobe. The letter to the Japan Mission made this clear.

At Mission Meeting the item for rent for a house in Kobe for me was on the Docket.

Before Mission Meeting time, however, the P.C. vote granting $75.00 to each child in Japan attending school away from home was received.

Now my station is Kyoto, with permission from both P.C. and the mission, for the family

to live in Kobe for the education of the children.

When, therefore, the question of rent for a house for my family in Kobe, came before the Finance Committee, they preferred, instead of asking Boston to make a special grant of $480.00 for my rent, to have me placed, with the others, on the basis of $75.00 grant for each child attending school away from home. They, therefore, reported to the Mission, "no action", on the question of my rent.

This is perfectly satisfactory to me but it must be fully understood in Boston otherwise,

when the item appears on the treasurer's report there may be some query raised as the family will be ~~is~~ living in Kobe and hence the children will not be away from home in the technical sense of the Board's vote granting $75.00 to each child.

The rent of the house is $480.00 per year, beginning July 1st 1917. The grant for the children, in my case, would be $450.00, or a saving to the Board of $30.00

Sincerely

M. D. Dunning.

M. D. Dunning

Aug. 9, 1917

Personal.

Kobe, Japan
Jan. 10, 1918

My dear Dr. Barton,—

Your personal letter, re Pres. Slocum of Colorado College, has come to hand. I can recall nothing of any incident such as is referred to in your letter. I usually write or tell Mrs Dunning all the incidents of any trip. Hence, without any reference to names, I asked her if she recalled my having said or written anything of such a kind as referred to in your letter. She also can recall nothing of that nature connected with that trip.

I remember Pres. Slocum, on that trip, very well indeed, and I feel quite sure that if I had known anything of such an incident as you refer to, connected with him, I would have remembered it. My only recollections of Pres Slocum are of the best, and hence, while I cannot swear that no such incident occurred I am quite positive that I knew nothing about any such incident and that you must be mistaken in thinking that I spoke to you about it at the time.

I am not at all surprised at the action taken relative to the exchange situation in the mission. In fact three months ago, when the question first came up, I said to several that the probable result would be the placing of the mission on a strict gold basis and that we would have to personally suffer the loss caused by exchange rates.

When I entered the treasury-ship I made it a rule <u>not</u> to interfere with established custom and precedent except where I was sure that mistaken policies were being followed and injury to the Board's interests, as it might be viewed from Boston, was being done. During my term of office I was able, fortunately, to handle exchange at a profit to the Board, when keeping the accounts on a 2 for 1 basis, and sent to Treas Wiggin somewhere from $800.00 to $1000.00 gold profit. Hence I made no inquiry into or change of the custom of handling exchange. I look forward, with a good deal of interest, to the discussion that will surely come at Mission Meeting.

While I am writing along these lines there is one other item that I think ought to be fully known by you.

There is a Handbook rule to the effect that

when a missionary receives money for work outside his mission work, that money should be turned in to the treasury in Boston. This is a rule that has been entirely disregarded, I think largely unknown by the members of the mission. I myself had no conscious knowledge of it until after I became treasurer. During my regime no new cases arose, so far as I can recall; at least none arose after I became aware of the rule.

Before I entered the office of treasurer several instances occurred where salary was received by missionaries for work outside of the Board work. Two of these instances involved good sized sums, regularly received. I refer to Dr. Gulick's and Mr. Lombard's appointments as lecturers and later associate professors in the Imperial University in Kyoto. In both instances, in ignorance or total disregard of the Handbook rule concerning such funds, the mission voted that those receiving the money could use it in their work as they saw fit. No accounting of this money was made to anyone.

While I was treasurer the mission voted that a statement of these receipts and the way the money was expended, must be sent to the Mission Treasurer at the end of each year. This was done the year

When a missionary begins necessary to work outside his mission work, that money should be turned in to the Treasury as Income. This is a rule that has been entirely disregarded. Think largely unknown by the member of the mission. Frequently had no concern knowledge it until after I became treasurer during my time no new cases come, so far as I can recall. At least none came after I became treasurer of the rule.

Before I entered the office of Treasurer several instances occurred where salary was assessed for missionaries for work outside of the local work. Two of these instances involved good equal sums, equally received. Refer to Br. Hulett and Mr. Inslee appointment as teachers and later assessed to persons in the Industrial Ministry in Japan. In both instances in appearance or total disregard of the Handbook rule concerning work outside the mission. Perhaps that the reasoning the money could use it in this work as they saw fit. No construction of the money was made to support.

While I was Treasurer the mission voted that a statement of these receipts and to carry the money as explained, must be sent to the Mission Treasurer at the end of each year. This was done the year

the vote was taken but that vote is now buried and forgotten. [The vote was not taken at my instigation or suggestion.]

As said above, in this letter, I made no changes in established customs and policies that were put into action before I became treasurer. Hence I said and did nothing concerning this item except to make sure that the income taxes on it, levied by the government, did not come out of the American Board tax fund. It was on this tax question where Mr Lombard and I first crossed each other.

I hardly think it wise to insist that any change should now be made in the receipt and use of such money that is now being received. I think Mr. Lombard is the only one who receives such income at the present time but I do think two things should be done,—

1. When increase of such income is made, if it is made, or when new cases of such income arise, the Handbook rule should be followed.

2. A definite accounting, sent to Boston, of receipts and expenditures of such money now received, should be required, not that I think it is improperly used but from the purely business standpoint of the Board's treasury especially where large sums are involved. [I do not know what Mr Lombard's salary is at the present time from the Imperial University. The last I knew it was Yen 1,000.00 per year.]

Sincerely

M. D. Dunning.

Jan. 1877

Locke

229

12 Yamamoto dori
4 Chome
Kobe Japan
Jan 17, 1918

Apr 11

My dear Mr. Case,—

A sad accident has occured in our family. Betty's face has been ripped clean across and altho it has been carefully stitched up she looks very badly and it has been decided that recovery is exceedingly improbable.

Alice has at last consented, in view of the fact that people have new skins once in seven years, to get a new skin for Betty,—which probably means an entire new body also! But

from Alice, which you will be interested in reading, get a new "Betty" and mail it out to us? Then please collect from Mr Wiggin, the cost of doll, postage, etc and have him charge it to my account in the usual way.

I should be greatly obliged if you could do this for us.

All well here.

With cordial greetings

Morton D. Dunning.

new skins do not seem to be obtainable to any advantage, in this benighted country. Hence Alice has written a letter to Miss Donovan, keeper of the store next the drugstore in Auburndale, from whom Betty was originally obtained. The difficulty is to get the proper payment to Miss Donovan.

In this dilemma I thought possibly you could help us out. Could you please step in to Miss Donovan's store, hand her the enclosed letter

Morton D. Dunning

Note

Jan. 17, 1918

APR 11 1918

15

230

12 Yamamotodori 4 Chome
Kobe, Japan.
March 14, 1918.

Dr. J. L. Barton,
Congregational House
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton,-

Thank you very much for your letter of Feb. 2nd received a few days ago.

The deputation has just finished their work in Kobe and begun in ~~Tokyo~~ Kyoto. I think they are finding enough to keep them well occupied in the various stations. They certainly put in a strenuous time in Kobe.

I was present at part of an afternoon conference at Kobe College on Kobe College problems. Dr. Blaisdell did most of the talking and I was much interested in noting that the trend of his remarks was strongly in favor of moving the college outside of the city. This is what ought to have been done eight, or was it ten, years ago and is what would have been done if ~~missi~~ mission business had been properly conducted. At that time a majority, as I recall it a very large majority, of the mission were in favor of moving. The faculty voted unanimously in favor of removal with the exception of Miss Searle, - as I now recall it. I cannot say how the alumnae stood. I recall very vividly how the matter was carefully engineered to keep it out of mission meeting discussion and put over into a committee to be settled by them after mission meeting. That committee had, as ~~five~~ six of its members, - Drs. Learned, Cary, Atkinson, Greene, ~~Cary~~, and, I think Mr. Allchin and Miss Searle. About two months before Mrs. Moses Smith was due here from Chicago the committee decided to keep the institution in its present location. I asked both Drs. Cary and Greene why they had so decided when Mrs. Moses Smith was coming in a few weeks and a Japanese had offered some land for a site a few miles west of Kobe. Both of them told me that they were given to understand that W.B.M.I. was quite emphatic in its desire to have the college stay where it was and they thought that settled it. Dr. Cary told me that he was going to view the land offered by the Japanese but he was viewing it simply as a matter of courtesy. I never knew how much land was offered or on what terms. I do know that Mrs. Smith was very much provoked when she arrived and found that the matter had been settled and so many steps taken that she could hardly change the decision. She made no bones about saying that if she had been here the college would have moved.

When I became treasurer, in looking over files, I came across W.B.M.I'S letter. I read it with great care and interest. It stated clearly and emphatically that they hoped the decision would be to stay in the present location. This is what DRs. Cary and Greene had told me was told to the committee and was the reason for their decision. They felt that the matter had been taken out of their hands BUT that letter continued that THE COMMITTEE ON THE GROUND MUST MAKE THE FINAL DECISION AS THEY COULD SEE THE REAL DETAILS OF THE SITUATION FAR BETTER THAN THEY COULD IN CHICAGO. (I quote from memory but the substance is correct.) It was quite evident that this section of the letter had been carefully kept from the committee.

Miss Searle was asked if she was as much opposed to removal as she had been formerly and replied that she was. She said that the alumnae were also opposed to removal, - to which remark Dr. Blaisdell replied that the graduates of an instituion were often the greatest drag on its development, - or words to that effect. The whole discussion was very interesting and illuminating. I should not be surprised if, under the leadership of Miss DeForest steps were taken to remove even at this late date. Ten years ago, or even six years ago, a magnificent site in the center of what is now a fine educational district, could have been obtained at Yen 7. per tsubo. Land there is now held at Yen 35. a tsubo and is unobtainable in any quantity sufficient for the college. I await developments now with interest.

I also await with interest, the result of other forces set in mo-

Dr.J.L.Barton,
Congregational House
Boston,Mass.

My dear Dr.Barton,-

Thank you very much for your letter of Feb.2nd received a few days ago.

The deputation has just finished their work in Kobe and begun in Osaka. I think they are finding enough to keep them well occupied in the various stations. They certainly put in a strenuous time in Kobe.

I was present at part of an afternoon conference at Kobe College on Kobe College problems. Dr.Blaisdell did most of the talking and I was much interested in noting that the trend of his remarks was strongly in favor of moving the college outside of the city. This is what ought to have been done eight or was it ten years ago and is what would have been done if mission business had been properly conducted. At that time a majority, as I recall it a very large majority, of the mission were in favor of moving. The faculty voted unanimously in favor of removal with the exception of Miss Searle,-as I now recall it. I cannot say how the alumnae stood. I recall very vividly how the matter was carefully engineered to keep it out of mission meeting discussion and put over into a committee to be settled by them after mission meeting. That committee had, as three of its members,-Drs. Learned, Cary, Atkinson, Greene, Gamewy, and, I think Mr.Allchin and Miss Searle. About two months before Mrs.Moses Smith was due here from Chicago the committee decided to keep the institution in its present location. I asked both Drs.Cary and Greene why they had so decided when Mrs.Moses Smith was coming in a few weeks and a Japanese had offered some land for a site a few miles west of Kobe. Both of them told me that they were given to understand that W.B.M.I.was quite emphatic in its desire to have the college stay where it was and they thought that settled it. Dr.Cary told me that he was going to view the land offered by the Japanese but he was viewing it simply as a matter of courtesy. I never knew how much land was offered or on what terms.I do know that Mrs.Smith was very much provoked when she arrived and found that the matter had been settled and so many steps taken that she could hardly change the decision. She made no bones about saying that if she had been here the college would have moved.

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tion last Sunday. Dr.Blaisdell preached in Kobe Union Church. He gave us a very good sermon, the thought and background of which I most thoroughly agree with but it lacked quite a little in tact. Quite a large percent of the congregation was Canadian and British. Considerable of the last part of the sermon was on the "blow-hard Americano" order."We were going to win this war for democracy","England had made a mistake in emptying Oxford of its young men.They acknowledged the mistake.We did not make that mistake." There were two or three passages on this order and I saw several Canadians within my range of vision showing manifest signs of uneasiness.

This feature of the sermon, however, was completely overshadowed by what followed. Dr.Blaisdell closed his sermon and offered a brief prayer. Then Dr.Parsons, the pastor, gave out the closing hymn.At the close of the last stanza a voice, two thirds down the church,-"Dr.Parsons, Dr.Parsons".The "amen" was sung to this accompaniment. "I protest that this is not the gospel of Jesus." Amens from a half dozen and the protest was again repeated with more amens. Dr.Blaisdell stepped forward, raising his hand,-"Dr.Parsons, let me say one word, please. I am very sorry that I have said anything to which anyone could take exception. I think you must have misunderstood me. I hope any who object to what was said will give me a chance to speak to them personally at the close of the service." (I report from memory but it probably is nearly verbatim.) There was another protest and Dr.Parsons pronounced the benediction.

The protest came from Mr.Thornton. Some six or seven years ago he was in charge of the church and nearly wrecked it. His theology is of the most extreme conservative type. You must believe exactly as he believes and state your belief in the same words and in the same way that he does or the sparks fly. His belief is in a Kingdom of Heaven to be realized in a future world, a kingdom composed of those who have been brought into it through the substitutionary and vicarious sacrifice of the blood of Christ. This, and this only, is the gospel of Christ. The theme and background of Dr.Blaisdell's sermon was the establishment on earth of a democracy, a brotherhood, founded on the teaching of Jesus with himself as a center,-"Ye shall call no man master or lord for one is your master and all ye are brethren." This is the gospel of Christ. (I think this was a little unguarded. He should have made it clear that this is one phase of the gospel, one of its concrete manifestations in life.) It was illustrated and based upon the way the United States was taking hold of the war. It was this theological background that Mr.Thornton prostested against.

To say that two thirds of the congregation was mad expresses it mildly. They were boiling hot. Most consider that Mr.Thornton's action was most ungentlemanly and decidedly out of place. Everything else about the sermon will be lost sight of in this theological row. Mr.Thornton and two or three others went at once to have a private talk with Dr.Blaisdell. At its conclusion Mr.Thornton refused to shake hands with Dr.Blaisdell and this greatly hurt Dr.Blaisdell.

Dr.Parsons, who came out this past fall, is a man of Mr.Thornton's type of belief. He preached that evening. I did not attend. His sermons have a background as far from the background of Dr.Blaisdell's sermon as the east is from the ~~west~~ west. His subject had been announced before the morning sermon but it was naturally in sharp contrast to the thought of the morning. I did not attend but it is reported that he opened by saying that when he gave out his subject he felt that he had been led to it tho he could not tell why. Now it was clear that he had been led to it. In the course of his remarks he is reported to have said that if any felt that they were not being spiritually fed in the church they had better withdraw from the church. You can easily see that the future of the church is in a critical condition and a great deal will depend on the way Dr.Parsons handles matters. Last November, after Dr. Parsons had been with us only four or five Sundays, I met a Canadian Presbyterian missionary of my acquaintance. He began by wanting to know my ~~opini~~

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Mr. Bell is doing very good work on the deputation. Dr. Berry, as was to be expected, is receiving every official attention and is making a very fine impression everywhere. I wish he were a little stronger physically but with care he will come through all right. The two ladies are not over strong physically, either. It will be a strenuous time from now on through the month of May.

Probably you have already received word of the serious illness of Dr. Newell. He came down, a few days ago, with pneumonia, in the little town of Saijo, - a country town about fifty miles, I think it is, from Matsuyama. We are all very anxious.

I finished my school work for the term today and now will have nearly four weeks vacation. The family all are well.

Very sincerely,

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I finished my school work for the term today and now will have nearly four weeks vacation. The family all are well.

Very sincerely,

COPY OF LETTER TO C.A.I.RE REQUEST FOR
INCREASED SALARIES.

231

To the Members of C.A.I. Koe, Ja.15,1918.

Brethren,-

The request of the auditors re increase of salaries has come to hand. I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not oppose the movement to obtain an increase of salaries provided it is made clear that an increase is nesessary when considered from the Board's standpoint of the basis on which salaries are given.

As regards the particular request now before C.A.I. the following points should be borne clearly in mind,-

1.Such an important matter as a permanent increase in salary should be sent to Boston only thru action of the mission AFTER FULL DISCUSSION IN OPEN MISSION MEETING. I am certain,if the request goes on to Boston thru a mere committee,BEFORE SUCH DISCUSSION in open mission meeting,even tho that committee is C.A.I.,it will harmfully prejudice the case. Boston will simply shelve the request and turn it back for mission meeting and report from the deputation. All request for permanent increase of salary had better be postponed to mission meeting.

2.If any request is now made to Boston I am sure it will be far wiser to make it on the basis of temporary exigency due to war conditions and not on the basis of permanent need that will continue after the war is over. I think it quite probable that substantial,temporary relief may be obtained when request for permanent change in salary will probably be turned down.

(It may be worth while to give one reason for this opinion. During these war times,with extraordinary needs clear to every one,making heavy calls on the benevolence of people,Christian and otherwise,The Board's financial needs will be adequately met. This has been proved by the heavy increased receipts of the Board in the past three years. After the war is over the call far sacrifice,with its resulting benevolence,will not be so clear;there will be a great reaction while adjustments to peace conditions are being made;the Board's receipts will then fall sharply and,in all probability, the Board will go heavily into debt for two or three years at least. The Board is notedly and wisely conservative. It certainly realizes this possibility,not to say probability or certainty. It will therefore be very slow to take any action now which will necessitate permanent increase of expenditures. (Larger appropriations for General Work are not in this category for they can be easily cut off.) On the other hand it will look with favor on a limited request based on war conditions.Therefore I think it the course of wisdom NOT to ask for permanent salary increase but to ask for temporary war relief. The fact that such relief has been granted to others is a strong point.)

3.I think it would be a great mistake to make the cut in salary due to exchange rulings of the Board an element in the request for relief. Mr. Cobb has simply reported the exchange ruling and its effects on the finances individual and mission. He has not reported any reason for or explanation of the ruling,-or of he has I have not seen it. Has none been received? It is such an important matter that,if any explanation has been received,it ought to be given to the mission.

(In this connection it may be well to remark that there is a widespread error thru the mission to the effect that on a two for one basis of exchange the Board has made fairly large gains thru exchange in the past. Therefore the same rate of exchange should now hold and the Board bear the loss in the present. This is a great mistake. During my term of office as treasurer,by careful,personal attention to exchange business,I was fortunately able to effect a saving on a two for one basis but that saving averaged,

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say, two or three dollars per thousand in the year,-at the most say five dollars for the year on a family salary. This is quite a different matter from the twenty, thirty, or even fifty dollars or more loss at the present time. Also I think it can be shown that the two for one basis has, in the long run, worked to the benefit of the mission and the individual rather than to the benefit of the Board. Further, I amgreatly mistaken if the reason for the action of the Board is not something as follows,-The Board makes its appropriations to the mission and the individual on a strictly gold basis; the action placing the Japan Mission on a two for one basis of exchange was taken in Japan without the specific knowledge and specific consent of the Board; therefore, the recent ruling, IN THE EYES OF THE BOARD, is not a cutting of salaries and appropriations, however much that may be the practical effect on us, but a placing of the Japan Mission on the basis from which they ought never to have departed in the first place; therefore the quieter the mission keeps on the matter of exchange, so far as refering to it as a cut in salaries is concerned, the better for the mission.)

In view of all the foregoing remarks I make the following suggestions to C.A.I.,-

I. Appoint a committee to gather the facts concerning salary needs of the individual members of the mission,-these facts to be brought before the mission at the next mission meeting, that the mission, after full discussion in open mission meeting, may take intelligent action on the subject of permanent salary increase.

2. That C.A.I. take into careful consideration the need of asking Boston for immediate and temporary war relief for the members of the mission.

3. That, if it is found relief is needed, and I think it is, C.A.I. itself, not a special committee, make the necessary representations to Boston.

I am confident that if some such plan as this is followed there will be good prospects of success.

Very respectfully submitted,

M D Dunning

(Cobb's letter next page)

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Very respectfully submitted,

COPY OF MR.COBB'S LETTER TO THE MEMBERS OF
THE MISSION RE SALARY INCRASE.

My dear Mr.and Mrs.Dunning,- Kyoto, Jan.12, 1918.

The Board of Auditors, in view of the large number of overdrawals at the end of 1917, and in view of many other cases where individuals avoided reporting a debit balance by borrowing to square their account with the treasurer, recognized a serious situation with regard to the salary allowances of the members of the mission.

When in addition to this, the action of P.C. with regard to Exchange, virtually effected a serious cut in our allowances, they felt that some step should be taken looking toward an immediate increase of our salaries.

Their request to C.A.I. has been reported to you, and you are free to comment thereon, but in order to have suitable data to present to the deputation, some uniformity is desirable. Will you, therefore, please send to the treasurer at your earliest convenience, the following information,-

I. Are you able to live comfortably and without anxiety on the salary allowance provided by the Board, without supplementing it from outside resources?

2. A statement in some detail of your regular expenditure in its relation to your income, if possible, showing how it has been affected by the increased cost of living in recent years.

3. Does the credit balance (if any) recorded in your favor represent a real saving out of your unsupplemented allowance after paying for all 1917 bills?

(Answer to No.3 is optional, and all information will be regarded as strictly confidential, only summaries and generalizations will be reported to the deputation.)

Yours very cordially
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COPY OF MR.DUNNING'S REPLY TO MR.COBB'S LETTER RE SALARY INCREASE. 233

My dear Mr.Cobb,- Kobe, Jan.15, 1918.

Your letter of Jan.12th, requesting information concerning salary allowances, is at hand.

Your first question,-"Are you able to live comfortably and without anxiety on the salary allowance by the Board---?",-is one that needs careful interpretation. No categorical answer can be given to it and great care ought to be taken that those spoken to understand exactly what is meant by the one speaking.

Some people cannot live "comfortably and without anxiety" without,-

1.Making large provision for possible future needs,-for self, family, or relatives. This may mean anywhere from one hundred to three or four hundred dollars a year or more put into life insurance, investments, or bank account.

2.making ample provision for the higher education of the children after Board allowance for the children ceases.

3.caring for dependent relatives at an expense of one or two hundred dollars a year or more.

4.making more or less extensive contributions to charitable institutions or the particular mission work in which one is specially interested.

5.paying easily, debts arising thru unwise or careless, not to use stronger terms, financial management.

Now some will honestly use the phrase "live comfortably and without anxiety" including one, two, or all of the above items in very large measure or in their entirety. Personally I think it is manifestly improper to make the Board care for items three, four, and five above named, by seeking increase of salary because one cannot "live comfortably and without anxiety" on the salary received. Under items one and two there is room for wide range of individual interpretation. Under these circumstances I think that great care must be taken that the one spoken to understands the range of expenditures included in the words used by the one speaking.

The most straight forward way that I can think of, to present the case, is to put the following question,-Excluding expenditures arising under the five items mentioned above, what is the margin that the present salary gives you? That margin should be a liberal one but it will vary greatly with individuals.

In view of the above remarks I would answer, under question one in your letter, that, for myself and family all that I feel justified in saying is,- excluding expenditures which I do not think ought to come out of Board allowances, the present salary is sufficient for us to live on comfortably and without anxiety in normal times.

Under question two I would say that I think the mission or individuals in the mission, will make a great mistake if they push for a permanent increase of salary on the basis of the expenditures that have been necessary during the past year or even during the last three years. They are all abnormal war years. To base appeal for permanent increase of salary on these three years, therefore will at once prejudice the whole case and make it very probable that nothing will be granted. However, I do think that the expenditures of the last two years show that special, temporary relief should be asked for. A simple statement of the tremendous increase in the cost of foodstuffs, clothing, and fuel should bring such relief.

As my credit balance, recorded for the past year, was only $4.03 I have nothing to say under your third question.

Very sincerely,

M S Dunning

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Copy of letter to Mr.Holmes re Otaru land sale, etc.

234

My dear Mr.Holmes,- Kobe, Japan. Feb.16,1918.

Notice of Sapporo request re Otaru land sale etc has come to me. I have written to C.A.I. suggesting that the question of sale, rental, or purchase of a new site etc be referred to the deputation and to Mission Meeting. My reasons for so doing are as follows,-

The request states that there is a good offer for the present piece of property and that that offer will not hold good beyond July 1st. In view o of this statement I suppose that the offer is good until July 1st. Mission Meeting comes early this year and there will be sufficient time after Mission Meeting to write to Boston and get a cabled reply before July 1st. Even if this were not poss ible I would feel very confident that there would be good opportunities to sell later but this being possible all conditions of the request are fulfilled.

In the second place it is very unwise to send half baked requests to Boston. On the face of it this is a half baked request. The request itself states that action will depend on the recommendations of the deputation. Why not wait, then, until the deputation has made its recommendations? Boston will certainly hold up action until some word comes from the deputation. Better not send the request until the recommendation of the deputation can go with it.

In the third place the question of putting the residence on rented land is a very serious one. Probably you have all the needed facts at hand and see the probable necessity of putting the new residence on rented land if purchase cannot be made. This is an exceeding risky proposition and the Board will certainly require full details before this is allowed. Chief among these details will be the length of time the lease will run before a raise in rental would be demanded. I surmise that the Board would not, under any conditions, sanction putting a residence on rented land unless there was a long time lease, say twenty years at the least. Can such a lease be arranged? I am certain the Board will hold action until this point is clear. Have you already gotten these details in hand?

In the fourth place I think it is at least open to question whether or not Otaru will be maintained as a resid3nce place for an American Board family. As you know, your own removal is probable. Will another family be sent to the Hokkaido? Probably it will be. With the house and land rental question up will it be wise to continue in Otaru or locate in some other center? These questions will surely be discussed at Mission Meeting. Is it wise to send to Boston for P/C.action when the whole thing may be thrown over by deputation and Mission Meeting action almost before P.C.action can be reported back here?

In short I think it unwise to send this half baked proposition to Boston when, so far as is eveident from the request and facts now at hand, the whole thing can be well handled a little later when many questions now tentative, will be solved. Hence my suggestion to C.A.I.

Sincerely,

M.D.Dunning.

Copy of letter to Mr.Holmes re Otaru land sale, etc.

My dear Mr.Holmes,- Kobe, Japan. Feb.16, 1918.

Notice of Sapporo request re Otaru land sale etc has come to me. I have written to C.A.I. suggesting that the question of sale, rental, or purchase of a new site etc be referred to the deputation and to Mission Meeting. My reasons for so doing are as follows,-

The request states that there is a good offer for the present piece of property and that that offer will not hold good beyond July 1st. In view of this statement I suppose that the offer is good until July 1st. Mission Meeting comes early this year and there will be sufficient time after Mission Meeting to write to Boston and get a cabled reply before July 1st. Even if this were not possible I would feel very confident that there would be good opportunities to sell later but this being possible all conditions of the request are fulfilled.

In the second place it is very unwise to send half baked requests to Boston. On the face of it this is a half baked request. The request itself states that action will depend on the recommendations of the deputation. Why not wait, then, until the deputation has made its recommendations? Boston will certainly hold up action until some word comes from the deputation. Better not send the request until the recommendation of the deputation can go with it.

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Sincerely,

M.D.Dunning.

P.C. 16, 1918

REC'D APR 23 1918

12 Yamamotodori 4 Chome 235
Kobe, Japan.
March 26, 1918.

Dr. J.L. Barton
Congregational House
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

24

My dear Dr. Barton.-

I think you will be interested in the history of a few recent items in the mission because (I) three of them will be reported to Boston for action later and (2) the history of them shows clearly the situation in the mission.

Item I. Exchange.

I thi nk I wrote you of my conversation with Mr. Cobb on this subject when I realized that it might lead to a serious situation. Then when C.A.I. was asked to ask Boston to allow use of Tax Fund balance to meet deficit on Exchange account I wrote a brief letter to them showing what the request really meant and saying that I approved of the request on condition that Boston was clearly shown what the request meant.

After that letter went to C.A.I. Mr. Cobb brought up the subject, tried to convince me that nothing of the kind should be sent to Boston, and then I told him that the responsibility was ultimately his and that he was making a great mistake in not stating the facts to Boston. He himself told me of one individual to whom a friend had sent $200. (in Yen money) thru the Board. Yen 400. was paid to the individual here. In this transaction, entirely one of courtesy on the part of the Board, the Board had received $200. and spent out $205. or more. I told Mr. Cobb that he was in every way, responsible to make these details clear to the treasury department in Boston, and that when the mission was asked, as it was in the request to C.A.I., to ratify a request which covered these details, I could do no less than make the facts clear to C.A.I. My responsibility began with the request to C.A.I. and ended when I approved the request subject to the condition that the facts be made known to the Boston office. Hence I could not withdraw my letter to C.A.I. or change it.

The next day Dr. Cary came to the school faculty room and took up the subject with me. As there were no English speaking Japanese present I went into the case fully and carefully with him. After this clear presentation of the case Dr. Cary asked,-"Did you use to write such details to Boston?" That question, with its implications, was too much for my self-control and I gave him an answer straight from the shoulder,-"Yes, Dr. Cary, and that is why I am trusted when some others are not." The answer may not have been tactful but the suddenness of his question, with its implications, was too much for me. I think you will allow that the provocation was great.

Because of these conversations with Mr. Cobb and Dr. Cary I was very curious to know what C.A.I. had done, so a couple of weeks later I went to the secretary and asked for the C.A.I. correspondence on the subject. I quote from memory but the substance is correct,-"It was my custom to enter Boston debits and credits on a two for one basis."(Dr. Learned.) Dr. Pettee wrote,-"I think Mr. Dunning must be laboring under a mistaken impression." Mr. Allchin,-"We can leave it with the treasurer to make the proper representations to Boston." (Mr. Pedley was in Korea and thus the matter did not come before him.) Mr. Cobb made no written comment. C.A.I. thus side-stepped the issue and left the m responsibility where it had always been,-with the treasurer. What treasurer Cobb wrote to Boston I do not know but knowing the situation as I did I felt in duty bound, to privately give the exchange details to Treasurer Wiggin. I did so. You know the resulting action of Boston.

Item 2. Movement to obtain increased salaries.

About the 12th of Jan. I heard, indirectly, that a request had been made to C.A.I. concerning increased salaries. I went to Sec. Cary and asked to be shown the request. It was as follows,-

"The C.A.I.is requested by the Board of Auditors to take into consideration the need of an immediate increase in the salaries of the Mission members and to present the same, as may to them seem wise, to the Deputation and the American Board. F.A.Lombard for the Auditors."

After reading the above request I asked Dr.Cary to hold the ~~letter~~ request for a few days until I could write a Letter to C.A.I.on the subject. He agreed to do so and I wrote the letter of which I enclose a copy.

(At this point please read the enclosed copy of letter to C.A.I. Also copy of Mr.Cobb's letter, received a few days later, and my reply. These will give you a hint about my ideas of salary increase for the Japan Mission.)

The day after sending my letter to C.A.I. re salary increase, I met Mr.Cobb on the street. He greeted me with a very sour smile which indicated great irritation. I also met Mr.Lombard on the street and his manner showed that he was extremely vexed and irritated. That afternoon, (or the next day, I forget which), Dr.Cary again came to the faculty room and asked if I was not wrong in saying that the action placing exchange on a two for one basis had been taken in Japan without the specific knowledge and consent of the Board. I replied that he had misquoted me. What I had written was that I was greatly mistaken if the action placing the Mission on a two for one basis had not been taken in Japan without the specific knowledge and consent of the Board. Then we had a little talk on the exchange matter again and Dr.Cary remarked that it was very strange that nothing had been written to him from Boston on the subject. I replied that I thought it was quite probable that it was simply Treas.Wiggin's enforcing of the Board rules that appropriations and salaries were made and paid on a gold basis; that it was Treas.Wiggin's business to see that the financial rules of the Board were carried out; and hence he had probably simply written Treas.Cobb to pay salaries on the gold basis in accordance with the Board rules. "He feels his oats",-Dr.Cary replied. I smiled.

Again, I was very curious to know what C.A.I.did on this matter of salary increase, especially as my letter seemed to have produced very great and manifest irritation as shown in the actions of Messrs Cobb, Lombard, and Cary. (Can you suggest how the letter could have been made more tactful?!!) Hence a couple of weeks later I asked for the C.A.I.correspondence on the subject. This immediately revealed the cause of the great irritation above noted, It is so interesting that I transcribe the correspondence below, in its original order,-

(First is the request quoted at the top of this page. Then follows,-

Secretary Cary's remarks, quoted verbatim,-

"At the meeting of Jan.9th (a meeting in Kyoto, of C.A.I., all members of the committee present,-M.D.D.) it was said that if nothing came from members of the mission C.A.I.'s action would be to appoint Messrs Cobb and Lombard a committee to consider the need and present the matter to the Deputation and the Board. As a letter has come from Mr.Dunning it now seems necessary to circulate the request and consider the former action annulled."

(The above paragraph is so interesting that I cannot refrain from stopping to comment. Bear in mind (1) that the auditors are Lombard, Hall, and Hess. The last two are new men and hence negligible. (2) Cobb is treasurer and one of four voting members of C.A.I. (3) That it very rarely happens ~~that~~ that any member of the mission writes to C.A.I.on questions sent to it. You can then understand how this matter was prepared by Messrs Cobb and Lombard, action taken, and themselves appointed a committee to present the matter at once to Boston apparently with full mission sanctionbut in reality without a word of public discussion. My letter upset all these plans. No wonder they were irritated.)

Dr.Cary continues,-"Is Mr.Dunning right in saying that the action

(putting the Japan Mission on a two for one basis of exchange) was without the specific knowledge and consent of the Board? The vote, as given in the secretary's records of the 1897 Annual Meeting is,-That from Jan.Ist, unless disapproved by P.C., the Mission Treasurer be authorized to reckon yen as fifty cents and to debit or credit to the Board any loss or gain resulting from small fluctuations in exchange.

The printed ACTS insert after Jan.Ist the clause, "the currency of Japan being brought upon the gold standard" and changes the position of one clause with slight change of wording so that the vote ends with the words "this rate to go into effect if not disapproved by the P.C."

The Board must have had knowledge of the action. Both Dr.Learned and I are strongly of the opinion that it gave specific consent but the correspondence of 1897 is not at hand." (End of quotation from Dr.Cary.)

(Again the quotation is so interesting that I cannot refrain from stopping to comment. A little careful thought and reading of the above quotation shows that under Dr.Learned's guidance practically ignored the treasury department in Boston and practically ignored P.C. rulings also, for the Mission Secretary sends the mission votes to the Board's secretary, NOT TO THE BOARD'S TREASURER, and the Board's secretary does not administer the financial rules of the Board. Hence, when the Board's secretary reads a financial vote like the one above given, he is almost certain to pass right over it because (1) it does not come under his jurisdiction, (2) he would not understand its meaning or bearing on financial details (let alone the meaning being hidden by the changed clause shown above), and (3) he would naturally suppose that the Mission Treasurer would fully inform the Board's treasurer of the vote and its meaning. Thus it came to pass that Boston had no real knowledge of the financial administration of the Japan Mission, the Japan Mission became a law unto itself, financially, entirely under the domination of one or two individuals. Now you can see clearly what I slowly discovered during my first years in the mission as auditor; what I tried to slowly change without causing a smash in the mission; and what I largely did change, as treasurer of the mission. You may also see why two or three are intent on keeping me from any position of real power in the control of mission affairs.) [The correspondence of 1897 seems to have been destroyed. I recall Dr L's suggestion that I destroy the treasury ledgers of past years!!]

To continue quotation from C.A.I. correspondence,-Dr.Pedley wrote,- "Mr.Dunning's suggestions are timely.-------- (Quite a letter follows.)---- Let the Deputation hear the facts and then let subsequent action go thru regular channels."

(Pedley is thoroughly sound and reliable. Like most in the mission he has had no idea of what has been going on. He has trusted implicitly, as all ought to trust. When he gets his eyes open Pedley can be counted on to do the right thing. His letter meant the reversing of former action and the putting of the question of increased salaries before the mission for public discussion. This will now be done.)

Item 3. Sapporo request re sale and purchase of land etc.

(I am sorry that I have not the exact wording of the request at hand. I give it accurately for substance but not verbatim.)

C.A.I. is requested to ask P.C. for immediate permission to sell the mission land in Otaru, move the residence building on to rented land in another part of the city, or grant Yen 6,000. for purchase of other land, their vote to be contingent on approval of the Deputation. Immediate action is asked for because there is a good offer, not good after July Ist, for the disposal of the present mission owned land.

On receiving word of this request to C.A.I. I thought it over carefully and then sent in a

letter of suggestion. Following my usual custom, when I object to action that anyone proposes, I sent, to the proposer, a a statement of my objections so that they ~~may~~ might know them at first hand and not thru rumor or report. Hence I wrote to Mr.Holmes, Secretary of Sapporo Station, from whom the request came. I enclose a copy of my letter to him. That letter will give you all the information needed on that item. I expect my letter irritated Dr.Rowland and possibly Mr.Holmes for C.A.I.followed my suggestions and postponed the whole thing to Mission Meeting. Read enclosed copy, at this point, of letter to Holmes.

Item 4. A storehouse in Kyoto.

This is our old friend of last mission meeting. You will probably recall the details and the Boston letter stating specifically that House Funds could not be used for this purpose without specific vote of P.C. You will also recall that P.C.voted that $300. could be taken from the House Fund balance of 1916 to build this storehouse. Later P.C. voted that $300. additional could be taken from any balance in the 1917 House Fund thus making the needed $600. for the store house.

The storehouse has not been built and nothing has been done towards it. Treasurer Cobb issued his financial report for 1917 about a month ago. It is an amazing report. I have never seen one like it. Practically every fund is swept clean and there have been debit balances in two funds where no debit balances should ever appear. I studied the report with some care and noted that there was not a penny of balance in the A.B.House Fund,-so far as I know the first time this has ever happened and my experience extends over sixteen years.

Clearly seeing the situation I went to Mr.Cobb , told him that I noted from his report that there was no balance in the House Fund, and asked what could be done about the Kyoto storehouse. He replied that it would come out of the present year's House Fund. But, I said, we have had specific instructions from Boston that House Fund money is not to be used for storehouses except by specific vote of P.C. Does not that make it impossible to use 1918 House Fund money for a Kyoto storehouse? Further, P.C.voted $300.from the 1916 House Fund balance for the storehouse. Where is that money? It has been spent "Well, I will have to think it over",-was his final reply.So the matter is again coming before the mission and Boston will probably be again asked to provide money for a Kyoto storehouse.

There is food for very serious thought in this last item and it reveals what seems to me to be a very serious situation in the Japan Mission Treasury.No thought seems to be taken for the future. Here is cash on hand. It is to be spent. A request comes in. Grant it and the money is spent utterly forgetful of the fact that the money has been previously appropriated for something else or that sudden emergencies may arise. Thus the treasury is swept clean and when it comes to carrying out a project for which money has been voted,-the money is not there,-cf.Kyoto storehouse. But this is not all. A sudden emergency arises,-a typhoon may blow a half or a whole roof off a house. There is no money for the immediately necessary repairs. Then C.A.I. will vote it and Boston will be asked to make good the deficit. It is quite within the possibilities to have something like this happen. The same is true of our Evangelistic funds,-the reserve is wiped out to the last penny.

This method of handling finances is exactly what the mission has been thru with Miss Howe. At the first of the year she spent money freely,-there was the cash on hand. Hence she would print a de luxe edition of the research work of the graduation class in March at a cost of three hundred yen or more. Then in Nov.there would be no money for teachers salaries. He[illegible] a deficit at times accumulating to five or six hundred dollars gold. After several years of strenuous effort I brought that situation under control but it made

me decidedly persona non grata to Miss Howe. I think also, this illustration of the Kyoto storehouse explains, IN PART, why Mr.Cobb is so heavily in debt personally and why there is necessity to move for an immediate increase in the salaries of the members of the mission.

The revelations of the Japan Mission Treasurer's accounts for 1917 make me feel that the financial situation is far more serious than I thought it was. There will be no conscious, deliberate misuse of trust funds but the financial consequences may be very nearly if not quite as serious. Still I adhere to my former decision, written sometime ago, for the reasons then given, to endorse Mr.Cobb for re-election. I cannot do otherwise without seeming to seek the place for myself, but I endorse with much more trepidation than I had formerly.

Well, I have run on at great length and probably weary you with my correspondence but I thought you ought to know some of these things. I mark this letter "Personal" because I want you to see it before others do. You may treat it as strictly confidentially or not as you think best.

Dr.Newell is rapidly recovering from his attak of pneumonia. Dr. and Mrs.Berry are resting in Okayama. He is not strong enough for all this deputation work. Mrs.Blaisdell is resting in Kyoto. Dr.Blaisdell and Mr.Bell are continuing the deputation work in Tottori. Dr.Berry accompanies them to Miyazaki today, I think.

Affairs in Doshisha are settling down. My section of the school is running in good shape,-better than ever.

All well

Ever sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

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Ever sincerely,

JUL 15 1918

CONFIDENTIAL.

Not for Board files.

12 Yamamotodori 4 Chome
Kobe, Japan.
June 3, 1918.

236

Dr. James L. Barton,
706 Comgregational House
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton,-

I have already mailed you a letter reporting on one phase of Mission Meeting and enclosing my formal resignation addressed to the Prudential Committee. You already know some of the reasons that have led me to send in my resignation. In themselves they would be sufficient but their is also one other reason which causes me growing anxiety.

Mrs. Dunning's mother came to her change in life early, at about the age of 46, if I remember correctly, and it led to her death at the age of 48. Mrs. Dunning follows her mother very closely in her physical make up. She, as yet, gives no physical sign of coming change but she is now 43 and so I shall not be at all surprised to see it come in three or four years. With her mother, complications led to head trouble and final appoplexy and death. I know some of these symptoms appeared two or three years before the end but I have never made specific enquiry about these details and know of them only in a general way. They began before I began to know Mrs. Dunning intimately and her mother's death occurred less than three months after our engagement.

For two years or more Mrs. Dunning has constanly complained of the back of her head. She has also complained of her heart action and has had a few sharp attacks. Repeated examinations by Dr. May when we were home on furlouh and by Dr. Barker since our return to Japan, reveal nothing organically wrong. To all outward appearance, as people see her, she is in fair health but when we are alone evenings she frequently refers to her head and heart and I know that all is not right with her.

What I know of her mother's physical condition in the last year or two of her life and what I see in her own case causes me a good deal of anxiety. Naturally I cannot talk of these anxieties with her and whether she has some inkliggs of these fears or not I do not know but these facts make it very clear to me that she cannot be in America with the children and I be in Japan. Of course I look for the best and expect that she will carry past her time all right but everything must be done to take care and anxiety from her and ease her thru that period.

It is very clear that the children must return to America not later than two years hence. Taking other facts, which I have written you, into consideration it is now clear that the return had best come in the summer of 1919 and hence my resignation from that date. Mrs. Dunning will then be 44 and in view of the facts above stated she must get fairly settled and I must be with her. This means that I cannot return to Japan for a long separation and hence my leaving Japan is probably definite and final.

The above conclusion may seem a little at variance with what I previously wrote about the possibility of my return to Japan for a government position. Such return is a possibility but not at all a probability. I wrote of it simply to emphasize the fact that I do not want any place made for me in the Board rooms. I could turn to such a government position if necessary but I should certainly look for a pastorate or some similar position in the United States first. Again let me state to you confidentially that if there is real need for another man in the treasury department of the Board, and if, in consultation with others, you and they think that I might acceptably fill the position, then you are at liberty to propose my name but not other wise. I want every care taken that no one in the Board rooms is put into an embarrassing situation because of my return to the United States and I do not want P.C. embarrassed, in any way, in getting the right men for its work.

At present writing we are in usual health.

Sincerely,- Morton D. Dunning.

Received
Answered

REC'D JUL 15 1918

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237

12 Yamamotodori 4 Chome
Kobe, Japan.
June 3, 1918.

Dr. James L. Barton, Sec.
706 Congregational House
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton,-

Mission Meeting has come and gone. It was the longest, most important Mission Meeting since I came to Japan sixteen years ago. The reason for this was the presence of the deputation. There were also two minor items of rather more than passing interest to me. One of these was the action taken on certain financial matters and the other was my resignation from the mission. In this letter I shall speak briefly of my resignation and of the work accomplished by the deputation. In a few days I shall send you a confidential letter giving the inside history of financial actions. I suppose that you will not take action on these financial votes of the mission until you receive my confidential letter.

You already know some of the main reasons that enter into the resignation. There is one more strictly family reason that I will state to you in my confidential letter that will be sent the last of this week. Mr. Bell knows all the details and Dr. Berry knows the medical details.

In my letter sent to you about the middle of last April, in which I stated that the resignation would be forthcoming in the not distant future I referred to one possibility of my returning to Japan in Government employ. This is practically out of the question but one thing greatly interested me. Hardly a week after I had posted that letter to you a Japanese teacher, whom I know well, called on me and offered me a government position. He stated that the present incumbent was receiving Yen 3,600. and house but they would raise that salary by Yen 800. or Yen 1,200. if I would come. They would give me a salary of Yen 4,400. or Yen 4,300. and house and hold the place for me until the first of next April, if I would consider it. He was one of the faculty of the school and he wanted me in his department for two reasons,-I was the best teacher of English in Japan and so easy to work with. Both reasons interested me greatly but must be properly discounted for Japanese flattery and for the circumstances under which they were made. The invitation, however, was a striking confirmation of my belief that I can get a Japanese Government position any time I want to ask for it. Medical considerations, of which I will write in my forthcoming letter, probably preclude the possibility of my return to Japan.

When Mission Meeting opened there was a good deal of pessimism and quite a little quite criticism of the work of the deputation. There was plain disappointment on the part of a good many. Their partial report to the mission was listened to with respect and then practically all of their suggestions were severely criticised and they were pretty plainly told that the mission knew a good deal more about the situation in Japan than they did and that they had better let well enough alone.

The chief point in their report was a suggestion that we enter into closer relations with the Kumiai organization by appointing a man who should be an official medium of communication between the mission and the Kumiaia organization, who should consult freely with them, tell them of mission plans, learn of their plans and tell them to the mission. This man should also be Mission Secretary and have wide powers. Well, there was trouble in the mission at once.

I was intensely interested in this main suggestion of the deputation for it is a consummation toward which I have been working for about fourteen years. Without having the least idea of what the deputation was going to do I had put in a letter to the Nomination Committee suggesting Dr. Pedley for Mission Secretary with just this idea in mind, tho not carrying it so far as

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I was intensely interested in this main suggestion of the deputation for it is a consummation toward which I have been working for about fourteen years. Without having the least idea of what the deputation was going to do I had put in a letter to the Nomination Committee suggesting Dr. Pedley for Mission Secretary with just this idea in mind, the not carrying it so far as

the deputation did. Dr.Learned, Dr.Cary, Mr.Allchin, and one or two others strongly opposed the suggestion of the deputation, spoke against it on the floor and tried to sidetrack it,-first by referring the whole matter to a committee for report at next mission meeting, then by insisting that a "Field Secretary", if one should be appointed, MUST live in the city where the Kumiai offices are, and then by insisting that the Mission Secretary and the Field Secretary must be different persons.

Well,-Dr.Blaisdell was the spokesman for the deputation and he handled matters superbly and with the greatest tact. Slowly the mission swung around and in the last two days came to an almost unanimous election of Dr.Pedley as Field Secretary. I was specially glad to be on the committee that brought in the final recommendation. Dr.Learned was also on the committee and it took careful fencing to keep out of the recommendation a mandatory clause fixing the residence of the Field Secretary in the city where the Kumiai offices are located but I at last succeeded. (The point of this is that the Kumiai offices are at present in Osaka. They may be moved to Tokyo this fall or next year and if it was made mandatory for our Field Secretary to live in the same city where the Kumiai offices were located it would probably have hung us up for two years if not indefinitely. In the last ten years I have learned to see a hole in a grindstone and act accordingly. Hence I was prepared and the matter was put thru in proper shape.) The opposition carried one point,-keeping the offices of Field Secretary and Mission Secretary distinct. Pedley was elected Field Secretary and Grover Mission Secretary. I think two years will see the final step taken and the offices combined in Dr.Pedley. The great and important step was accomplished and the future of the mission is brighter than it has been in many years. We can now go forward in fullest co-operation with the Japanese. This would never have been accomplished, at least for some years yet, if it had not been for the deputation.

The feeling of the mission changed radically with the consummation of this step. The final impression, which I heard expressed by many, especially by one or two who had opposed their suggestions, was that after all they had known what they were about and had accomplished it in a masterful way. All felt that Dr.Blaisdell had been most tactful. His presentations, on the floor of the mission, certainly justified his membership on the deputation. (Incidentally I might add that nothing more is heard of the tempest in a tea-pot that his sermon in Kobe stirred up. The matter has passed into remembered but unreferred to history.)

I enclose my formal resignation for presentation to the Prudential Committee.

Ever sincerely,

Morton D. Dunning

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REC'D JUL 15 1918

personal.

12 Yamamotodori 4 Chome
Kobe, Japan.
June 6, 1918.

238

Dr. J. L. Barton,
706 Congregational House
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton,-

I have recently sent you two letters,-one a confidential one giving final details of the reasons for my resignation and the other giving a picture of one phase of Mission Meeting. With the latter I enclosed my formal resignation for P.C.

Besides the perfectly apparent features of Mission Meeting there is often another feature, unseen and entirely unknown to most of the members of the mission but which yet has a very important bearing on mission activity. In this letter I give you a glimpse of this other side of Mission Meeting. I mark it personal that you may see it before others do but you may do with it as it may seem best to you. You will show it at least to Mr. Bell and possibly to Mr. Wiggin also.

There were on the docket, a large number of financial items, several important ones coming from Kyoto Station. Among these latter were,-1. Kyoto Storehouse (you already know the history of this item); 2. Items for purchase of land improving Muromachi property (occupied by Mr. Lombard); 3. Erection of two residences on the Ichijo lot (where the Cary's lived),-etc. It was hoped that money for these enterprises could be obtained from the money received from the sale of No. 31, Osaka. Thus No. 31, Osaka bulked large in certain financial questions.

Briefly stated the history of No. 31, Osaka is as follows,-

The property has become unsuitable for residence purposes and very valuable for commercial purposes. The mission has asked for and obtained permission from P.C. to sell. A sale has been arranged at a very good figure,-Yen 80,000. is what I have heard mentioned. The cash will be received in October, I understand. [1917 mission vote]

The mission vote read,-"to ask P.C. for permission to sell No. 31 Osaka with a view to rebuilding in a more wholesome part of the city."

P.C. action, authorising sale, was reported in the Boston letter of Aug. 15, 1917. In that letter not a word is said about authorization to purchase other property in Osaka.

I first spoke to Mr. Allchin, for I was certain that the mission had no permission from P.C. to purchase land and put up another residence in Osaka. Mr. Allchin maintained that the Misson Vote was conditioned on rebuilding and that therefore P.C. authorization to sell carried with it permission to buy other property and build. He was clearly proceeding on the assumption that he could go right ahead and buy land and erect a residence without further specific action by P.C. and using as much as might be necessary from the proceeds of No. 31.

(It is right at this point where Mr. Allchin and I disagree about the handling of mission finances. Because, if I were Mission Treasurer, I would quietly insist that I was responsible for the handling of the money and that details must first be sent to Boston and specific permission ~~obta~~ obtained before property could be purchased etc. Mr. Allchin would maintain that I was dictatorial, exceeding my authority, interfering with the freedom of the mission etc. Therefore I must not be in the treasury.)

I told Mr. Allchin that he was greatly mistaken, that estimates of cost of land and building should first be made, sent to P.C., and specific permission received before money was spent. I failed to convince him not only of the rightness of this method of proceedure but even of its expediency. He has lived too long under a different system of financial administration.

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Then I went to Mr. Lombard, told him that I was going to resign, (it

was the first intimation that he had had of it) and that I was going to make a clear statement to the mission of financial methods and relations with the Board, stating that the fundamental difference was in considering the Mission Treasurer a mission appointee, primarily responsible to the mission and letting Boston take care of and be responsible for its own finances on the one hand, and on the other hand, considering the Mission Treasurer a Board appointee and Board officer primarily responsible to the Board, to protect the Board's treasury primarily and keep the Board specifically informed of all the financial details of the mission and their bearing on Board finances.

Mr.Lombard begged me to say nothing about finances to the mission; said that he would have to oppose me; that if I was resigning it was best for me to leave without saying anything about finances, etc. I told him that items on the docket, calling for money from the sale of No.3I, Osaka, called for clear financial statements and that I would have to speak.

Well,-every one of those items was reported from the finance committee by Treas.Cobb,-"no action",-they were dropped without discussion. (Of course they can be called up at any time by motion by C.A.I. or brought before another mission meeting.) Then later Treas.Cobb, brought in the following recommendation,-

(the following is accurate for thought and substance but is not verbally accurate for the recommendation was publicly read once and promptly thrown out after my remarks.)

"to ask P.C., because of necessary property and other expenses in Japan, to allow the use of the balance of the money received from the sale of No.3I Osaka after land has been purchased and a residence erected in Osaka."

I pointed out that the recommendation IMPLIED that we had permission to purchase land and erect a residence in Osaka and that such permission had not been asked for or received from P.C.; that estimates of cost must first be made, request sent to Boston, and specific permission received from P.C. before we could proceed to buy and build. I also pointed out that such a blanket request for the use of a balance would be immediately turned down by P.C.; that P.C. should be given specific information of what the balance would be, of what the items were for which it was desired to spend the money, and specific sanction should be received from P.C.

After these remarks Mr.Holmes at once offered a substitute motion. The substitute motion was carried without debate or opposition. It is not precisely worded, for Mr.Holmes is new at financial work, but it is right in thought and point of view. He asked me to word it but I declined as there were other financial proposals being presented that called for close attention. At Mr.Holmes' request I am sending, thru the Mission Secretary, a statement on his motion. I would call your particular attention to the last half of that statement.

(Incidentally it may be of interest to know that it is thought that new land can be obtained for about Yen 30,000. This would make new house and land cost, say, Yen 45,000. This would mean that the balance, which Mr.Cobb's blanket request would have covered, may be as large as Yen 35,000. A tidy little reserve sum for the mission. Of course if a second residence is needed in Osaka this reserve would be reduced by perhaps Yen 15,000. but even this would leave a tidy sum for the mission.)

A second item of financial interest was the question of salary increase. You already know the history of this movement and how my letter to C.A.I. forced this question to Mission Meeting.

The item was on the docket under Financial Com. and Treas.Cobb, as Chairman of Fin.Com. brought in the recommendation "to present to P.C. the report of the special committee on salary allowances". Not a word of explanation was given and not a comment of any kind was made. Hence I asked

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that the report of the committee be read to the mission. Mr.Lombard then read the report. Not a word of comment was made nor a question asked and the vote was passed.

By this method of handling, all possibility of public discussion of the salary question was shut off; no endorsement of the report was made by the mission and there was no request, of any kind, for P.C.action. On a separate sheet I give my views on the salary question and the committee report.

A third item of financial interest was the following, brought in by Treas.Cobb,-"to ask permission of P.C. to pay land taxes, hitherto chargeable to the House Fund, from the Tax Fund."

This recommendation came about as follows,-

In the Com.of the Whole we passed our estimates on allowances in the usual way,-the House Fund estimates INCLUDING rents, repairs, and TAXES. No comments were made,-everything a s usual.

After this session I was talking finances with Mr.Bell and told him that I thought one of the adjustments necessary in the mission accounts, was the payment of all taxes from one fund and not from several funds as was now the case. Mr.Bell passed this comment on to Mr.Cobb and Mr.Cobb promptly brought in the recommendation above noted.

On presentation of the recommendation I at once rose and said that I approved of the idea of taxes being paid from one fund but that it was a matter of inner treasury adjustment and care must be taken in the making of it. I said that if this payment was transferred from the House Fund to the Tax Fund, the estimate for it must likewise be transferred. Mr.Cobb replied that there was plenty of money in the Tax Fund to meet the added payment there. I pointed out that the transfer, as proposed, automatically increased the House Fund, as our estimate there included these taxes. Mr.Cobb replied that increased money for repairs was needed in the House Fund. I said that if increased money was needed for repairs it should be specifically asked for and not obtained in this way and also that, tho there might be a sufficient balance in the Tax Fund to meet extra payments now, ultimately the Board would be compelled to increase the Tax grant. Mr.Cobb replied that the details would be pointed out to Boston, etc. (I am reporting from memory and give substantial not verbal accuracy.) Then the mission passed the vote.

I have since had a private talk with Mr, Cobb on this subject. He does not seem at all to grasp the idea that there is anything out of the way in this financial procedure. He seems to think (at least so he stated) that this procedure is saving money for the Board. How he figures it out is beyond me for he admitted, on the floor of the mission, that after eight years the balance in the Tax Fuhd would be exhausted and increased grants would have to be made on this account. In private conversation he stated five years as the time after which increased grants would have to be made on Tax Fund account.

I tried to show Mr.Cobb that the only clear cut financial way to carry thru this transaction was,-I.Reduce the House Fund estimate by the amount of the taxes, the payment of which it is desired to transfer to another account. 2.Increase tax estimate, if necessary, or at least state the year when it would have to be increased. 3.If increased house repair money was needed, a specific statement of the case and discussion should be had in Mission Meeting and then specific request made of P.C.for the increase. Mr. Cobb seemed to utterly fail to grasp the necessity for this method of procedure and was greatly hurt when I said that his method led to financial distrust with ultimate disastrous effects on the mission finances. On a separate sheet I give my opinions on this tax payment question but here it is

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The large majority of the mission are financial sheep, conscienciously and trustfully following a leader, leaving to his judgement details that they do not understand. It is practically impossible to get the mission to vote down, or seriously alter, a proposal of the Mission Treasurer. In this case the leader also is conscienciously and honest but, in my judgement, with as little understanding of financial details and methods of treasury work as the innocent members of his flock. Of course such a person ought not to be in such a position. It is as unjust to him as it is disastrous to the mission and the mission finances. It will also have grave results in the probable, I am inclined to think, certain breakdown of the man,-but what can be done? There is no one in the mission, fitted for the place, except myself, and I am out of it and my hands would be tied, anyway. There is only one solution,-the immediate training of a man in Boston, for this work, and the sending of him out here within a year. A man sent from Boston for this specific work can do what no member of the mission can do and he ought to be sent.

Well,-I could make a few more observations but I guess this is sufficient.

Sincerely yours, in the service of the Board,

Morton D. Dunning.

Will send comment on salary allowance question a little later,- possibly not till one week from today,- June 6th
W.C.D.

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Wilfred Sommerfeld.

Wilfred Sommerfeld to Arthur Glenn Sharp, June 9, 1918.

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12 Yamamoto dori
4 chome
Kobe, Japan
June 13, 1918.

Dr. J. L. Barton
706 Congregational House
14 Beacon St
Boston, Mass

My dear Dr. Barton, -

Enclosed are my promised comments on the salary allowance question. Because of the personal nature of the comments I mark this envelope "personal" so that they may reach your hands before coming under the observation of others but you may do with them as you deem best.

The fact of my resignation from the mission seems to be getting around. Yesterday I received a letter from one of the larger commercial schools ~~asks~~ stating that they had heard of my intended resignation and asking if I would not consider an engagement with them.

Last night Mr. Chandler of our North China Mission urged me to consider joining that mission, taking the English Department in a school that he and a Mr. Martin, I believe it is, were specially interested. I do not know what Mr. Chandler may have heard concerning the reasons for my resignation here. I told him that I was leaving because of personal family reasons and would probably have to remain in America for several years anyway.

The fact that Mr. Chandler should ask and urge me to consider this work in China interests me greatly because he must know a good deal about

12 Hammond Ave.
N Olmsted
Ohio, Michigan
June 13, 1918.

Mr. J. A. Foster
706 Congregational Bldg.
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Foster,

Indeed we may honored community on the taking advance practice. Because of the general nature of the community I made the principle "general" a test that I may rank upon lands this country make the obligation of cities but you may be with them as you choose that.

The fact of my association from the Congregational Church in Olmsted Falls has been a source of the larger commercial people letting that they had land of my church for meeting and other purposes for which I am very thankful.

I hope Mr. Hamilton's plan that Olmsted Falls may be supported in a school that is such Mr. Hamilton's employment in a school that is such Mr. Hamilton's employment in Montreal. I do not know what I believe it is, was physically interested.

Mr. Hamilton may have heard something of the success of my congregation here. With him that I have enjoyed a season in America for several years and would probably have to remain in America for several years longer.

The fact that Mr. Hamilton should ask and urge me to consider this work in Olmsted Falls indicates my possibility because he must know a good deal about

me, my work and personality, thru the Davis family family, thru his wife, and thru some personal observation. His wife was in Kyoto for some months before her marriage and knew me very well there. It is all very interesting to me.

Ever sincerely

Morton D. Dunning.

Entre

June 13, 1915.

REC'D OCT 7 1918

Statement made by M.D.Dunning to the Committee of Six.
Karuizawa, August II, 1918.

This subject of the Mission Treasurer and the Mission Treasury is a very difficult one to handle because it is, at bottom, an attitude of mind and an understanding of relationships. Therefore it is not amenable to regulations and rules.

There are two views of the Mission Treasury and the Mission Treasurer. According to one view the Mission Treasurer is an appointtee of the Mission, the servant of the Mission in administering its finances, and the Mission Treasuerer is entirely under the control of the Mission. Under this view the Mission has perfect freedom in the use of all funds sent to the Mission and the Treasurer is simply the agent of the Mission in carrying out its instructions. According to the other view the Mission Treasurer is the appointtee of the Board, a Board officer. He is nominated by the Mission but appointed by the Board. The Mission Treasury is under the control, not of the Mission but of the Board. It is a sub-treasury, a branch of the main treasury. The Mission Treasurer then becomes an agent of the Board for the administration of Board funds in one particular sphere, -namely, the mission to which he is appointed.

These are the fundamental distinctions. In application these distinctions lead to widely diverse results. Under the first the Mission becomes the interpreter of the terms of the Board's grants and the limitations within which the funds may be used. Under the second the Mission Treasurer becomes the interpreter of the terms of the Board's grants and the limitations within which the funds may be used.

Under the first view there is a tendency to interpret the terms of the Board's grants in the widest possible sense until such terms are practically forgotten and the Mission uses any money it receives in any way it sees fit. In the last analysis the only restraining power on the Mission is the veto power of the Board, practically exercised thru refusal to grant funds. Under the second view everything depends on the character and personality of the treasurer. He may insist on a very literal and narrow interpretation of the terms of the grants or he may allow wide lattitude in such interpretation. The restraining power, on the one hand, lies in appeal to the Board and, on the other hand, in the Board's holding the treasurer to strict accountability.

For many years the American Board Mission in Japan has developed under the first of the two conceptions above set forth until the tendency to interpret, in the widest possible sense, the terms of the grants under which the appropriations are made, has reached the point where, in many instances, they have been forgotten and the treasury department in Boston practically ignored. On the other hand, while this has been taking place in the Mission, there has been a gradual growth on the part of the Board in Boston, bringing more clearly into practice, in all its Missions, the second view of the Mission Treasury and the Mission Treasurer. This view is clearly set forth in the Handbook. It is surely the part of wisdom for each Mission to learn the relations which the main Board expects each Mission to maintain toward it and freely and cordially enter into and maintain such relations.

But such relations do not now exist between the Board and its Japan Mission. Consciously or unconsciously the Japan Mission has maintained and affirmed by its acts thru Mission votes, the first view of the Mission Treasury and the Mission Treasurer until grave deficits have arisen in some of the accounts, resulting in lack of confidence, on the part of the Board in Boston, in the financial administration of the Mission. This lack of confidence is not stated to the Mission in words but in acts, very gravely and seriously restricting the funds of the Mission. The financial problem therefore, becomes ~~one of adjustment~~ the most vital and the gravest one that the Mission faces. The fundamental solution of this problem lies along two lines, -

I. The Mission must clearly see what the problem is and then consciously choose the second view of the Mission Treasurer and the Mission Treasury and the relations of the two to the Mission and the Board. This must be done freely and cordially and made manifest in the acts of the Mission.

2. The Mission Treasurer must be a man with a clear understanding of these

Statement made by K.D.Jennings to the Committee of Six.
Karuizawa, August 11, 1918.

This subject of the Mission Treasurer and the Mission Treasury is a very difficult one to handle because it is at bottom an attitude of mind and an understanding of relationships. Therefore it is not amenable to regulations and rules.

There are two views of the Mission Treasury and the Mission Treasurer. According to one view the Mission Treasurer is an appointee of the Mission, the servant of the Mission in administering its finances, and the Mission Treasurer is entirely under the control of the Mission. Under this view the Mission has perfect freedom in the use of all funds sent to the Mission and the Treasurer is simply the agent of the Mission in carrying out its instructions. According to the other view the Mission Treasurer is the appointee of the Board, a Board officer. He is nominated by the Mission but appointed by the Board. The Mission Treasury is under the control not of the Mission but of the Board. It is a sub-treasury, a branch of the main treasury. The Mission Treasurer then becomes a servant of the Board for the administration of Board funds in one particular sphere, namely the Mission to which he is appointed.

These are the fundamental distinctions. In application these distinctions lead to widely diverse results. Under the first the Mission becomes the interpreter of the terms of the Board's grants and the limitations within which the funds may be used. Under the second the Mission Treasurer becomes the interpreter of the terms of the Board's grants and the limitations within which the funds may be used.

Under the first view there is a tendency to interpret the terms of the Board's grants in the widest possible sense until such terms are practically forgotten and the Mission uses any money it receives in any way it sees fit. In the last analysis the only restraining power on the Mission is the veto power of the Board, practically overlaid when reduced to funds. Under the second view everything depends on the character and personality of the treasurer. He must insist on a very literal and narrow interpretation of the terms of the grants on the one hand, bring appeal to the Board and on the other hand, in the Board's holding the treasurer to strict accountability.

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But such relations do not now exist between the Board and its Japan Mission, consciously or unconsciously the Japan Mission has maintained and affirmed by its acts that Mission votes, the first view of the Mission Treasury and the Mission Treasurer until grave doubts have arisen in some of the accounts, resulting in lack of confidence on the part of the Board in Boston in the financial administration of the Mission. This lack of confidence is not stated to the Mission in words but in acts very gravely and seriously restricts the funds of the Mission. The financial problem therefore becomes one of maintaining the vital and the gravest one that the Mission faces. The funds serial solution this problem lies along two lines.-

1. The Mission must clearly see what the problem is and then consciously adopt the second view of the Mission Treasurer and the Mission Treasury and the relations of the two to the Mission and the Board. This must be done freely and cordially and made manifest in the acts of the Mission.

2. The Mission Treasurer must be a man with a clear understanding of these

relationships between the Board and the Mission; a man who thinks clearly along financial lines; and a man who understands the Board's financial rules and regulations, interprets them generously but keeps the terms of the grants clearly before the Mission and insists that when the Mission, or any member in the Mission, proposes to go beyond the terms of the grants it cannot be done without specific reference of the matter to Boston and specific permission received from the Board.

These are the two chief factors in the situation. Both are absolutely essential to the strength and life of the Mission. The Treasurer is the most important man in the Mission. In him centers the very life of the Mission. He should be a man of financial ability, of clearness of thought on financial lines, of broadness of view and sympathy with the Mission and its problems. Then he must receive the cordial support of all the members of the Mission. They also must get the same point of view as regards the Mission Treasurer and the Mission Treasury and their relations to the Mission and the Board, freely accept them and act accordingly.

This presentation was followed by quotations from the Handbook clearly setting forth the Board's conception of the Mission Treasurer as above set forth. Then a number of instances were given showing how the Mission had forgotten this point of view and acted on the other point of view. Then the Board action, re exchange, placing the Mission on a gold basis and cabled instructions re Osaka property and remission of proceeds to Boston were cited as indicating lack of confidence, on the part of the Board, in the financial administration of the Mission. Then followed a few questions and some discussions after which the letter, a copy of which is enclosed, was adopted and sent to the Mission. Then M.D. Dunning was appointed to draw up a statement of the relations of the Mission Treasurer and the Mission Treasury to the Mission and to the Board; a statement of the various funds in the Mission and how they could be used; and a statement of modifications in the Handbook re the Japan Mission. The whole will be published and placed in the hands of every member of the Mission.

Committee of Sixty

Aug. 11, 1918.

REC'D OCT 7 1918

Shiogama, Takayama
Aug 17, 1918

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My dear Dr. Barton & Mr. Bell, 18

The "Committee of Six" met in Kanagawa on the tenth, twelfth, and thirteenth. Dr. Pedley was chairman, Miss DeForest was Secretary, and Dr Rowland, Newell, Learned, and my humble self were the body (!!). One session was one hour in length, the other four varied from three to four hours.

The first morning we took up the questions of a "central" or "model" station and of the election and composition of C.A.I. Monday morning we completed our C.A.I. discussions in about half an hour. Then for three hours I held the center of the stage on the question of the Mission Treasury and Mission Treasury and their relations to the Board on the one hand and the Mission on the other.

I had prepared a written statement, copy of which I enclose. Then I took up verbally the three topics on which my statement was based,- 1. The Board's idea of the Mission Treasurer etc. 2. The Mission has acted contrary to the Board's conception of the Mission Treasury. 3. Resulting lack of confidence in the financial caution of the Mission.

Under item 1. I read extracts from the Board's Handbook. Dr. Learned agreed that I had rightly interpreted it. Under item 2. I referred to mission votes such as authorizing the treasurer to pay salaries six months in advance etc. Dr. Learned pointed out that these were Mission acts and I agreed, thus keeping the matter impersonal tho both Dr. Learned and

Sturgeon, Missouri
Aug 17, 1910

My dear Dr. Porter
Ann. Hall,

The "Committee of five" met in Lexington on the 14th, 15th, and 16th. Dr. Selby was chairman, Miss Deffrent was secretary, and Dr. Richard Murrell typewrote and my humble self wore the body (!!). We sessions were six hours in length, the other four using from three to four hours.

The first morning we took up the questions of a central or central states and of the election and compensation of C.A.P. Monday morning we completed our C.A.P. discussion in about half an hour. Then for three hours I held the centre of the stage on the question of the Missouri Training and Missouri Economy and their relations to the Board on the one hand and the Missouri on the other.

That resulted in another statement, copy of which follows. Then I took up verbally the three objects on which my statement was based: 1. The Board side of the Missouri Training etc. 2. The Missouri for state entering the Board consideration of the Missouri Training. 3. Resulting lack of unity in the financial section of the Missouri.

Under item 1 I read extracts from the Board's Handbook. Dr. Seaman agreed that I had rightly interpreted it.

Under item 2 I referred to missionary notes which on mattering the Treasurer & Dr. Seaman are mentioning in advance etc. Dr. Seaman insisted and that these were Missouri acts and I agreed, thus keeping the matter, in reference, the Board & Dr. Seaman and

myself understand the camouflage. In all these financial matters the Mission has blindly followed the Mission Treasurer. But then, technically, they are Mission acts and we can let it go at that.

Under point 3. I referred to Board acts re exchange and Osaka property sale as indicating the Board's lack of confidence in the financial work of the Mission.

Dr. Newell showed signs of fight, - he is red headed, - or has been(!!) Dr. Learned was very anxious to make clear that he was in no way responsible!!! Both of them speedily fell into line, however, and the committee was perfectly harmonious.

Then they asked what I would propose. I was ready with a letter to send to the Mission. I enclose a copy of this letter as it was sent to each member of the mission. In the first line of the fourth paragraph Dr. Learned inserted the word "occasionally". He also added the last half of the first sentence in the last paragraph, - "..... each member of the Mission ---- its salaries". A parenthetical paragraph refering to the exchange matter and to the cablegram re Osaka-Otsu sale and remittance of money to Boston was cut out. Also a paragraph suggesting that Boston be asked to send out a man for the financial and business work of the Mission, was cut out. I enclose a copy of the letter as it was sent to each member of the Mission.

[Prophecy. Cobb will resign in the near future, at next Mission Meeting, if not earlier. Hess will be nominated by the Mission and appointed treasurer.

unjustly neglected the correspondence. In all these financial matters the Missionary has faithfully followed the Missionary Treasurer. But then, technically, they are Missionary debts and we can hardly go at that.

Under Point 3. I referred to Board debts as exclusively and Grade Protestant debts as including the Church debts of congregations on the financial roll of the Mission.

Dr. Farrell also referred to the Mission debts, as he called (!!) the Church debts. It needs clear that he was in no way responsible!!!

Both of them friendly fell into line however and the committee were perfectly harmonious.

Then they asked what I would recommend. I was ready with a letter I read to the Missionary. Further a copy of this letter as it was sent to each member of the Mission.

In the first line of the first paragraph Dr. Farrell inserted the word "economically". He also added the last half of the first sentence in the last paragraph "..... and member of the Mission ..... it reading". I have statistics paragraph referring to the proposed monthly and to the calendar or Grade Protestant debt and confidence of every Mission was not not this a paragraph suggesting that Barton is asked to send not a man for the financial and Missionary work of the Mission, was not not. Further a copy of the letter as it was sent to each member of the Mission.

Finally, we will consider in the near future at next Mission Meeting, if not earlier. This will be recommended by the Mission and appointed treasurer.

Hess will last three years or less - probably only two, maybe only one. He is a man with no fixedness of purpose, no bottom to him, a rolling stone that gathers no moss. While personally honest I have mighty little confidence in his ability to handle the treasury in the way it should be handled. Still he may do for a year or two. Then I expect him to withdraw from the Mission.

Ultimately Beam or Moran will become treasurer. I have great hopes that Beam will develop into a solid business administrator, and probably Moran also.

Our Committee of Six were thoroly unanimous. Our first sessions, until after the treasury matter was disposed of, were tense and the air somewhat electric but, aside from the slight tendency of Dr. Newell to show fight at the very beginning of the treasury matter, everything was very pleasant. We have taken some very important steps, of which details will be sent to you later. At the close of our session, at my invitation, all hands, including Dr Learned, adjourned to the Hospital Pharmacy for ice-cream!!!

We are going to publish a booklet for the Japan Mission and I have been appointed the sub-committee to write up the treasury &

Mac will last three years or less – probably only two, maybe only one. He is a man with no friends of his own, no letters & learn a reading letter that matters no more. Will probably leave Texas suddenly with confidence in the ability & honesty of the Treasury in the very, it should be unsettled till January or for a year or two. Then I hope & settle down for the Winter.

Ultimately, I mean to return and become Treasurer. Have years hence that Texas will probably not a rich business opening today, and probably Mexico also.

Our Committee of five meet tomorrow morning for our first session, until after the Treasury matter was disposed of, some time and the air somewhat electric but, aside from the slip of tongue of Mr. Newell & above hint of the very beginning of the Treasury matter, nothing more very pleasant.

We have taken some very important steps, & which details will be sent to you later. At the close of our session, at my instance, all hands, including Mr Newell, adjourned to the hospital Tuesday for tea-room !!!

We are going to publish a notice for the Galveston Herald and have been appointed the sub-committee to write up the Treasury

financial side of it. A copy will be sent to you when published. The mission will now be started right financially. The matter has at last been forced to publicity, without a break in the mission and unanimous action taken. Of course the millennium has not come. There will be back eddies and constant watchfulness will be needed but great progress has been made and the future is very hopeful.

Please show this letter and enclosed copies to Mr. Wiggin. It is too hot to write more than is absolutely necessary.

Dr. Sanders is staying with us for a couple of days.

Stirring times with rice riots all over the country.

Family are all well.

Ever sincerely

M. E. Dunning.

Aug. 17, 1918

J. C. Rayburn

To the Members of the Mission,

Brethren,-

At the last Mission Meeting a Committee of Six was appointed "to study the organization and business methods of the Mission----". In carrying out these instructions we found that the Mission seems to have failed to understand some of the financial regulations of the Board. Therefore we send the following statement to the Mission.

It has always been the policy of the Board to allow the Mission perfect freedom of action in every way. Whenever the Mission unanimously or by large majority recommends a course of actionand asks for P.C. approval, the Board is practically certain to endorse it and grant the needed funds whenever it is possible so to do. The Board considers that the Mission, being on the ground, knows the facts and the inter-relation of facts, far better than any one in the Home Office can know them. Hence the largest possible measure of self-government and freedom of action is allowed the Mission, subject only to oversight and possible revision by the Board officers or "cabinet" and the P.C.

This freedom of action on the part of the Mission is extended also to the finances of the Mission but at this point it is specially necessary that the Mission exercise the greatest caution. For gaining, maintaining, and strengthening the spirit of confidence, cordial co-operation and fellowship between the Board and its officers on the one hand, and the Mission on the other hand, the financial rules and regulations of the Board must be scrupulously observed. When exceptions or to or alteration of these financial rules and regulations of the Board are desired by the Mission they should be asked for and specific permission received from the P.C. before the Mission acts in accordance with the exception or the change desired.

At this point the Mission has occasionally failed to be as careful as it should have been. At times the Mission has carried the principle of freedom of action so far that it has lost sight of a number of the Board's financial rules and regulations, resulting in a growing lack of confidence, on the part of the Board's officers, in the financial wisdom and caution of the Mission. This lack of confidence on the part of the Board's officers is shown not by direct statements or letters from the Board's officers but by its financial votes and actions relative to the Mission.

Your Committee of Six has carefully looked into and considered the situation. We find that in recent years the Board has become much more strict in the handling of its finances while the Mission, far removed from the Home Office and the changes taking place there, has continued along the line of complete freedom of action in financial matters as well as in Mission policies. The problem, then, before the Mission is one of re-adjustments in its relations to the Board, along financial lines, so that the Mission may come into full accord with the present financial rules and regulations of the Board.

The first step in this adjustment is for each member of the Mission to get just as clear and as complete an understanding of the present day financial rules and regulations of the Board as possible and then cordially and earnestly seek to conform his or her action to them.

The second step is for members of the Mission to carefully avoid making requests to C.A.I. and the Mission that go beyond or show forgetfulness of these financial rules and regulations and each member of the Mission should cordially accept the action of C.A.I. even tho personally disagreeing with its rulings. The officers of the Mission should be in every way helped in carrying out the financial rules of the Board to the end that the Mission may gain and maintain the most cordial spirit possible of co-operation and confidence between the Board and the Mission.

THE COMMITTEE OF SIX.

H. PEDLEY, CHAIRMAN C.B. DEFOREST, SECRETARY.

M.D. DUNNING H.B. NEWELL D.W. LEARNED G.H. ROWLAND

Letter prepared by M.D. Dunning and adopted, with slight modifications, by the Committee of Six.

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H.PEDLEY, CHAIRMAN C.B.DETORREST, SECRETARY.

H.D.DUNNING H.B.NEWNHAM D.W.HEARNSHED G.M.ROWLAND

RE USE OF MONEY FROM SALE OF NO.3I, OSAKA.

MISSION VOTE

to request P.C. for the priviledge of holding the sum obtained from the sale of NO.3I, Osaka until such time as estimates covering the securing of land and the erection of a house can be made and sanctioned; also that permission be given to use the interest on this sum for the rental of a house or houses for the family or families in Osaka Station until the house is erected.

At the special request of Mr. Holmes I write a detailed explanation of the above vote of the mission.

In the first place it should be said that the above vote was hastily worded by Mr. Holmes as a substitute motion for one presented by Treas. Cobb Chairman of the Finance Committee. Hence the last part of it is not as clear cut as it should be.

The vote naturally falls into two parts,-First, the holding of the money, for a short time, in Japan; Second, Special treatment of the money and use of the interest accruing thereon.

First, the holding of the money in Japan.

There are two chief reasons for this request,-I. The money is obtained from the sale of residential property in Osaka because the property had become unsuitable for residence. Sufficient money should be granted by the Board, from the proceeds of this sale, to purchase other land and erect another residence for the family located in Osaka. As soon as possible estimates for the purchase of this land and for the erection of the new house will be made out and request sent to P.C. In the meantime the money received from the sale should be kept on special account in the Mission Treasury here.

2. At last Mission Meeting a very great development took place in the Mission's relation to the Kumiai organization in Japan and a Field Secretary was appointted by the mission. That Field Secretary should live near the headquarters of the Kumiai organization. At present those headquarters are in Osaka but plans are under sonsideration for moving them to Tokyo. At the meeting of the Sokwai next October more light will be obtainable on this question of the location of these headquarters. If they stay in Osaka a second residence must be provided and the money needed therefore could be granted by the Board from the proceeds of the sale of No.3I, Osaka. Therefore the request that the money be held here until this possible need is decided.

Minor questions of loss by exchange are also involved but the above are the main reasons for the request and they would seem to be sufficiently strong and clear to insure its being granted.

Second,-Special treatment of the money and use of interest accruing thereon.

Under ordinary circumstances, with the granting of the first part of the request above outlined the money would be carried on a special account in the Japan Mission treasury. The mission vote, however, contemplates a different procedure, namely, withdrawing the money from the regular accounts and placing it on fixed deposit, in the Japanese bank where the mission funds are kept, for six months periods at 5%/% five percent plus (last quotation was five and two tenths, I think.).

The reason for desiring to treat the money in this special way is that Mr. Holmes must rent a house in Osaka for at least one year while the new mission house is being erected. This will be fairly expensive. Also, for the comfort, not to say health of the family, conveniences must be provided which the Japanese landlord will not provide. At least two or three hundred yen extra must be had for these needs. The thought is that by treating the proceeds of the sale of No.3I Osaka, in this special way, money will be provided for these extra

RE USE OF MONEY FROM SALE OF P.O. NO.31, OSAKA.

MISSION VOTE

To request P.O. for the privilege of holding the sum obtained from the sale of NO.31, Osaka until such time as estimates covering the acquiring of land and the erection of a house can be made and sanctioned; also that permission be given to use the interest on this sum for the rental of a house or houses for the family or families in Osaka station until the house is erected.

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Minor questions of loans by exchange are also involved but the above are the main reasons for the request and they would seem to be sufficiently strong and clear to insure its being granted.

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Under ordinary circumstances, with the granting of the first part of the request above outlined the money would be carried on a special account in the Japan Mission treasury. The mission vote, however, contemplates a different procedure, namely, withdrawing the money from the regular accounts and placing it on fixed deposit, in the Japanese bank where the mission funds are kept, for six months periods at ~~2½%~~ five percent plus (last quotation was five and two tenths, I think.).

The reason for desiring to treat the money in this special way is that Mr. Holmes must rent a house in Osaka for at least one year while the new mission house is being erected. This will be fairly expensive. Also, for the comfort, not to say health of the family, conveniences must be provided which the Japanese landlord will not provide. At least two or three hundred yen extra must be had for these needs. The thought is that by treating the proceeds of the sale of No.31 Osaka, in this special way, money will be provided for these extra

needs without calling on the Board for extra funds.

If this request is granted by the Board two points should be borne in mind. First,-the interest on the fund would be yen 4,000. plus,probably. This is much more than would be required for Mr.Holmes' house needs and instructions for the treatment of the balance of the interest should be given. 2.If Mr.Holmes' house needs are met in thisway no house allowance for Mr. Holmes should be made on the regular appropriation sheets.

(This statement has been prepared and submitted by M.D.Dunning at the request of Mr.Holmes.)

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(This statement has been prepared and submitted by M.D.Dunning at the request of Mr.Holmes.)

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Number 45
Dec 31

REC'D JUL 8 1918

Re request for grant to Canadian Academy, Kobe.

Mission vote,-
to request P.C. for grant in aid of $600. to the Canadian Academy of Kobe.

After many years of indecision the mission at last agreed on the Canadian Academy of Kobe as the one school for foreign children in Japan that it would ask the Board to subsidize. In accordance with mission vote last year the Board made its first grant to the school. That grant was for $400. and the mission vote for this year really means that that grant be continued and increased by $200.

There should be no question, on the part of the Board, about the continuance of the grant. Eleven American Board children have attended the school during the past year and probably at least ten will be in attendance during the coming year. The school has developed rapidly, done good work during the past year, and is on a sound basis. Therefore the grant should be continued for a series of years and at least one or two year's notice be given before discontinuance,-should the time come when discontinuance should seem advisable.

There are at least two reasons for asking that the grant be increased for $400. to $600. First,-About ten per cent of the attendance at the school has come from the American Board yet the grant in aid is less than that of other co-operating missions. The American Board ought to give as much as other missions especially in view of the number of American Board children in attendance Second,-Discounts are made to the parents of children attending the school, on the basis of the number of units of aid granted by the mission concerned. One unit of aid is considered to be $300. If the American Board increases its aid from $400. to $600. it will give the American Board families a larger discount on their children's school bills.

If the Board can make this small increased grant it will be greatly appreciated.

M. D. Dunning.

53

M.D. Dunning

Re request for grant to Canadian Academy, Kobe.

to request P.C. for grant in aid of $600. to the Canadian Academy of Kobe.

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Scholarship

RECD JUL 8 1918

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E. S. COBB,
Treasurer.

American Board's Japan Mission.

京都烏丸通今出川上ル
カレッブ

KYOTO, JAPAN, May 31, 1918

My dear Dr. Barton:

The Mission voted, "To request the Prudential Committee for grant-in-aid of $600. to the Canadian Academy of Kobe."

This is a renewal of our request of last year.

The Board voted, July, 1917, to grant $400. as an annual subsidy to this School. As explained last year, $300. entitles us to one unit on the Board of Managers, according to the constitution, and a certain reduction in the fees; while $600. entitles us to two members. The grant of $400. has no advantage over that of $300. so far as this is concerned.

But there is another reason why we feel justified in asking for $600. this year, namely, that a larger number of our children are now in attendance at the School, and it would seem fair for the School to ask us for a larger grant-in-aid. Last year, when we asked for the grant, only two of our Mission children were in attendance. This year there are more, and this coming year, from the autumn, there will be at least ten. We hope that the Board will increase its grant to $600.

Very sincerely
E S Cobb

RECD JUL 8 1918

L. S. COBB,
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My dear Dr. Barton:

The Mission voted, "To request the Prudential Committee for grant-in-aid of $600. to the Doshisha Academy of Kobe."

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Yours Sincerely
[illegible]

Doshisha Academy

REC'D JUL 15 1918

Japan, June 1918

RE TRANSFER OF TAX PAYMENTS FROM HOUSE FUND TO TAX FUND.

Under present treasury methods there are at least five funds from which taxes are paid,-I.A.B.Tax Fund. 2.A.B.House Fund. 3.W.B.M.House Fund. 4.W.B.M.I.House Fund. 5.W.B.M.P.House Fund.

No.I primarily cares for the income taxes of A.B.missionaries. No.2 cares for A.B.land taxes. No.3 cares for BOTH INCMOE AND LAND TAXES for W.B.M. NO.3 ditto for W.B.M.I. No.4 ditto for W.B.M.P.This is a broad generalization.

Now there is in Japan, a border land of taxes,-neither income nor house and land, but a combination of both. As far as A.B.taxes are concerned, Nos.I and 2 above, the border taxes have usually been charged to the House Fund as being based more upon land and house than upon income. I suppose the estimate in the House Fund really covers them but they have not infrequently been charged on the Tax Fund, thus relieving the House Fund.

Further, such estimates as these, of necessity, are made with a small probable margin. When they are handled under the House Funds, therefore, this small margin accrues to the House Fund and is used there. This is notably the case in the three Woman's House funds where all the taxes are handled. It has been fairly common to put in a tax estimate for a W.B.M.P.lady and then the tax has not been called for but as it comes out under the House and Tax Fund the tax estimate has remained in the fund and been used in house repairs.

Now the tax problem in Japan is exceedingly complicated for reasons which it would take too long to describe here. Only one who has had all the tax receipts and carefully studied them for a year or two, as they come in, can get a fair grasp of them.

I am very much of the opinion that it would be a material saving to the Board to have tax payments entirely separated from House accounts. It certainly would tend to clarity of accounts if all the taxes of each Board were at least piad from a tax fund and not mixed with house repairs and rents. In the case of the American Board it would mean the removal of tax payments, AND IT SHOULD INCLUDE REMOVAL OF ESTIMATE ALSO, from the House Fund to the Tax Fund,-from No.2 to No.I above. In the case of the Woman's Board's it would mean the creation of new funds by dividing the old funds. Here there would certainly be a real saving to the Woman's Boards, THO IN CREATING THE NEW FUNDS GREAT CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN THAT ALL OF THE TAX ESTIMATE IS REMOVED FROM THE HOUSE FUND TO THE NEW TAX FUND. The mission vote re tax transference refers only to A.B.,-to Nos.I and 2 above.

I would personally be inclined to go one step further. There seems to be a large balance in the A.B.Tax Fund, I think sufficient (but I would not wish to make affirmation without careful investigation) to pay all of the taxes for one year. I would use this as a capital fund and pay all taxes out of it. Then, at the end of the year, compile a statement showing the taxes paid for each Board and ask appropriation for that amount to restore the capital fund for the next year. In that way the tax business would be easily handled, estimates and balances would be eliminated, and the exact amount paid on taxes, each year, would be appropriated by each Board.

In conclusion,-while some such change as is indicated above and as is comtemplated in the mission vote re A.B.taxes will probably come some day I do not think that the present administration in the Japan Mission has the financial training or ability to carry the change thru properly. THEREFORE I THINK THAT NO CHANGE SHOULD BE MADE IN THE PRESENT METHODS UNTIL A CHANGE IN THE PERSONELLE OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAPAN MISSION TREASURY IS MADE.

M. D. Dunning.

Re Transfer of Lot Payments
from House Fund to Lot Fund.

Japan June 1918.

?

JUL 16 1918.

RE SALARY ALLOWANCES, JAPAN MISSION. June 1918

This is a very difficult subject to discuss or to decide because (I) it leads into so many personal details and (2) the terms used convey one meaning to one person and quite a different meaning to another person. Also this subject has been pushed by a small group in the mission and so handled that no public discussion of the questions involved has been possible. The subject has been pushed by the auditors, which, in this case, chiefly means Mr. Lombard, in collaboration with the treasurer, -Mr. Cobb.

The auditors, who brought forward the subject, were Mr. Lombard, Mr. Hess, and Mr. Hall. Both Mr. Hess and Mr. Hall have been in the mission about two years each. Both seem to be in straightened financial circumstances, -i.e. they seem to find it difficult to live within their present income from the Board. Concerning Mr. Hess I know nothing. Concerning Mr. Hall there are two facts of common knowledge, -(I) He is paying $100. per year for his summer cottage and (2) He is paying more than $100. per year, on life insurance (paid thru the Board Rooms and reported out and thus semi-public.). These two facts mean that he is laying up for the future more than 15 percent of his salary. After four years, or possibly five years, his house payments cease and that $100. is released for other needs. These facts should mean that, tho he may be a little hard pressed now, his case does <u>not</u> call for <u>permanent</u> salary increase but for temporary help over a specially hard time, -due, in large measure, to war conditions.

Mr. Lombard's case is peculiar. He comes of a very proud family who have not had very large means. His tastes are what would be called aristocratic and he dreads even the appearance of lack of comfortable means. He will quote the words of the Board's Handbook and honestly say that he "cannot live comfortably and without anxiety" on the salary allowance by the Board but, among other things he would mean, by that, (I) that he cannot make what he would consider adequate provision for the future and (2) he would include, for present living, what many would call luxuries, certainly things that would be beyond the means of the majority of contributors to the Board's treasury. Before considering that he needed an increase of salary, from the Board standpoint, I would want fair answer to the question, -How much, in the three years preceding the war, have you saved from your salary, -in summer house investment, life insurance; bond purchases, bank deposits, etc?

Mr. Cobb has been, and I am very sure is, badly in debt. One or two reasons for this are fairly clear but I do not think it necessary to state them.

The above gives confidential information of the financial circumstances of those who have chiefly pushed this salary question. The methods of procedure, and more especially the methods of presentation as shown in the report sent to Boston, are Mr. Lombard's. The gathering of data has been done by Mr. Cobb.

These further data, on the salary question, have come under my personal observation, -

I. I have kept a very careful account of all my expenditures since the middle of January. Excluding expenditures which I consider ought not to be charged on Board allowance, -such as travel between Kobe and Kyoto due to my choice of place of residence etc., -I am living within the allowance made by the Board, even in this war year.

2. One of the younger missionaries told me, last mission meeting, that for the first two years of their (himself and wife) stay in Japan they had saved about $500. per year but that this year, with high war prices, they would probably come out just about even.

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JUL 10 1946

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3. From statements of one of the older families I know that that family

saves quite a margin of their allowance every year but this past year, owing to war conditions, they seem not to have been able to save but, from their own statements, I think that they have lived within their income from the Board, or practically within it. I know of others also who save a fair amount in normal times.

4. The report of the committee states that eleven out of the thirty-six replying to enquiries (about one third of the total) stated that they did not feel that they ought to ask the Board for an increased salary, especially at this time.

5. On the other hand their are several who are in straightened financial circumstances and need help but, when their circumstances are carefully analyzed, it will be formed that the financial stringency is probably due to burdens caused by (1) dependent relatives, (2) bad financial management (using mild language) (3) or too generous gifts to missionary and other causes.

Summing up the whole situation my personal opinion is,-

(1) that a permanent salary increase is not really needed or called for, for members of the Am.Bd. Japan Mission.

(2) that some members of the mission are in straightened financial circumstances.

(3) that A FEW of them may need and deserve special financial help.

(4) that special war relief would be most acceptable and might be justly granted by the Board.

In conclusion I am inclined to suggest that that relief take the form of guaranteeing, say, until one year after the war ends, an exchange rate of $1.00 equals Yen 2.00 on individual salary and children's allowances. I believe the Board guarantees a two for one rate to the missionaries in China,-a guarantee recently given because of war conditions.

Respectfully and confidentially submitted,

Morton D. Dunning.

Mr. Cummings
June 1918.

REC'D JUL 15 1918

Kyoto, Japan
June 3, 1918

To the
Members of the Prudential Committee
of the
American Board of Commissioners
for Foreign Missions

Gentlemen,-

For some years past certain family problems have been growing more acute, pressing for a solution. It has become increasingly clear that there is only one solution, namely, resignation from the Japan Mission of the Board and return to America.

I had hoped that this resignation might be deferred for at least two, possibly three years more, but it has become clear that the family must return to the United States in the summer of 1919. Therefore, at the Mission Meeting just closed, I tendered my resignation to the Mission, said resignation to take effect in the summer of 1919. In accordance with this action, I hereby tender my resignation to you also, asking that it be accepted to take effect in the summer of 1919 and that we be authorized to return to America at that time.

I need hardly add that it is with the

greatest regret, and only because I am convinced of its necessity, that I take this action. I have thoroughly enjoyed my work in Doshisha and in the Mission and have abundant evidence of its success. In a certain sense and to a degree which only my nearest friends can realize I have found myself in my work in Doshisha and in the Mission. My heart will ever turn toward Japan, toward the Doshisha, and toward the American Board Japan Mission and my prayers will ever be for all three, for the three are inseparably united.

Yours in Christian fellowship and service,

Morton D. Dunning.

June 5, 1878

REC'D OCT 28 1918

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12 Yamamotodori 4 Chome
Kobe, Japan.
Sept.22, 1918.

Rev.E.F.Bell
706 Congregational House
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Bell,-

I have read, with the greatest interest, your letter to the Mission, of August 8th. I have just finished writing a letter to C.A.I. on the question of the Board's sending out a man specifically for the treasury and property work of the Mission. I have urged that the Mission cordially and sympathetically fall in with this suggestion. I await, with great interest, the action of C.AI.

I think it is possible that the suggestion may come that Mr.Hess be set aside for this work. I give you my personal opinion, NOT FOR PUBLICATION. It will be a great mistake to put Mr.Hess in this position. My reasons are as follows,-I.He has no sticktoativeness. He tries his hand at one job for a year or two and then is sure he can do better in another job. I have a very poor estimate of his abilities or the stuff that is in him. 2.He has made it abundantly clear that he cannot get even a meagre grasp of Japanese. The man who takes the treasury and property work of the mission ought to get some command of the language, both spoken and written. This is especially necessary in property and tax matters. I was much handicapped at this point but I have much more knowledge of Japanese than Mr.Hess even gives promise of having. 3.Mr.Hess utterly fails to grasp the Board's point of view of the duties of the Mission Treasurer. Not long since I was talking with him on financial matters. He came out with the statement that "the Mission has perfect freedom of action in the use of all funds". "Yes", I replied, "perfect freedom of action within the terms of the grants but these are trust funds and if the Mission can not handle them within the limits of the trust then they will not get any trust funds to handle."

The real secret of the situation is that Mr.Hess has already become tired of his teaching and is consciously seeking to become treasurer of the mission. He thinks that Learned, Lombard, and Cobb are in control of the situation and hence is trimming his sails in that direction. In view of past mission history, if nothing else, this means the essential unfitness of Mr.Hess for this work. I hardly think that it is necessary to enlarge on this point.

It is an open secret among those who understand the politics of the mission, that Mr.Hess is slated to be elected treasurer at next mission meeting. The first steps in this direction were plainly evident last Mission Meeting and Dr.Learned naively admitted as much in our Committee of Six, at the same time intimating that Hess would not stay long as a teacher. Of course Dr. Learned did not put it in these words but his words were to the effect that it would be well to make Mr.Hess treasurer in order to keep him in the mission I, myself, said, in the Committee of Six, that I thought Hess would be elected treasurer at the next Mission Meeting but I considered that it would only be a temporary step and that my only hope for the rehabilitation of the mission finances was in the sending out of a good man from Boston for this work or in the development of a man like Beam. (Moran might be a possibility.) The more I see of the situation, however, the more I am convinced that the only solution lies in the sending of a man from Boston.

Doshisha is beginning to take active steps towards keeping me for service here. I am much pleased that this should be so but I shall make very clear, at the earliest possible opportunity, that there is no possibility of my staying in Japan beyond the opening of next summer.

The Committee of Six asked me to prepare a handbook for the mission based on the Board's handbook. I shall make the compilation in the next two

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weeks. The idea is to take the vital parts of the Board's Handbook that have special bearing on the Japan Mission and make them clear for the benefit of the mission. Also to make clear for the mission where the regulations of the Board have been modified with reference to the Japan Mission. I have just written the Committee of Six that I have found several fairly vital points where mission practice differs radically from Borad regulations, that doubtless most of them are with the knowledge and consent of the Board, but that in one or two instances great care must be taken. Hence it is necessary to have another committee meeting, that the proposed handbook be sent to the mission for adoption and THEN SENT T TO BOSTON FOR RATIFICATION BY P.C. I look for some interesting developments in connection with the treasury. You will hear of them in time.

I am glad to report that Mrs. Dunning seems better and stronger than she has been for the last four or fiveyears. For at least three months now she has not complained of or made any reference to pain in the back of her head. It has been this pain that has chiefly caused me concern in connection with coming physical developments. If she has become rested and recovered strength sufficient for this pain to have disappeared AND STAY DISAPPEARED I shall feel greatly relieved. She also seems brighter and stronger, both in appearance and action, than she has in the past four years. This is all to the good but it will not change my decision not to return to Japan.

In addition to my 2I hours of teaching in Doshisha I am taking two hours of teaching in the Academic section of Kobe College. My first experience with girls. Tehn I am taking up a Bible Class in a Japanese Church in Hyogo besides this Committee of Six work. Also yesterday I went out to view a possible site for Kobe College some ten miles or more west of Kobe. The proposition and proposed site are well worth careful investigation. More of this later.

Has the Board received my official letter of resignation? I know you have been very busy getting into harness again and acknowledgement of receipt might easily be overlooked, especially as no action concerning the resignation was, as yet, called for. Still I should be glad to know that the resignation was received. It was sent about two weeks after Mission Meeting. If it has not been received I will immediately forward another copy.

With the best of remembrances to all in the Board Rooms,

Ever sincerely,

M. D. Dunning

Attached Documents

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REC'D NOV 21 1918

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Personal.

I2 Yamamotodori, 4 chome
Kobe, Japan.
October I2, I918.

Dr. James L. Barton
706 Congregational House (or Mr. Bell)
I4 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter of July I8th reached me about the 28th of Sept. I received, from my sister, at the same time, a letter of the same date. Evidently they had been held up more than a month in the censor's office. At least there had been a very great delay somewhere.

I want, first of all, to thank you most sincerely for the frankness with which you have written. I appreciate it very much. I appreciate the position taken and unreservedly approve it. No one should be given a responsible position in the Board rooms, least of all in the treasury department, if he manifests a critical spirit and is liable to stir up opposition and antagonism. No exception whatever can be taken to that proposition and it is the duty of those in the Board rooms to see to it that anyone coming into the personelle of the Board force fairly meets this essential requirement.

Now I want to say a few things concerning my record out here. Please note, very carefully, that these things are not said with a view to commending myself for consideration as a possible member of the office force in Boston. I do not present myself as a candidate seeking a position. As I wrote you in my previous letter, the Board must be perfectly free to find and appoint the one it deems best fitted for the position it needs to fill. That is why I wrote to you as a friend who was in a position to know all the facts and would present my name if, in view of all the facts, it seemed probable that I would prove satisfactory.

During the first ten years of my service in Japan I was an auditor most of the time. I quickly recognized that the treasury was not conducted as it should be. I tried to correct matters, first, by appeal to the treasurer in the presence of the other auditors, and, when this failed, by report to the mission. For instance, the deficit in the Karuizawa Union Church was carried on the mission treasury books and paid with Board funds until it was repaid a year later. As an auditor I objected to this action and, getting no satisfaction from the treasurer, I reported the matter to the Mission with recommendation that the rule be passed that no accounts be carried on the treasury books except such as were authorized by the Mission and the Boston office. The treasurer met this report to the mission with the statement that he did not wish to refuse to receive this charge sent in by a station treasurer. The mission, therefore, took no action, on the recommendation by the auditors, and the matter dropped. I might have gone further and shown that the station treasurer, who was being so kindly helped by the mission treasurer, was the mission treasurer himself, but I thought the matter had gone so far that a similar instance would not occur again and to press it further would simply cause trouble in the mission. Hence I let the matter drop with the result, clearly foreseen by me, that the mission treasurer was looked upon by many in the mission as a very kindly person, helping his brother missionaries, while I got something of the reputation of being critical and stirring up trouble. The above is only one of several instances. From Mrs. Rowland's statements to me last mission meeting, I now know that this has been at the bottom of the Rowland's attitude toward me.)

Of course I made a mistake. In reporting to the mission I thought that I was reporting to headquarters. In common with most, if not with the entire membership of the mission, I had the idea that the mission treasury was a mission affair, controlled by the mission. It was only when I became treasurer myself that I learned better and I now know that I should have reported to Boston and not to the mission. I had to learn by experience and pay for the experience and part of that payment has been in seeming to some to be critical in spirit.

Personal.

Dr. Lemon L. Burton
706 Congregational House (or Mr. Bell)
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Burton:-

Your letter of July 18th reached me about the 28th of Sept. I received from my clerk, at the same time, a letter of the same date. Evidently they had been held up more than a month in the company's office. At least there has been a very great delay somewhere.

I want, first of all, to thank you most sincerely for the friendness with which you have written. I appreciate it very much. I appreciate the position taken and unreservedly approve it. No one should be given a responsible position in the Board rooms, least of all in the treasury department, if he manifests a political spirit and is liable to stir up opposition and antagonism. No exception whatever can be taken to that proposition and it is the duty of those in the Board rooms to see to it that anyone coming into the personnel of the Board does fairly meets this essential requirement.

Now I want to say a few things concerning my record out here. Please note very carefully that these things are not said with a view to commending myself for consideration as a possible member of the office force in Boston. I do not present myself as a candidate seeking a position. As I wrote you in my previous letter, the Board must be perfectly free to find and appoint the one it thinks best fitted for the position it needs to fill. That is why I wrote to you as a friend who was in a position to know all the facts and would present my case if, in view of all the facts, it seemed probable that I would prove satisfactory.

During the first ten years of my service in Japan I was an auditor of the time. I quickly recognized that the treasury was not conducted as it should be. I tried to correct matters, first, by appeal to the treasurer in the presence of the other auditors, and, when this failed, by report to the mission. In instance, the deficit in the Kumiawa Union Church was carried on the treasury books and paid with Board funds until it was repaid a year later. As an auditor I objected to this action and, getting no satisfaction from the treasurer, reported the matter to the Mission with recommendation that the rule be passed that no accounts be carried on the treasury books except such as were authorized by the Mission and the Boston office. The treasurer met this report to the Mission with the statement that he did not wish to refuse to receive this charge in by a station treasurer. The Mission, therefore, took no action on the recommendation by the auditors, and the matter dropped. I put it here further on shown that the station treasurer, who was being so kindly helped by the mission treasurer, was the mission treasurer himself, but I thought the matter had gone so far that a similar instance would not occur again and to press it further would simply cause trouble in the mission. Hence I let the matter drop with the result, clearly foreseen by me, that the mission treasurer was looked upon by many in the mission as a very kindly person, helping his brother missionaries, while I got something of the reputation of being critical and stirring up trouble. The above is only one of several instances. Then Mrs. Rowland's statements to the mission meeting, I now know that this has been at the bottom of the Rowlands' attitude toward me.)

Of course I made a mistake. In reporting to the mission I thought that I was reporting to headquarters. In another [illegible] I put it the office [illegible] generally of the mission, I had the idea that the mission treasurer was a mission officer, controlled by the mission. It was only when I became treasurer myself that I learned better and I now know that I should have reported to Boston and not to the mission. I had to learn by experience and pay for the experience and part of the payment has been in seeming to some to be entitled to a right.

Having become treasurer and learned that the treasurer was responsible to the Board and not to the mission, I could do nothing less than be true to my responsibilities and act accordingly. This brought me the silent opposition of three or four of the strongest men of the mission who, for thirty years or more, had run the finances of the mission, been accustomed to do as they pleased, and insisted that all financial questions should be decided in Japan, (which meant decided by themselves), without a word being written to Boston. I met this by writing pages and pages of explanation, referring all the questions to the mission and C.A.I., and yielding, wherever I could yield, without abdicating or proving faithless to the trust placed upon me. The number of financial questions referred to C.A.I. tripled under my administration and was twice publicly commented upon at mission meeting by Dr. Greene. When, however, propositions came from these three or four men which, by their own admissions, violated the Board rules, and they endeavored to carry out these propositions, (after I had carefully written to them clearly showing how they violated the Board's regulations) and inform Boston afterwards of what had been done, I told them that they could not do so; that the matter must first be referred to Boston and permission obtained before money could be paid out of the treasury for these objects. (I refer to proposals to lend, from the Evangelistic Loan Fund, Yen 2,000. to a Japanese church; to pay Yen 3,000. advance rentals to a Japanese landlord that he might meet a mortgage which a bank was foreclosing on him; etc. There were other equally impossible items affecting the members of the mission personally.) I do not see how I could have acted otherwise and been faithful to the trust that was given me, even tho it aroused the opposition of these prominent men in the mission.

There are two things that hurt and cut deep. The first, and hardest to bear, is the discovery that intimate friendship with one whom I loved more than life itself was impossible except as I surrendered my personality to his and unquestioningly submitted to his guidance, even tho the responsibility for the decisions rested with me. I think I know what it is to die of a broken heart. At least if there is any greater suffering possible may the Father, in mercy, spare me from it.

The second thing that hurts is what you state in your letter, -"It would seem that the mission preferred to have an untried treasurer to one who had proven himself to be a treasurer of high order but who personally antagonized so many of his fellow members in the mission."

You may have better means for judging than I have and if, with these better means, you conclude that the appearance is a true setting forth of the reality then I have nothing to say except that it is a source of great sorrow. The evidence that I have is, to me, very strong and very clear. It is to the effect that three, possibly four, (led by Mr. L. and Dr. S.) who consider the mission treasury a mission institution, controlled entirely by the mission, (which means controlled by them) regardless, or quite forgetful of Board regulations) manipulated the Nomination Committee in such a way that the mission knew nothing at all of what was really intended and accomplished.

It is true that the mission elects the treasurer but it elects on nomination by a committee. That committee is appointed by one man, -Docket Committee (in this instance Dr.N.) I have never known the appointments of the Docket Committee to be even questioned. In my sixteen years experience I have never known the nominations of the nomination committee to be even questioned, except as the nominee himself has forced open consideration of his appointment. All that was needed was a carefully chosen nomination committee with Mr. L. and Dr. S. on it. This is just what happened. (Mrs. Cary was a member of that committee and can give you inside facts.) It was thus possible for three or four to carry out their purpose without the mission having any idea of what was really being done. This is what was done.

I have said that it would be difficult for me to continue in the field

Having become treasurer and learned that the treasurer was responsible to the Board and not to the mission, I could do nothing less than be true to my responsibilities and act accordingly. This brought me the silent opposition of three or four of the strongest men of the mission. In, for thirty years or more, had run the finances of the mission, been accustomed to do as they pleased, and insisted that all financial questions should be decided by themselves, without a word being said to anyone. I had, at the meeting, referring all the questions to the Board and D.A.I., and yielding wherever I could yield without giving faithless to the trust placed upon me. The number of financial questions referred to D.A.I. totaled under my administration and was twice possibly cost-ly upon at mission meeting by Dr. Keme. Men, however, proposed to take, three or four men which, by their own admission, violated the Board's rules. They endeavored to carry out these proposals (after I had referred) and insisted to them clearly showing how they violated the Board's regulations and that they could not do so. Afterwards of what had been done, I told them that I could not be a party to the transaction and resigned as treasurer. The Board, upon my resignation, referred the matter first to the treasurer for a report, and then to the Board. The treasurer, Dr. Dodge, could be read at the treasurer. The Board, after the treasurer had been given a chance to answer, first the treasurer's statement, then Dr. Dodge's, then the Board's. Dr. Dodge's statement was read, and the Board was forced to the conclusion that the bank was forclosing on him. There were other equally important matters affecting the members of the mission personally. I do not see how even the matter otherwise and been faithful to the trust with which I was given me, even though I proposed the opposition of these prominent men in the mission.

There are two things that hurt and cut deep. The first, and greatest to me, is the discovery that intimate friendship with one who I loved and trusted was impossible except as I surrendered my conscientiously to the opinion of men who I felt was in possible error, even the responsibility of the treasurer, and insisted to his guidance, even the responsibility of the treasurer rested with me. I think I know what it is to be a victim of a broken friendship. I have felt it there in my greater and during years of the matter, in my years of friendship from it.

The second thing that hurts is what you allude in your letter, "It seems plain that the mission preferred an untried treasurer to one who had proven himself to be a treasurer of high order but who personally antagonized so many of his fellow workers in the mission."

You may have better reasons for judging that I have not lived with those under me, you conclude that the appearance is a true reflection of the reality than I have nothing to say except that it is a source of great sorrow. The evidence that I have is to me very strong and very clear. Yet I admit that three, possibly four, led by Mr. [illegible] made the mission institution, controlled entirely by their leadership, which became, [illegible] regardless, or quite forgetful of Board regulations, usurping the Committee in such a way that the mission drew nothing at all what was really intended and accomplished.

It is true that the mission elects the treasurer but it elects on nomination by a committee. That committee is a portion of the mission. Before the committee (in this instance Dr. K.) I have never known any opinion of the committee to be ever questioned. In my experience I have never known the nominations of the nomination committee to be even slightly questioned except as the nominee himself was forced upon nomination committee with Dr. K. [illegible] that was needed was a carefully chosen nominating committee. This is just what happened. (Dr. Dorr was a member of that committee.) It was thus possible for three or four to control the mission. (I give you inside facts.) It was thus possible for three or four to control their purpose without the mission having any idea that was really done. This is what was done.

I have said that it would be difficult for me to continue in the field

treasury. The reason for this is that a few of the oldest and most prominent members of the mission (and Mr.L.) insist upon having the mission treasury run upon the old lines from the point of view of the mission treasury being a mission institution, conducted by the mission, regardless or forgetful of Board regulations when such regulations conflict with what seems to them expedient for the time being. As treasurer I could not permit this. Hence, so long as the matter could be kept from mission knowledge and public discussion it was best for me not to be mission treasurer. This is not a matter of personal antagonism. It is a matter of mission policy. It can be maintained only in secret. It has been a fight, in secret, to maintain a method of handling the mission treasury. The instant it becomes public it falls to the ground. This is what has now happened. When the Committee of Six, of which I am a member, sends you a preliminary report, which it will do in the near future, you will see what has taken place. I presented the treasury situation to the Committee of Six (Pedley, Rowland, Learned, Newell Miss DeForest, and myself). With the matter made public there was only one course of action possible. The committee has acted unanimously on all points and the positions that I have advanced have been adopted in their entirety. Not being treasurer and in no way eligible to the treasuryship I have been able to accomplish what would have been difficult or impossible otherwise. But of that later.

Well, I have made this a longer letter than I intended to make it but to quote your letter,-"I have said the last word that I have to say on this subject and there is nothing kept back." Only let me add that this letter is intended for Mr.Bell, Mr.Wiggin, and yourself. I mark it personal that you may see it before others see it and may keep it out of Board files if you wish to do so. Also let me further repeat that this is not written with any idea of urging consideration of my name for a position in the treasury department of the Board.

My path is clear. I must leave Japan, permanently and definitely, for two reasons,-

I. My relations with Mr.L. have been so intimate that, with these changed relations that now exist between us, it is impossible for me to work where I am thrown into intimate contact with him. Also, I must leave in such a way that his work and position in Doshisha is not impaired in the slightest and, from the efforts Doshisha is making to retain me, it is clear that I cannot work anywhere in Japan, except in Doshisha, without causing just what I am seeking to avoid.

2. Family health and education problems are such that, combined with the first reason above given it becomes absolutely necessary for me to leave Japan next summer, permanently and definitely.

In view of this situation I request that the Prudential Committee act upon my resignation, at least to the extent of authorizing the return, next summer, of myself and family. This means myself, and wife, and four younger children. The travel expenses of the two older ones are a personal charge. As for household goods we shall dispose of practically everything except ~~bedding~~ bedding, books, and a few special articles that were wedding presents.

Again let me thank you for the frankness of your letter. Such letters, written in the spirit in which you have written, never do any harm but only good.

The family are all well and everything is going nicely.

Sincerely and cordially,

Morton D. Dunning.

treasury. The reason for this is that a few of the oldest and most prominent members of the mission (and Mr. L.) insist upon having the mission treasury run upon the old lines from the point of view of the mission treasury being a mission institution, conducted by the mission, responsible or forgetful of board regulations when such regulations conflict with what seems to them expedient for the time being. As treasurer I could not permit this. Hence, so long as the matter could be kept from mission knowledge and public discussion it was best for it not to be mission treasurer. This is not a matter of personal antagonism. It is a matter of mission policy. It can be maintained only in secret. It has been right, in secret, to maintain a method of handling the mission treasury. The instant it becomes public it falls to the ground. This is what has now happened. When the Committee of Six, of which I am a member, sends you a preliminary report, which it will do in the near future, you will see what has taken place. I present the treasury situation to the Committee of Six (Pedley, Rowland, Learned, Newell, Deforest, and Tyssell). With the matter made public there was only one course of action possible. The committee has acted unanimously on all points and the positions that I have advanced have been adopted in their entirety. Not being treasurer and in no way affiliated to the treasury, I have been able to recommend what would have been difficult or impossible otherwise. But of that later.

Now I have made this a longer letter than I intended to make it but I quote your letter, - "I have said the last word that I have to say on this subject and there is nothing kept back." Only let me add that this letter is intended for Mr. Bell, Mr. Higgin, and yourself. I mark it personal that you may see it before others see it and may keep it out of Board files if you wish to do. Also let me further repeat that this is not written with any idea of urging consideration on my name for a position in the treasury department of the Board.

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Again let me thank you for the frankness of your letter. Such letters, written in the spirit in which you have written, never do any harm but only good.

The family are all well and everything is going nicely.

Sincerely and cordially,

[illegible]

REC'D NOV 20 1918

12 Yamamotodori
4 Chome
Kobe Japan
Oct. 17, 1918

My dear Mr. Bell.-

Yours of Aug. 8th reached me yesterday. Dr. Baxter's of July 18th reached me about Sept. 28th. I wrote him a few days ago, addressing it to you also. I have nothing to add to what I then said.

Concerning your enquiry about a treasurer and business agent I will send full reply when I send you an advance report of Com. of 6 work in a few days. I would simply say now,- cut out all reference to business agents; the sending of a treasurer I consider essential. Reasons later.

All the family are in fair health.

Sincerely
M. D. Dunning.

treasury. The reason for this is that a few of the oldest and most prominent members of the mission (and Mr. L.) insist upon having the mission treasury run upon the old lines from the point of view of the mission treasury being a mission institution, conducted by the mission, responsible or forgetful of and regulations when such regulations conflict with what seems to them expedient for the time being. As treasurer I could not permit this. Hence, so long as the matter could be kept from outsiders and public discussion it was best for [illegible] of personal antagonism. It [illegible] only in secret. It has been [illegible] the mission treasury. The [illegible] This is what has now happened. [illegible] you a preliminary report, [illegible] what has taken place. I present [illegible] (Pedley, Rowland, Lourey, Hewell) [illegible] there was only one course [illegible] on all points and the [illegible] their entirety. Not being [illegible] I have been reconciled [illegible] otherwise. But of that later.

[illegible] I intended to make it but [illegible] that I have to say on this [illegible] add that this letter is [illegible] personal that you may [illegible] Board files if you wish to [illegible] written with any idea of [illegible] the treasury department of the [illegible]

[illegible] and definitely, for [illegible] indicate that, with these [illegible] impossible for me to work [illegible] I must leave in such a [illegible] imperiled in the slightest and [illegible] a clear that I cannot work [illegible] just what I am seeking to [illegible]

[illegible] such that, combined with the [illegible] necessary for me to leave Japan [illegible]

[illegible] the Executive Committee act [illegible] the return next autumn [illegible] and four younger children. [illegible] personal charge. As for house- [illegible] except furniture, books and [illegible]

[illegible] your letter. Such letters [illegible] have to say have but only good. [illegible]

[illegible] is going nicely.

[illegible] cordially,

[illegible]

REC'D DEC 2 1918

Ahead

I2 Yamamotodori 4 Chome 250
Kobe, Japan.
Oct.26, I918.

Dr.J.L.Barton
Rev.E.F.Bell
Congregational House
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr.Barton and Mr.Bell,-

I enclose some advance sheets of the report that the Committee of Six is making to the mission and also a copy of my letter to Treas.Wiggin explaining the treasury and financial aspects of this report. In the letter to Treas. Wiggin will be found my answer to Mr.Bell's request for my opinion on the question of sending a man from Boston for the treasury work of the mission, together with the reasons for my opinion.

There have been three radical troubles with the Japan Mission, largely centering in one man,-I.for years the mission, tho seemingly demaocratic, has in reality been almost completely dominated and its policies controlled by one man,-a man of very conservative ideas as regards the development of mission work and policies. 2.Under this man's guidance, as secretary, for various reasons and, in one or two vital instances, thru his deliberate nullification of the expressed will of the mission, the Kumiai body and the mission have been greatly hindered in coming into closer co-operation and fellowship. 3.Under this man's guidance, as treasurer, the mission has acted as an independent organization, forgetful of (as a mission really ignorant of) or ignoring the financial regulations of the Board

The above are very serious statements but I can abundantly substantiate them, especially the second and third statements, by references to specific mission votes, recorded in the mission records, and by references to the treasury records. There is no need of giving the detailed evidence here. You already know enough of it to know that the statements are not wild and totally without foundation. The problem has been to radically change this situation without causing serious trouble and disruption in the mission,-a remedy that would have been worse than the disease. This has been my problem, growing in clearness ever since I came to Japan. In spite of some antagonisms, most of which I know are more in appearance than in reality and grow out of ignorance of the real situation and of what I have been doing, full success has already been attained or is assuredly in sight and a new era is opened to the mission.

About ten years ago the first real step, in the process which is now nearing completion, was taken by removing, from the individual above referred to, the care of the mission's property interests in Kyoto, as they affected the mission and the Doshisha, and placing them in the hands of a committee of Kyoto Station members. Following this, for six years, or more, the above mentioned person, failed of re-election to C.A.I. and after return from furlo, was not returned to the office of secretary or the office of treasurer. Thus his control over the mission was broken, practically ended, and a growth in the mission toward closer co-operation and fellowship with the Kumiai brethren was made possible.

The next great step was brought to completion by the Deputation at last Mission Meeting when, chiefly thru their efforts, a Field Secretary was appointed. This makes possible complete co-operation with the Kumiai body. The wisdom of this step becomes the more apparent with every passing day and the fact that no mistake was made in selecting the right person for the office is becoming abundantly manifest. Developments in connection with the present Doshisha trouble furnish ample evidence on this point.

The third, and final step, is now in sight and is certain to be in large measure, probably entirely, accomplished. The full accomplishment depends upon the sending out from Boston of a man for the treasury work. (C.A.I. vote on the

question of sending out such a man was written by Dr.Learned and is his attempt to control the situation by keeping a Kyoto Station man in the office of treasurer. It only passed after a good deal of discussion and the statement that it replied to the points raised in Mr.Bell's letter.)

This third step has been much harder to accomplish than either of the others because,-I.a few influential people were particularly interested in having former methods continued,and,2.it involved a complete reversal of the former methods of carrying on the finances of the mission.

As treasurer I could see to it that the finances were administered from the Board's point of view and did so but the point was to bring the mission to a conscious realization of the Board's point of view and thus make that method of handling the finances permanent. There seemed to be no way of bringing the matter clearly before the mission without raising personal issues and personal antagonisms,as it necessarily meant that many actions of the former treasurer ought not to have been taken.

Here is where Mr.Lombard and I parted company. He wanted to maintain the former methods and did not want the issue raised in the mission for open discussion and settlement. Hence his action in persuading Mr.Cobb,both two years ago and last year,not to resign from the treasurership; his manipulation of the Nomination Committee two years ago; and his preventing,thru his control of Mr.Cobb,(Chairman of Finance Com.) the coming before the mission of any item that would bring the subject up. All items that would have brought the subject up,were reported from the Finance Committee,-"no action",-I.E.they were dropped,-for the time being!! I personally went to Mr.Lombard and urged that the subject be allowed to come before the mission while the Deputation was present and told him that I thought it must come out from some of the questions on the Docket. His reply was,-"I shall oppose you." I told him that I knew that he would.

When matters reached this point I was greatly discouraged for it seemed as if I would have to leave Japan and the mission without accomplishing this last great step. I now know that exactly the right course was taken. The mission was stirred to its depths by the appointing of a Field Secretary. Many were in a mood to oppose anything further that should be strongly urged by the deputation. Too much could not be done at one time. We needed time for adjustments and digestion. Dr.Learned,in his letter to the Committee of Six, after stating that under pressure from the deputation we have accepted their recommendation about the appointing of a Field Secretary,wrote,-"I mention this because if we felt obliged to reject all the recommendations of the deputation it would seem very unfortunate----" but having accepted their most important recommendation we can reject the rest. This very clearly shows what would have happened if the treasury situation had really come up at Mission Meeting. More than man's wisdom guided the mission away from that subject.

BUT,the work of the deputation,leading to the appointment of the Committee of Six,and,(shall I add),my being on the committee,has brought the matter up in such a way that the mission can see it clearly and consciously and unanimously take the step without any personal questions or antagonisms appearing. It has been a strenuous time for me,for the burden of the whole thing fell to me,but it has been carried thru successfully and unanimously and the mission will act unanimously when the report comes before them next May.

I wish to call your special attention,as I did in my letter to Treasurer Wiggin,to the fact that the abstract from the Board's Hand Book is not so much an "abstract" as it is an "interpretation". Also that it states in the "Foreword" that "Where the regulations here set forth differ from those in the Board's Hand Book,such divergence has the approval of the Home Office." On my

suggestion, and because of this statement in the foreword, the committe voted to send this part of the report to you so that, if there was anything not approved by you, it might be changed. I send you advance sheets. The official sheets, from the secretary of the committee will come to you in printed form in a few weeks. If you wish any changes made NOW is the time to make them,- thru suggestion to by letter to the secretary of the Committee of Six--Miss DeForest. The mission will hereafter appeal to this interpretation rather than to the Hand Book for this will be printed with our mission constitution, By-Laws etc. So examine this "interpretation" with care.

I would call your especial attention to page 2 of the interpretation, under "B. His relation to the mission." # I both (a) and (b).

As for (a),-The delegate system has never been observed in the mission. The custom of the Japan Mission, on this point, should not be altered in any way, even tho the Board's Hand Book rule is on the basis of the delegate system. I am confident that you will not even consider suggesting a change at this point.

As for (b),-The mission has never observed the Board rule but has allowed full voting powers to each missionary, immediately on arrival in Japan. It was only after considerable discussion that I brought the Committee of Six to agree to withhold the right to vote until after a new member has been on the field over one mission meeting. This really means nearly two years after arrival in Japan for new members usually arrive in the Fall and thus it will be a year from the following may or June before they can vote. Therefore this regulation, if the mission passes it, really puts us on the basis of the Board's regulation especially as we now insist on the first two years being spent in the language school. Exceptions will be rare. Hence I trust that you will send your full endorsement of (b) BUT BE VERY CAREFUL OF THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU USE IN ENDORSING IT. This is one of the few points that may cause discussion at mission meeting and it would take but very little to make the mission shy and jump over the fence.

Note also, under Finances of the Mission, page I, near the bottom of the page,-NOTE 2, on time when salaries begin. This radically differs from the Hand Book rule which makes salaries begin with the day of arrival at the Mission Station and cease with the day of departure from the Mission Station. Undoubtedly this custom of the Japan Mission slightly increases the salary of the missionary for the Board pays travel expenses from the time of leaving the station to the time of arrival at the station. This is one of the little points where, I have no doubt, the mission has quietly ignored the Board's regulations and established a custom of its own resulting in a slight benefit to them. This is one of the points where I was treed when I became treasurer. At that time I wrote the situation fully to Treasurer Wiggin, gave him the special reasons for thinking that the custom should not be disturbed and stated that I should follow the custom unless he ordered otherwise. He did not order otherwise and so the custom remained. I am confident that you will let it stand now if for no other reason than because there are too many big issues at stake to risk imperilling them by suggesting a change in what is really a very small item, especially one that has stood for twenty years or more.

Well,-I have written at considerable length but I think the importance of the subject justifies it. Let me again urge you to give careful consideration to the "interpretation" and let Miss DeForest, sec., know in ample time before Mission Meeting, any suggestions that you have to make. Also note that the sheets that I enclose to you are ADVANCE sheets. The secretary of the committee will send official ones as soon as they are printed. I took them to the printer today.

Cordially and sincerely,

Morton D. Dunning.

suggestion, and because of this statement in the foreword, the committee voted to send this part of the report to you so that, if there was anything not approved by you, it might be changed. I send you advance sheets. The official sheets, from the secretary of the committee will come to you in printed form in a few weeks. If you wish any changes made NOW is the time to make them. Write suggestion by letter to the secretary of the Committee of Six-Men Delorest. The mission will hereafter appeal to this interpretation rather than the Hand Book for this will be pointed with our mission constitution, by-laws etc. So examine this "interpretation" with care.

I would call your special attention to pages 3 of the interpretation under "B. His relation to the mission." I to both (a) and (b).

As for (a).-The telegraphic system has never observed in the mission. The custom of the Japan Mission on this point should not be altered in any way even the Board's Hand Book rule is on the basis of the telegraphic system. I confident that you will not even consider suggesting a change at this point.

As for (b).-The mission has never observed the Board rule but has allowed full voting powers to each missionary immediately on arrival in Japan. It was only after considerable discussion that I brought the Committee of Six to agree to which the right to vote until after a new member has been on the field over one mission meeting. This really means nearly two years after arrival in Japan for new members usually arrive in the fall and time it will be a year from the following May or June before they can vote. Therefore this regulation, if the mission passes it, really puts us on the basis of the Board's regulation especially as we now insist on the first two years being spent in the language school. Exceptions will be rare. Hence I trust that you will send your full endorsement of (b) BUT BE VERY CAREFUL OF THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU USE IN EMPORSING IT. This is one of the few points that may cause discussion at mission meeting and it would take but very little to make the mission ahy \\\\\\\\ and jump over the fence.

Note also, under Finances of the Mission, page 1, near the bottom of the page.-NOTE: On time when salaries begin. This radically differs from the Hand Book rule which makes salaries begin with the day of arrival at the station station and cease with the day of departure from the Mission Station. Doubtfully this custom of the Japan Mission slightly increases the salary of the missionary for the Board pays travel expenses from the time of leaving the station to the time of arrival at the station. This is one of the little points where, I have no doubt, the mission has quietly ignored the Board's regulations and established a custom of its own resulting in a slight benefit to them. This is one of the points where I was tried when I became treasurer. At that time I wrote the mission fully to Treasurer Magin, gave him the reasons for the Board's rule and asked that the custom should not be observed and stated that I should follow the custom unless he ordered otherwise. He did not order otherwise and so the custom remained. I am confident that you will let it stand now if for no other reason than because there are too many big issues at stake to risk imperilling them by suggesting a change in what is really a very small item, especially one that has stood for twenty years or more.

Well,-I have written at considerable length but I think the importance of the subject justifies it. Let me again urge you to give careful consideration to the "interpretation" and let Miss Delorest, see, know in ample time before meeting, any suggestions that you have to make. Also note that the minutes that I enclose to you are ADVANCE sheets. The secretary of the committee will send official ones as soon as they are printed. I took them to the printer today.

Cordially and sincerely,

Walter C. Dening

REC'D NOV 27 1918

12 Yamamotodori 4 Chome
Kobe, Japan.
Oct. 28, 1918.

251

Dr. J. L. Barton, Sec.
706 Congregational House
Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton, -

When the Shadan was first organized, tho its charter permitted it to hold only such property as belonged to the American Board, still those in charge accepted the ownership of several pieces of property in trust for private individuals. These pieces of property have been sources of constant trouble and one of the things that I have striven for the hardest has been to clear up these pieces of property and see to it that no similar ones should again be accepted by the Shadan.

After two or three years of struggle in open mission meeting the mission voted that the Shadan should not accept property without first receiving the approval of the mission so to do. The Shadan, tho not legally, is now morally bound not to accept property unless the approval of the mission is first obtained. Thus one great step was taken in safeguarding the Board's treasury and putting our property ~~business~~ on a safe business basis.

The next step was to see that the pieces of property already held in trust by the Shadan were disposed of or funds provided for them without drawing on the Board's treasury. The necessity for this at once became apparent when Miss Talcott died. The Shadan had accepted a piece of property for a private charity of hers, - the Ex-Prisoners Home in Kobe. When she died there was no provision for the payment of taxes on this property but the Shadan had to pay the bill and the Shadan has no money except as it comes thru the Japan Mission treasury. Mr. Stanford solved the difficulty by quietly charging these taxes to the Woman's Board House Fund. When I learned this fact I told him that the Woman's Board had never made any appropriation for the the Ex-Prisoner's Home and that the money could not be taken from their funds without their express permission so to do. He replied that the money had to be paid, Miss Talcott had been a member of the Woman's Board, and therefore this was the only place to get the money!!! I solved the difficulty by paying these taxes from personal and outside sources until, with the aid of two or three members of the mission I secured an endowment fund of Yen 900. to care for the Shadan expenses connected with this piece of property.

But there were other pieces of property with which the American Board had nothing to do or had only a minor connection. Yet taxes were being charged to the American Board House fund or to other funds. One or two seemed to think that I was very particular in not permitting this state of affairs to continue and in insisting that no more such pieces of property should be acquired by the Shadan. Yet it seemed to me to be the only right course to pursue when handling trust funds. Hence I followed this course.

I am glad to report now that these pieces are all cleared up or are in process of final settlement. The last one to be statted for settlement is the one held by the Shadan for Mrs. Gordon's Airin work in Kyoto. For about three years I have been urging her to clear up this property matter and have at last obtained her cordial endorsement of a

deed of gift, giving the property outright to the American Board on condition that the Woman's Board meet the all expenses of the property and the work as long as it is deemed wise to carry on the Kindergarten work there. When it becomes impossible or unwise to carry on the work there then the property is to be sold and the proceeds given to Doshisha to establish a suitable memorial for Dr. Gordon.

The Woman's Board now contributes $200. per year for the carrying on of the work of the Airin. This deed of gift, as I understand it, does not increase the responsibilities of the Woman's Board, for the support they now give can be arranged to cover the expense of the property and the work. Also they are safegaurded by the provision for sale of the property if it becomes unwise or impossible to carry on the present work. Therefore I trust that there will be no hitch in the receiving or accepting of this deed of gift by the Board. Mrs. Gordon is to sign the deed and send it to her son Donald Gordon for his approval and signature and then he will forward it to the Board.

I feel very much satisfied at having gotten Miss Judson to deed her Night School property to the Board and now having gotten Mrs. Gordon to clear up her piece. One other piece, the one in Niigata, has been largely sold and the remainder has been sold under a process of term payments which ought soon to be concluded. This leaves only the Dojokwan property in Matsuyama and, as you know, plans are on foot to clean this up.

I had just returned from Kyoto full of satisfaction at having accomplished this result with Mrs. Gordon when I learned that the Shadan Riji were voting on accepting a piece of property in trust for the Nishijin Church for a parsonage. I am greatly disturbed over this, first, because I cannot find that the matter has been submitted to the mission in any way, thus ignoring the vote of the mission (or probably completely forgetting it, either explanation leading to the same unfortunate result) and second, because it looks very much like the Shadan holding property in trust for a Japanese organization, - a highly dangerous proceeding, not only from the tax and money point of view but for other reasons. The matter seems to have already completely gone around the trustees and been favorably voted on by five of the six. Miss DeForest was the last to vote and fortunately our discussions in the Committee of Six roused her suspicions that all was not as it should be. She therefore raised questions, voted in the negative, and told me about it. I have written a letter to the Riji calling attention to the necessity of getting mission approval before accepting property and hope that I am in time to hold the matter up until it is clear that the mission and the Board are not becoming involved in a dangerous situation and in time to have the mission know the situation and act before it is too late. Will let you know the results later.

Sincerely,

M. D. Dunning.

Robbe

Oct. 28, 1918.

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REC'D DEC 23 1918 Copy

12 Yamamotodori 4 Chome
Kobe, Japan.

252

My dear Pedley,- Nov.6, 1918.

That land proposition in Kyoto changes with amazing rapidity. Now the statement comes, VERBALLY, thru Mr. Grover, that the land is not donated to Nishijin Church but is given to the mission.

If the land is given to the mission there should be a letter from Mr. Ozawa himself stating the fact of his gift and any conditions re Nishijin Church that there may be connected with the gift. This letter, in its entirety, translated, should be sent to the mission, so that all may know what they are acting upon.

Now I strongly suspect that there is no such letter from Mr. Ozawa, that the whole thing is only verbal, and that the land is really donated, as first stated, to and for Nishijin Church, the Shadan to become really the trustee for the church.

These property matters are a source of infinite trouble unless they are handled with the greatest care and all transactions put into writing and the agreements carefully kept. I cannot urge you, too strongly to be very careful what you sanction in this matter and keep a duplicate record of your suggestions and your vote.

If the land isa gift to the mission and the Board, tho in reality a trusteeship with the land tobe ultimately turned over to the Nishijin Church the following points need to be carefully settled,-

1. TAXES.- from what source paid,- from the donor or from Nishijin Church or from Station and Mission funds? If the land is taken then the C.A.I. vote should state that if or whenever it falls to the station or the mission to pay the taxes, these taxes are tobe paid from the evangelistic funds of Kyoto Station.

2. The fact of trusteeship is so vital that it ought not to be accepted without full discussion in the mission and approval by the Prudential Committee. Probably the Prudential Committee would sanction IF the mission approved but P.C. will require all details in writing and specific approval of themission.

Hastily,

Pedley's letter in reply to the above reads.-

Maebashi, Nov. 8, 1918

Dear Dunning,-

Yours of the 6th to hand. I agree with you that a written statement should be received from Mr. Ozawa and kept on file if the land is taken over by the Shadan.

In regard to taxes etc Kyoto Evangelistic should pay them, until the Mission and P.C. can arrange for these and similar taxes to be paid from a separate fund.

As to trusteeship why should the mission touch it at all? Let the donor arrange such things with the Board and thus free the Mission from any responsibility other than that connected with complete ownership.

Hastily. ----- [W. Pedley]

Peddler

re property — Seller

Japan

Nov. 6, 1918.

REC'D DEC 23 1918

12 Yamamotodori 4 Chome
Kobe, Japan.
Nov.7, 1918.

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To the
Members of the Leyden Church
Brookline, Mass.

Copy

Dear Friends,-

The past year has been the most eventful one of all the sixteen years that I have been in Japan. At the same time it is the most difficult one about which to write. I hope that I may be able to avoid the scissors of the censor but there is no sure way of telling what he may consider to be dangerous thoughts. Last winter, after the death of Mrs. Dunning's father, Mrs. Ward enclosed in a letter to Mrs. Dunning, a valentine which, as a little girl, Mrs. Dunning had prepared and sent ot her father thirty-five years or more ago, and which her father had kept in his safe all those years. The censor lifted it probably thinking that it contained predictions of what was going to happen to Kaiser Bill,-or possibly ex-Kaiser Bill by the time this letter reaches you. At any rate, at the close of the letter the censor had written "enclosure censored" and it was not until some months later that we were able to learn what had been censored.

Of course in Japan, as everywhere else, the war in Europe has been the chief factor in the changes of the past year but until intervention came in Siberia, the war was very much in the background. Its effects were being felt in many ways but there was nothing to call forth special interest or excitement. This state of affairs changed, somewhat, with the going of the Japanese troops to Siberia. Then, for a month, we had long trains of troops moving westward, the main railroad lined with flags and decorations, and crowds cheering the tropps. Now this has all died down again but the war has been more closely brought home to foreigners owing to relief work that has been found necessary in Vladivostok. Four of our mission force, two men and two women, have already gone while three more are packing up their old kit bags and will start at once. ~~This hits our mission work pretty hard.~~

Three of the effects, on Japan, of the war have become very clear,-1. An enormous increase in the wealth of certain classes of people; 2. inflation of prices of necessary articles of food and of commerce, in some special instances out of all proportion to the real necessities of the case; 3. a tremendous impetus to the movement for the democratization of the country.

More than any other class of people, ship owners and all having anythin to do with shipping have had their wealth multiplied over night, as it were. Shipping stock that sold at 80 three years ago has been soaring around three hundred and higher and dividends of 70 o/o have been declared. I understand that one small company sold its ships and turned a neat dividend of more than three thousand per cent. It seems incredible. As a result we have quite a class of "fune-nari-kin" or "ship-become-money" people. It cettainly has been "ship-become-money."

This newly and suddenly acquired wealth has led to a great increase in liquor drinking. It seems strange to read of the strides that prohibition is making in the United States, with breweries turned into candy factories, and at the same time to see immense new breweries being built here. Yet such is the case.

This increase of wealth, in one or two groups of people, has roused the desire for a similar increase of wealth among other classes. As a result price manipulation and the cornering of staple products has gone forward beyond all bounds. Paper manufacturers seem to increase their prices every week. The revised translation of the Bible in Japanese, is just ready for the press and quantities of fine paper are naturally needed. Mr. Parrot, agent for the Bible

Society, was told by the manufacturers that he must order at once if he wished supplies of paper three months hence. When asked what the price of the paper would be he was told that the price would be fixed at the time of delivery!!! Naturally the printing ot the revised Bible is delayed. This is only one of the countless ways in which the missionary and Christian work is affected.

This cornering of the market and inflation of prices led to very serious riots thru-out central Japan last summer. These were the "rice riots". Rice id the staple food of all classes of people. From about five cents a quart it was jumped to fifteen cents a quart and even higher. Then the mobs rose and for a time things were lively. A deliberately planned three million yen fire was pulled off right here in Kobe, when the head offices of one of the large rice firms were cleaned out. The price of rice fell about fifty per cent but it has been slowly jacked up again. Great numbers of people were arrested throughout the country, during these "rice riots" and the troops were called out in many places. Several hundreds of those arrested, about eight hundred, if I recall correctly, have been given jail sentences and the power of the police and government has been maintained. At the same time the upper and ruling classes hve been given something to think about and more attention will be paid to the rights of the common people in the future. The social changes that are coming in Europe and and America, as a result of the war, are coming here and coming rapidly.

Japan, politically, has been organized largely on the autocratic form of government, very much along German lines. Even in peace times there has been a good deal of censoring of the press. The movement towards democracy is growing by leaps and bounds. Countless articles are appearing in the press warning the people about "dangerous thoughts", that democracy may be suited to western nations but it is not suitable to the genius of the Japanese people etc. These articles simply serve to show how rapidly the movemet toward democratization is proceeding with the people. Since the opening of the Meiji Era, when Japan opened her doors to the western nations and began that wonderful transformation that has brought her to an acknowledged place as one of the great powers of the world, there has been no time like the present for the molding and shaping of the thoughts and ideals of the people.

The one thing that a missionary has no business to touch is the political life of the people, yet that political life ultimately reflects and is based upon the moral life and religious or spiritual outlook of the people. Never has there been a greater need and opportunity for the Christian missionary and Christian teacher in Japan than there is today. The schools are crowded with a greater number of students than can be well handled. I have nearly six hundred in my classes. The work has gone better than ever before but the numbers are too too great for the most efficient work. The standard of scholarship will probably be raised and the numbers restricted.

Great changes have also taken place in our mission organization during the past year and more are pending. A Deputation consisting of one member of the the Prudential Committee, Dr. Berry, one of the secretaries, Mr. Bell, and President Blaisdell of Pomona College, visited us last spring. As one result we have a "Field Secretary" through whom the mission and the Kumiai body (the Congregational body in Japan) will be brought into more effective co-operation than has heretofore been possible. Thus is consummated one of the objects for which I have worked and prayed for more than a dozen years. The wisdom of the step taken in appoiting the Field Secretary has already become abundantly manifest.

Also as a result of the visit of the Deputation the mission appointed a Committee of Six to consider other recommendations of the Deputations, the business organization of the mission, etc. I was made one of the members of this committee. Our report is just being printed and will bring to consummation another of the objects for which I have striven for a dozen years,-a method of handling the mission finances more in accord with modern business me-

thods and needs. All my proposals have been unanimously adopted by the committee and are certain to be approved by the mission. This committee work, however, has been very strenuous and exacting for the past three months. This committee work, coupled with the fact that I am Chairman of the Mission for the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ current year, including next Mission Meeting, added to twenty-three hours of class-room teaching per week, with nearly six hundred students, keeps me sufficiently busy to say the least. I also have a Bible Class Sunday evenings in the Hyogo Church. I enclose a couple of the annoucements of the church showing my class. The translation would run from the bottom of the column to the top as follows,-Prof. Dunning, English Bible Class, half past six Sunday evening (oct) 27th.

It may seem very strange that, after stating that the opportunity for Christian work and service was never greater in Japan than it is today, that I should resign from the Board and leave Japan. There is no place where I would rather work or where I am better fitted to work than in Japan. I have won an enviable position as an English teacher and have received two earnest calls to Government positions at salaries of about $2,500. and house,-one of the calls coming last May. The Doshisha has done and is doing everything possible to retain me but very personal family problems are such that their only solution lies in my returning to America. Hence, with great regret, I have sent in my resignation to the American Board, the resignation to take effect next summer.

Greatly as I regret this necessary action, and much as I would like to remain in Japan during this specially interesting and important period in her development, there is a deep satisfaction in the consciousness that I have had a share in shaping the characters of some two thousand or more boys who are in or entering the Japanese business world today, each with his little share in bringing about the changed Japan which the coming decades will see. Also I have seen brought to realization, or certain to be realized at next Mission Meeting before I leave the country, the mission policies which I have long urged and thus, in a sense, my special work has been brought to completion. This also is a source of special satisfaction.

While tending to you my resignation, as your representative on the foreign field, I want to thank you for the cordial support that you have given to me, made especially manifest on my last furlo; to express the hope that you may find another representative who will do much more than I have been able to do for the spread of the Kingdom in foreign lands; and to say that my relations with the Leyden Church will always be an inspiration to further Christian service and an especially enjoyable chapter in my life.

With the prayer that the Father's blessing may rest on us each and every one, during the coming year and years of our service for Him,

I remain,

Sincerely yours in Christian fellowship,

To

Brookline Church

Nov. 7, 1928

Cohen

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7

REC'D DEC 23 1918

12 Yamamotodori 4 Chome
Kobe Japan.

Nov 12, 1918

My dear Mr Bell.—

You will be interested in the progress of that property proposition in Kyoto.

After my letter, copy of which I have already mailed you, was sent to the Secretary of C.A.I for that committee, its contents were reported to Mrs. Cobb. Very speedily the reply came verbally thru Mr. Grover, that the property was not donated to Nishijin Church but was given to the mission. On receipt of this news I added a postscript to my letter to C.A.I. to the effect that, in that case, there should be a letter from Mr. Ozawa the donor, giving the exact conditions of the gift; that this letter should be translated and sent to the Mission so that all might know what was being done; and that the letter should be kept on file.

Then I wrote a letter to Pedley, copy of which I enclose. He replied and I append to the copy of my letter to him, the copy of his reply to me. Pedley is perfectly sound when he gets his eyes opened. He has sometimes been too trustful in the past.

Today I heard that Mr. Cobb has held up the matter, temporarily withdrawing it from C.A.I. and may permanently withdraw it. He has discovered that the land does not come from Mr. Ozawa alone but is the gift of a number of Japanese. They may arrange to hold it within the membership of the church!! This is precisely what ought to have been done in the first place. It follows Allchin's suggestion which I brought forward & pushed. of copy of my letter to C.A.I. Thus at the 12th hour, and thru great trouble and annoyance, the Shadan, the Mission, and the Board are saved from a great mistake here.

Sincerely
M. W. Dunning.

Enclose copy of my letter to Leyden Church.

Dec 11, 1918

Rec'd

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PERSONAL

12 Yamamotodori 4 Chome
Kobe, Japan.
Nov. 13, 1918.

Dr. J. L. Barton,
706 Congregational House
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

18

My dear Dr. Barton, -

Some time ago I received a very frank letter from you relative to the possibility of there being an opening for me in the treasury rooms of the Board. I greatly appreciated your frankness and in view of that frankness I think it is due you to know of my personal plans so far as they are now clear to me. So I impose upon your friendship with this strictly personal letter.

It was at Mission Meeting in 1917 that I at last became absolutely convinced that it would never again be possible or advisable for me to live where I would be brought into close, daily contact with Mr. Lombard and where I would have to take action opposed to his wishes. From the moment when the debate concerning the storehouse in Kyoto took place on the floor of Mission Meeting, it was only a question of ~~time~~ the proper time, both from the point of view of the best interests of the mission and also of the Doshisha, when my resignation would be handed in. I then thought that it might be delayed as much as four years but later developments changed that, as you already know.

After my decision was made I began to consider what future opening might be available for me. Treasurer Wiggin's intimation of a possible opening in the Board rooms came first and naturally received first attention. My experience as treasurer of the mission, if that had proved satisfactory to the Board, and there was every evidence that it had proved satisfactory, would normally lead to some such position as had been indicated. Therefore, in my letter to you, I turned to this first.

Please note that the suggestion originated with Treasurer Wiggin himself and that I made no application for the place but presented matters thru you in such a way that if, on further consideration, Treasurer Wiggin should decide that he had spoken hastily in his conversation with me, or anything else should appear which should make it seem inadvisable to offer me the position, then there need be no embarrassment felt on the part of any one in the Board rooms. Thus the matter stands.

A second possibility was the acceptance of a government position in a Japanese school. My experience in Doshisha has fully fitted me for such a position. I thoroly enjoy teaching and have more than made good in this line. I can have a position in a Japanese Government school any time that I will take it. This was clearly shown in the unsought position that was twice urged on me last spring but the efforts which Doshisha is making to retain me makes very clear the fact that I cannot take a position anywhere in Japan, except in Doshisha, without doing great harm to Doshisha and bringing to pass some of the very things that I am trying to avoid. Hence this makes it necessary, even if there were no other reason, for me to leave Japan definitely and permanently.

A third opening appeared when Mr. Chandler urged my going to China for the English work in one of the Board's schools there. This would be very attractive but, tho in much less degree, the same objections as apply to my taking a place in Japan would apply here also and then the personal problems of the family really preclude the consideration of this opening. So I leave the Far East permanently, as far as residence is concerned.

Of course I can probably enter a modest pastorate in America but, while I enjoy preaching, I hardly think that I will take it up as a settled and chief occupation. After seventeen years of a different type of work it will

not be easy to adjust myself to pastoral work.

Another possibility lies along teaching lines. With the conditions that the war has revealed there is going to be a great deal more of the teaching of English to foreign speaking Americans in the United States than there has been in the past. With my experience it is quite possible that I shall find just the opening that I am fitted for and in which I am needed along these lines. A few months in America will reveal possibilities at this point, if any.

Another possibility lies in entering the tourist business with my brother. The war is coming to a close. Within another two years the tourist business will be booming, especially to Europe. My brother had a very successful business before the war and is practically certain to have a more successful business in the future. I can supply some needed capital for starting the business again and my experience of foreign travel will be very useful. Since last spring I have been in correspondence with my brother and am certain of a first class opening here, if I want it. Partly with this in view, for six months last winter, I took private lessons in French, to brush up my knowledge of the language. I used to, and can even now, read French fairly fluently. I found, however, that I could not carry this private study and do justice to my teaching and other work. So I dropped it until next summer.

These are the possibilities to date. I shall have to wait until I get home and can look around a little before anything can become more definite but I am not worrying over it at all. I know that my Father has led me in the past. I am certain that He has been leading me during the present. Therefore I have every confidence that the right opening will come in due season.

In the meantime I will wind up my affairs here in the best possible way. I have been very fortunate in financial matters and in financial investments in the past few years. This, coupled with the fact that Mr. Ward's estate is approaching settlement, thus largely providing means for the education of the children, makes it possible, even if I should not earn any income for a couple of years, to get along comfortably, with economy. (We have applied for the admission of Dorothy to Bradford Academy next Sept. at a tuition of $700. or $800. This comes from Mr. Ward's estate and we could not care for all of the children on this basis.) We will not come back on the Board for any financial help. It is possible that we may ask for the priviledges of the Auburndale Home on the same basis as missionaries on furlo for a year but even this is not at all certain. It is quite possible that we may be able to make other arrangements for a few months until a more permanent abode is found.

We shall dispose of practically all of our furniture and bulky articles here, tho a few things that were wedding presents or heirlooms we shall pack for shipment to America. Two thirds of my library we shall also pack for shipment home but all goods that can wait for one or possibly two years we shall store here until freight rates are lowered. It would not be fair to the Board, nor is it necessary, to ask them to pay present freight rates. We shall always have the most cordial feelings toward the American Board, and especially toward the Japan Mission of the Board, and forward their interests and their work in every way possible to us.

While this is a personal letter to you it may be shown to Mr. Bell also, as I am under obligations to him, but please do not let it go further. In view of what you already know I think that you will be interested in a letter that I have written to Mr. Lombard and so I enclose a copy. This also you may show to Mr. Bell and then please burn it.

Very sincerely yours,

Morton D. Dunning.

Nov. 15, 1919

~~Page~~

12 Yamamotodori 4 Chome
Kobe Japan
Nov. 18, 1918.

256

Rev. E. F. Bell
706 Congregational House
14 Beacon St
Boston, Mass.

REC'D DEC 27 1918

Dear Mr. Bell. —

Your letter of the 18th ult. has just come to hand. I was greatly interested in your letter but shall be even more interested to read what you write concerning the advance sheets, mailed to you on the 26th ult, of the Com. of Six report, and concerning the full report itself which I mailed you today. I mailed you two of the full, printed reports. Both of them are marked showing who is responsible for the principal suggestions, DWS = Dr Learned & M.D.D. = myself. All shared in the general discussion but aside from the Field Secretaryship & the Demonstration Center most of the work of the committee was the outcome of my initiative and guidance.

I mailed you two copies of the report because after I mailed the first one I found the wrappers were not securely pasted. So I mailed a securely pasted one as I wanted you to be sure to get one. Passages marked # are ones needing special consideration on your part. Most of such passages I explained in my letter sent with the advance sheets on the 26th ult.

By the way I have not seen a copy of your deputation report and have been unable to get hold of one. It seems that you sent directly to each station & Kobe's copy of your letter and report does not seem to have arrived. I saw a copy of the letter in Kyoto but have not seen the report yet.

Concerning my interpretation of Boston's action re exchange and the proceeds from the sale of the Osaka & Otaru properties please note, —

1. This was given in the Com. of Six and was <u>not</u> given in the letter sent to the Mission.

2. I do not interpret the action as "voicing a lack of confidence in the mission". These may have been the words used in my letter to you and also may have been used in my conversation with the committee. <u>Look beneath the surface</u>. The committee understood my meaning. Personalities simply had to be kept out of the whole discussion. One or two may try to make a point out of the use of these words but there is

nothing to be alarmed or excited over. In homely phrase,- "Keep your shirt on". The mission is perfectly sound and has confidence in the Board. The Board also has confidence in the mission.

This matter of the interpretation of the Board's action re exchange etc. is a detail. If you center your attention on a number of details without getting a broad view of the whole situation, what had to be met and what was accomplished, you will get very nervous and jumpy and be seein' things at night. Of course the orthodox interpretation is that the Board's action was simply in strict accordance with the Board's rules as per Hand Book. This I have stated to several members of the mission but I have also stated to one or two of them that I was certain if matters had been handled properly out here these actions would not have been taken in just this way by the Board for there would have been no need of them. Hence there is a point of view from which the interpretation I gave is a perfectly correct one and under the circumstances under which it was given it was understood by those who heard it.

I infer, from parts of your letter, that you think some of the stations may have to be closed, at least temporarily, and that this is really what the deputation was driving at in its suggestions about concentration. I am not sure but that you may be right but it is going to be extremely difficult to pick out the station or two that must be temporarily,- permanently - closed.

The trustees who resigned from Doshisha, the members of the faculty who resigned, and some of the alumni are persistently trying to stir up trouble to force Harada out. They have had meetings recently in Tokyo and Osaka and are holding one tonight in Kobe. When asked why they continue to try to oust Harada they reply that he is not an educationist!!! When asked what better man they can get they reply that if we can get him out we can get a better man. In other words they are simply causing trouble or they are not willing to disclose their plans.

Well this is the end of the sheet. All well here.

Sincerely yours W S Dunn

Rec. 1/9/18.

REC'D MAR 10 1919

I2 Yamamotodori 4 Chome
Kobe, Japan.

257

Feb.8, I9I9.

Rev.E.F.Bell
706 Congregational House
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr.Bell,-

Last week the Committee of Six held a two day session. The results of our meeting are now being printed and I will see that a copy of our recommendations is mailed to you in due time. Day before yesterday I wrote to Treas.Wiggin about three of the financial items.

The item of most immediate importance was that concerning the management of the Mission Treasury. I moved that we recommend that the treasury and property work of the mission be considered the chief work of one man instead of the subordinate work of a man as it now is; that the treasurer be located in Kobe and do the detailed work of the Kobe College treasury; and that Mr.Beam be recommended for the place, to take office when Mr.Cobb leaves on furlo in the summer of I920.

Dr.Learned moved that the whole matter be tabled as it was not within the province of the Committee of Six to nominate the officers of the mission. I agreed to the tabling of that part of my recommendation. I accomplished what I wished to accomplish in this line by presenting names The rest will be handled at Mission Meeting. I objected to the tabling of the first two items of the recommendations. The committee sustained my objection and we proceeded to discussion. It was very clear that the committee, probably unanimously, would favor the work of the treasury being made the chief work of one man but Dr.Learned objected to the treasurer doing the detailed work of the Kobe College treasury. He claimed that this was W.B.M.I.work and should not be done by an A.B.C.F.M.missionary. We compromised by voting to ask the Prudential Committee if it would approve of the Mission Treasurer doing the detailed work of the Kobe College Treasury. We appointed Dr.Pedley to write to you on this point. I write to call your attention to a few inside items.

I consider that Dr.Learned's real objection is to the removal of the mission treasury from Kyoto Station. Everything has centered in Kyoto Station for twenty years and Kyoto Station has greatly benefited thereby. The removal of the treasury from Kyoto Station would complete the process of taking the control of affairs out of the hands of one or two members of Kyoto Station. Hence Dr.Leanred's opposition to this proposal and to theproposal of sending a man from Boston for the treasury work.

As a matter of fact the Treasurer of the Mission, according to the constitution of Kobe College, is, ex-officio, treasurer of Kobe College but the Board of Managers of Kobe College is empowered to appoint an assistant treasurer to attend to the details of the office. This was necessary as the Mission Treasurer lived in Kyoto and hence the Board of Managers, in consultation with the Mission Treasurer, appoints one of the foreign members of the faculty as assistant treasurer. If the Mission Treasurer should live in Kobe he could himself attend to these details, thus setting free the foreign member of the faculty for her real work of teaching and the teaching, both in Kobe and Kyoto, would be greatly benefitted thereby. This step is directly in line with concentration and specilization in the work ofthe mission. Mr.Stanford is left entirely untouched, as he ought to be, and the Mission Treasurer has all the work that

one man ought to try to do. This will solve the problems connected with the treasury tho of course much will depend on the personality of the man who is made treasurer. Of course there is a strong move, on the part of some members of Kyoto Station, to get Mr.Hess put into the office. In my judgement he is totally unsuited for the office of treasurer. I can give detailed reasons when necessary. I have given these detailed reasons in the Committee of Six and I think Mr.Hess will not become treasurer even if the office remains in Kyoto. He certainly will not if the office is moved to Kobe. If appointment is made by the mission I look to see either mr.Moran or Mr.Beam made treasurer,-probably the latter.

One point needs to be guarded. As I stated above, the constitution of Kobe College makes the Mission Treasurer ex-officio Treasurer of Kobe College but it also expressly confers the right on the Board of Managers of Kobe College to appoint an assistant treasurer to do the detail work of the office. Any action that the Prudential Committee may take should be so worded that it does <u>not even seem to abrogate this right</u>. I have written Treas.Wiggin suggesting that the Prudential Committee action should be worded somewhat as follows,-

"The Prudential Committee approves of the treasury and property work of the Japan Mission being made the chief work of one man. The Prudential Committee also approves of his doing the detail work of his office as Treasurer of Kobe College subject to approval of the Board of Managers of Kobe College. As this latter work would make it necessary for the Mission Treasurer to live in Kobe the Prudential Committee approves of the treasurer's residing in that city."

You should carefully note that the request for action on this subject, on the part of the Prudential Committee, comes NOT from the mission but from the Committee of Six. Your reply on this subject should therefore be made to the Committee of Six,-Dr/ Pedly, Chairman, Miss DeForest, Sec. Dr.Pedley is sending you the official letter of enquiry from the committee. The Committee reports to the mission.

Very sincerely,

M. D. Deming.

REC'D AUG 5 1918

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Kobe, Japan
June 29th 1918

Dear Mr. Bell -

I am sure that your prime mission to Japan was to get personally acquainted with us "mish" people so that we could forthwith unburden our spirits to you, knowing that we should have a sympathetic listener who would know just how much could be passed on even to our friends - the other secretaries. But let me stop a second to say how very glad I am that you came irrespective of the help that your visit may bring in the future - how I did enjoy being thus connected up with the outside world by such representatives. And the vaudeville stunts! "You sure are some 'dep'" -

I hope you found the facing on Dover Street thriving & no worse for your having been gone, tho' I don't deny them a lonesome tear or two shed Japan wards. Willsby must look lovlier than ever to you this year, no?

Now to my second reason for wanting to write to you - I do like to know just what it is that the Board expects of us as regards living, and upon what stipends we are

living & working - it's to be hoped - and drawing vouchers from them.

Of course we didn't come out here to make money or to hoard it up miserly - that's almost a joke to suppose - but it seems to me that in giving the prime of our lives to the work that both we & they are keen about, we should be able to do so, without having literally to count every ten, go around in clothes that we know our families would often be ashamed of in America, and be able to do also as any other person who has to look out for himself, and that in the future as well as the present, would do. Of course people's ideas of the necessary differ, but it seems to me that part of the necessary should be a small laying aside, either in savings banks or as insurance, endowment or otherwise, and enough so that we didn't have to feel quite hopeless as to the future of the next 6 mos. after the Pass Book has come back filled in.

I don't pose as any kind of a good financier, but I don't think I'm extravagant and this - thinks I'm the most disgustingly economical person out, I think.

With the present method of reduced salaries on account of exchange, we "single women" (~~how I hate that phrase~~!) have just

about ¥103.00 a month, or $51; out of that we have to pay about ¥60.00 if not more for mere food & service, leaving 40 yen for clothes, gifts, charitable & personal, any travelling (except M.M. of course), books & current literature & Mission News! etc. etc.

In a large family the board may be able to be done for a little less than ¥60 a month, but it's not by our choosing that here any of us placed with just one other person. As to entertaining - I don't see how people do that without outside means, & surely Japanese entertaining on a simple scale is part of our missionary opportunity, & foreign entertaining our social obligation & mental necessity - in moderation.

Yes, I know each household gets a small additional sum for that. I suppose some of us either get no benefit from that or else would have to pay out more than ¥60.00 if we did.

Now I know that you agree with all this & see how we are fixed & wish we could have more, but I'm saying it all partly to "spit it out" to someone & partly that it may possibly make an appeal to some who don't see it as you do. I am not complain-

from a personal point of view – or at least I don't mean to – for I think that I am stating general conditions. Prices have gone up in many cases more than twice & our salaries have remained the same – but that's an old story.

Two definite things – or policies that I want to ask about are these – "is it expected that our salaries shall simply enable us to live from month to month, or from year to year, but with no expectation that we lay any aside for a time when we shall be unable to draw a working man's salary, whether for permanent incapacity, or for the fact of being on furlough? And if in neither case does any self respecting person wish to live off his relatives or even draw a pension salary which at the most would do little more than keep body & soul together.

Is it lack of faith or a feeling that that is not the way of faith God's taking care of us, to be dissatisfied with living only unto the present? My father is a strong believer in Insurance & so am I, and so I took out a $,000 Endowment Policy, which I did however before I realized what living out here was going to mean. Most fortunately

for me a "benevolent" aunt pays half my premiums, but I am wondering how I am going to now take care of the other half. I can depend on my Father hardly at all simply because he just about has his hands full now, and I don't want to depend on him.

2 – maybe this could hardly be called a policy, for it's doubtless never been formulated in words, if in your thoughts. I've been wondering – is it supposed to be all we should give to be giving our time & efforts for this work, and that we shan't give much else away to the many causes that we want to give to? Oh, I suppose that is too individual to be anything but a futile query, but it is the hardest thing to be able to help so little, especially in these times of world needs.

I suppose I am too worldly – I like pretty things and I like to see other people in pretty clothes & I know that the Japanese do, though clothes alone couldn't win any believers. As to our own country people – they are the first to criticize our attire and I have known of people and even the whole subject of missions being covered by the ungainly & unpretty dress

some missionaries. No, I'm not worrying yet about my furlough, but I sometimes wonder.

This is an awful harangue to spin out to this busy Secty who has time for such fussy old maids, but I just had to talk to somebody & you seemed to be the one — it sounds too much like a personal hard luck story to tell to my family or friends, so you're the victim.

"Dear Doctor" — please tell me what's the matter — is it me or the times or the Board or all or <u>what</u> ???

You bet I am glad I came to Japan — I think I can help a little here & I want to stay, but I want my P. of V. straightened out a bit for me.

Am I wrong in thinking that the people here should be helped to live a little easier & less free from strain & worry, before new work is undertaken?

Sleepy, confused & but

Yours all yours,

Katherine F. Fleming

(over)

"There was an old maid of Mc Cloud
Who was pressed in a terrible crowd
But the thing that most vexed her
Was that there stood next her
A man who said "damn" right out loud

P.S. It's 11:15 P.M. & I was too sleepy to have written this - I'm ashamed of the slangy sound of it (excepting the inevitable above) so please do not let it escape you. Do you ever meet Prof. MacDougall tell him I often think of him & his "celestial choir" & wait for the time when I can visit choir practice again & hear that new Echo Organ. Tell him I was in 1913 a friend of Mary Eleja Clark - but you'll never remember that name when you happen to meet him!

R.F.F.

Patterine Fanning
June 29, 1918

h M. Field

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12 Honmura-cho, Azabu,
Tokyo, Jpan,
September 25, 1917.

D OCT 19 1917

Dr. James L. Barton, Secretary of the Foreign Department,
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.,

My Dear Dr. Barton;

This will inform you of my safe arrival in Japan. I had a most comfortable voyage on the Colombia, and feel already much at home her with the Pettee's. Language school begins this afternoon and Miss Husted and I are looking forward to it with great anticipations,--to think of going on a street-car without any wiser person to take care of us! And learning to say something more than good-night and good-morning!

We had a very pleassnt and profitable visit in Kobe. Surely it will be a wonderfully beautiful place in which to work. I am

taking the liberty of enclosing a carbon of some of the things I have been writing of my first impressions there and here. Perhaps you may find them interesting. Truly the experiences themselves were very much so.

My travelling account has very properly been sent in to the mission treasurer at Kyoto.

With allgood wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Sarah M. Field.

Tokyo, Sept. 25, 1917

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REC'D DEC 24 1917

Tokyo, November 18, 1917.

Dear Folks;

I am just in from church, not Union Church, but the little Uniai church around the corner,-- the yougest plant in the mission! Someday I am to have a job there at playing the organ for the hymns, but tonight I went to hear the service. It is the very first real missionary service I ever attended anywhere, and it was none the less impressive on that account. In fact, it was very wonderful to me to see and hear this little group of strange people in their strange tongue worshipping so devoutly the same God that we have known as our own so long.

Tonight the sermon was preached by Sherwood Moran, a second-year language student. He had to speak through an interpreter, but even the disjointing of the paragraphs and sandwiching in of floods of unintelligible Japanese could not spoil his clean-cut, straightforward message. But I'll begin at the beginning.

The Moran's were here for supper, so Father Pettee and I went over with Sherwood, carrying our slippers for the church is too poor to provide either shoe-covers or zori for its audiences as the other churches do, and it is too everlasting cold on the ankles to sit in your stocking feet. Mother didn't know how well she was choosing when she sent me those warm felt slippers, but they are just the thing.

The street was full of people going to the temple and it was all lighted with candles and long red lanterns, and we could hear the priest as we passed, chanting and thumping on his drum. There were "night-shops" too, along the street, like a street fair,--little booths where they sold candy and long tapers for the temple, waxy-white with ends stained green or red; at another there were small red lanterns and those made of paper-mache in the form of faces; to another the children flocked to buy cheap toys.

Our own service seemed very quiet in comparison. As we entered we heard singing to the tune of Auld Lang Syng. They had begun ahead of time --a very remarkable thing. The room was good sized, for three rooms in this private house had been thrown together to make it. The screens were very pl and covered with cheap wallpaper. Half-a-dozen people sat on the flat pads and scattered among them were on the floor were many small red-edged hymnals. Two strong, severely plain incandescents lighted the room, and a pleasant ste was rising from the two teakettles each on its bed of coals in the sand of an iron hibachi. That was the heat of the room, as well as its refreshment, I judged.

Father Pettee and I were invited to take the real chairs at the back of the room; Sherwood of course went to the front. Mr. Sawaya was there leading the singing. He is a very nicelooking man tho he looks strangely small even beside a short American, behind the table with its tall bouquet of yello and whit chrysanthemums. In the corner stood the organ which Florence Beam was playing. She is a dear, good girl, Kenneth Beam's wife and mother of two darling babies. They want her to take a class at Reinan-zaka church, and if she does, I am to play the hymns here, you see.

After another hymn and a sonorous prayer by Mr. Sawaya, Sherwood began. Of course his introduction included a wish to be talking in Japanese followed by a brief statement of the idea of his sermon,--the danger of getti into ruts, especially in our spiritual thinking. He paused and Sawaya San went on with a rapid flow of choppy syllables, marked here and there by an accented particle,--wa! or ni! and punctuated by sounding siftings of his breat t through his teeth in the most approved Japanese way. Then Sherwood went on illustrating very simply the advantages of habit-forming, cleverly choosing a comparison of speed in dressing he had made when he saw the ease with which a Japanese man got into his clothes at the Y. Another pause and another outpouring of eloquence by Sawaya San. It took over three quarters of an hour to finishit, but they did it and did it well. Then theaudiance, after the benediction, bowed to him and to each other and finally bowed themselves out of the door. There were fourteen of them inall--nine men and five women.

Friday night, November 16, 1917.

Well, we feel very grand and honored this fine evening. We have invitations to the Emperor's Garden Party! The invitations is a big, gilt-edged cards in a big creamy envelope sealed with the official embossed chrysanthemum. Mine has my name in dashing kana and Chinese characters writ large so that all may see that "Seira M. Fueerudo Sama" is snvited to the Akasaka Detached Palace to see the chrysanthemumsin the reign of "Great Justice" the sixth year, the eleventh month and on the twentieth day. That's all that I can read myself, but I suppose there are sundry adroit little complimenys tucked in around the edges. There is a small pink card, too, that is mostly in Englishexcepting one line in "honji" --which means Chinese hen-tracks--that says "Admit Bearer" or words to that effect. My name is there and His Majesty's private seal in red. And on the other side one sees that "Gentlemen are requested to wear frock coats and silk hats". Praise be, I'm not a gentleman and do not have to hunt around for finery that I might shine to order! As it is, I'm making over the old blue mull with the pink roses, into a fussy afternoon dress. The truth is that we'll be out of doors all the time, anyway, if it doesn't rain, and we'll have our coats on and His Imperial Majesty won't get to see our dresses at all! But if it does rain, there won't be any party at all,--"The invited guests may view the flowers the same day from one o'clock to three", Here's hoping it is fine!

Really we are very much surprised that we have invitations. Among all the language school students there are only six who are going and three of those are Britishers. The American list is cut down this year becaus e they say, of a decrease in the size of the party (to only 4500 invitations !) because of the war, and then, also "they say" but we have it on pretty good authority, it is desired to give a public reprimand to the Americans who attended last year and who didn't behave in seemly fashion,--they ever poked a princess in the ribs to see how many wadded clothes she had on, and they ate like pigs (we all know a few(!) Japanese who do th t to perfee tion, but then--!). Besides, the fact is that there have always been a lot more invitations issued to Americans than to any other possible guests and the other embassies began to make a fuss.

All this gossip we learned at the embassy when we went to get our invitations this afternoon and incidentally to call on the new ambassador Mr. Morris and his wife. We had been planning to call this after noon for several days,--it is so hard to get a time when all of the family are at liberty. So when the notifications of our invitations arrived this morning, we decided to do the whole thing at once. Accordingly we dressed in our very best suits and our splendiferous hats and met Father and Mother Pettee at three at the Language School. Father Pettee had his prettiest frock coat on, and ~~Mother Pettee~~ his silk hat and Mother Pettee her new gray coat just home from the tailor. My, but we felt grand! It had threatened rain, in fact it had fulfilled the threat in the morning, so we had had to wear raincoats and such over our finery. Of course by three o'cloc the sun was out, and there we were, loaded down with wraps. We even had an extra load of notebooks in the furoshiki, that blessed Japaese carryall. Naturally, we didn't want to carry all that to our grand call, so we stopped at a store across the street from the embassy and asked them to keep our impedimenta, raincoats, sweaters, furoshiki, my knitting-bag. Then, clad in glad rags and a care-free soul we crossed to the embassy, a big, white-painted frame building behind the curve of a gravelled drive and some chrysanthemumebeds, entered the great and imposing entrance, front door, I shou ld say, and removing our rubbers and extracting our cards to have them read y, rang. In an instant, the door opened and a most polite Japanese servant greeted us. But even Edith's and my ignorant ears could gather from his torrent of commiserating syllables to the Pettee's that the Morrises were away. So we put on our rubbers and marched down the hill again. We stopped

at the office on the way, tho, you may believe, and nice Mr. Atherton gave

us our tickets. So it's "Ho!" for the Emperor's Garden Party!

--4--

Friday night, November 16, 1917.

Well, we feel very grand and honored this fine evening. We have invitations to the Emperor's Garden Party! The invitations is a big, little-edged card in a big creamy envelope sealed with the official embossed gentlemen. Mine has my name in dashing kanji and Chinese characters just large so that all may see that "Soira K. Tuerudo Sama" is invited to the Akasaka Gotenchi Palace to see the Emperor-Shogun-Mikado-Tenno-Sama in "Great Justice" the sixth year, the eleventh month and on the twenty-eighth day. That's all that I can read myself, but I suppose there are sundry other little comments tucked in around the edges. There is a small pink card, too, that is mostly in Chinese-characters, one line in "non"-Chinese means Chinese men-tracks--that says "Admit Bearer" or words to that effect. My name is there and His Majesty's private seal in red. And on the other side one sees that "Gentlemen are requested to wear frock coats and silk hats." Praise be! I've got a gentleman and do not have to go around for finery that I might shine to order. As it is, I'm wearing over the old blue kill with the pink roses, intly fussy afternoon dress. The truth is that we'll be out of doors all the time, anyway, if it doesn't rain, and we'll have our coats on and "is Imperial Majesty won't get to see our dresses at all! But if it does rain, there won't be any party at all.--"The invited guests may view the flowers the same day from one o'clock to three". Here's hoping it is fine!

Really we are very much surprised that we have invitations. Among the language school students there are only six who are going and three those are British. The American list is cut down to only two invitations this year, of a decrease in the size of the party (so only "two" invitations) because of the war, and then, also "they say" that we have it on pretty good authority, it is desired to give a public reprimand to the Americans who attended last year and who didn't behave in nearly fashion.--They overdressed princesses to the pins to see how many wedded ladies she had on, they ate like pigs (we all know a few(!) Japanese who do that to people) and then--! Besides, the fact is that there have always been a lot more invitations issued to Americans than to any other possible guests, so the other embassies began to make a fuss.

At this gossip we learned at the embassy when we went to get our invitations this afternoon an incidentally to call on the new ambassador Morris and his wife. We had been planning to call this after noon for several days;--it is so hard to get a time when all of the family are at home. So when our notifications of our invitations arrived this morning, we decided to do the whole thing at once. Accordingly we dressed in our very best suits and our splendiferous hats and met Father and Mother Potter at three at the Language School. Father Potter had his prettiest frock coat on, and Mother Potter had her silk hat and Mother Potter's new coat just home from the tailor. My, but we felt grand! It had threatened rain, in fact it had fulfilled the threat in the morning, so we had to wear raincoats and such over our finery. Of course by three o'clock the sun came out, and there we were, loaded down with traps. We even had an extra load of notebooks in the taxi-rickshi, that blessed Japanese carrying-all. Naturally, we didn't want to carry all that to our grand call, so we stopped at a store across the street from the embassy and asked them to keep our impedimenta, raincoats, sweaters, umbrellas, my knitting-bag. Then, glad to find tea and a coffee-free soul we crossed to the embassy, a big, white-painted frame building behind the curve of a graveled drive and some dark-leafed shrubbery. Inside the great and imposing entrance, front door, I and gentlemen-friend, entered the great and imposing entrance, front door, I and my, and removing our raincoats and entering our cards to have them taken to the ... In an instant, the door opened and a neat, polite Japanese servant ... greeted us. But even ... torrent of coo-lies ... Do we put on ...

the office on the

Nov. 18, 1917

Tokyo

Sarah Field

REC'D OCT 19 1917

When we woke this morning, it was still dark, but the engines had stopped and we could see a long row of lights across the water. I ran over to look out of the port-hole and I could see more lights with a larger one that winked. There was a red one, too, and it winked too. I watched until I could see through the mist that the red one came from a red lighthouse and the white from a white lighthouse that guarded the entrance to the harbor. Then I hurried into my very best clothes and flew up on deck. It was just six o'clock, and the Japanese doctor had gone to inspect another boat first, so we had time to look around the harbor and assure each other that we were really in Japan. Opposite the ship was the "Bluff", where the foreign residents live. (If you consult the Lady of the Decoration, she'll tell you she was married there). Upon my word, it looked like our old bluff at home from across the river! And to cap it all, the bay just there was named Mississippi for Commodore Perry's ship which lay there when the big treaty was made in 18some. The analogy ceased at that point, tho, for no true Iowan would ever claim those greasy, gray-green waves for the Father of Waters, and no Burlingtonian, however loyal, could ever make the great handsome buildings along the Bund seem like our water-front.

There were a number of ships near, and a lot more just inside the harbor. Men in "sampans" were fishing on all sides of us, dressed in blue jumpers with a big trademark of some firm across each pair of shoulders, and a pair of more or less white drawers.

A sampan is bigger than an ordinary skiff, and the rower sits or stands sidewise in the stern hauling a long sweep--a crooked oar--back and forth. It is on a rocker and makes you think of some animal's long, slender tail swishing through the water, but it makes the boat go all right. We evidently had spoiled the fishing, for the "trot-line" the man was running was empty. It was a four stringed one too.

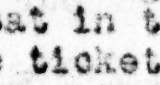
We steamed and were towed by a very American launch slowly between the winking lights into the harbor and up to the pier, the gangplank was lowered and at once a crowd of friends and reporters and money-changers and coolies swarmed on board. The coolies wore red caps in good American style, but with knickers and long stockings, that in contrast to their wizened, old faces, seemed not like our obliging youthful red-caps. But they are mighty, all right! Mine carried my steamer trunk on his shoulder and the suit-cases, type-writer, hat-bag, medicine-case and every thing else in his hand with as little apparent effort as I would carry a tennis racket and a pair of shoes.

A row of richaws was right there on the pier, backed up to the edge, waiting to start off their steeds yelling and gesticulating for passengers. A jinrickshaw looks just as it ought to, a-an overgrown black go-cart. When the shafts are resting on the ground, the the seat, with its big hood, stands at a perilous angle, but when Dr. Pettee waved toward one, I obediently climbed in, I'm not just sure how. But in a minute, surrounded by my numerous duffel, I was jogging along to the station behind a mushroom hat and a pair of brown limbs. He had more clothes on than most at that. They came almost half way to his knees.

Our way led down a crowded street, bobbing with umbrellas, a few of them American but mostly Japanese,--lovely flat yellow ones with a ring or an edge or a center of black and occasionally with some big Chinese characters by way of decoration or advertisement, I am not sure which. It was fun to see a big umbrella and a pair of shoes turn out to be a mother with a baby on her back ~~upon~~ smiling at you as you passed. Or it might be one of those fussy Amer-

Sarah Field

icanized youth with a Charlie Chaplin effect under his nose,--the smallest variety ever in captivity, someone said. Sometimes it was two little girls under the big umbrella, hair in braids and dresses more than all the colors of the rainbow. I saw one bit of a girl in a kimona of bright orange and yellow tied with a purple sash. Some of the wee ones even had obis just like their mothers. Do you know, I always thought an obi was an exquisitely neat flat arrangement sewed to a lady's shoulders, but apparently it is not always so. Often it seemed to be one end of the flat, lined sash had been rolled into a loose bundle that ~~only~~ not even remotely suggested flat neatness.

This tiny girl had on cunning red lacquered shoes with red oil-cloth "rubbers" slipped over the tips. Everybody wears some kind of a shoe on stilts out of doors,--little stilts like these  , and so on. And they all have the strips of cloth to hold them on that begin between the great toe and the toe next. Of course that means "thumbs" have to be made in their nice white socks, which gives them a real mittenish air. It gives me a desperate feeling between my toes to think of wearing them.

I sat in the corner of the waiting-room while the Dr. Pettee bought the tickets for Tokyo, and I saw more than a little Japanese human nature in those five minutes. And the funny part is that it was just like American human nature, tho the people look like dolls to us. A boy rode up on a bicycle and brought his mother or his aunt a pair of "rubbers" which she had evidently forgotten; an old lady with a big bundle tied up in a blue and green nun'sveiling handkerchief came in and proceeded to take up two seats with it and watch it as if all the people in the world were leagued to take it from her; two little girls, wild with delight at going on the choo-choo, skipped through the gate almost pulling their demure mamma.

If anybody had asked me of what materials clothes were made in Japan, I would, without hesitation, have said silk crepe and pongee, but I know better now. Alpaca's the word,--blue, gray, brown, drab, black, ring-streaked, specked, spotted and striped, on men, women, children and old maids,--only there aren't any such in Japan except missionaries. You'll see me next in a neat London smoke alpaca with black dashes.

We boarded the electric train. "No smoke here", says I to myself. But alas! At once the gentleman at the right of me lit up-the gentleman across the aisle followed suit, so did the one next him--in fact, it went clear around except for the Doctor and me.

Such greenness of trees and hills and fields after those weeks of water! I begged the train to slow down so I could see everything, but we whisked all the faster past rice and broom-corn, elephant-ears and beans.

Kobe, September 17th.

They thought it pretty wise for me to come here for this week before language school opens, and I was only too delighted. and it didn't cost much, railroad fares are so cheap here.

To "resoom":

We reached Tokyo after stopping at half a dozen of its suburban stations--perfectly modern elevated concrete platforms with perfectly Japanese guards who walked up and down chanting gibberish (supposed to be station names) in perfectly American

not over

style.

I was waiting a few minutes in the Ladies' Waiting-room with its pink and green tiled fireplace, flanked by ornate oaken Corinthian columns, looking at a Japanese magazine in heavy protection covers that I had taken from a pile on the table, evidently for public consumption, when in came two butter-flies--the first I had seen--exquisite creatures with black satin hair and pink velvet cheeks and beautiful, bright kimonos. I marvelled, and I am still marvelling as to how they came so fresh and dainty through Tokyo's mud and mist.

We boarded a jammed street-car, but I was glad of the jam, for it gave me an excuse to pretend I didn't understand when the conductor harangued the crowd in Japanese to "Move up front" and me to move inside. Instead, I stood on the back platform while we crawled down the narrow crooked street, crowded with bicycles and automobiles and carts and rickshaws and people and lined with such funny brown open-fronted shops! I was crazy to jump right off to buy some of the nice pink grapes as big as walnuts and chestnuts as big as apples, but I held on to my feelins and stayed on the car, my eyes getting fuller and fuller.

Kobe.
Thursday morning,
9-20-17.

This letter is surely on the installment plan. Let me see! Oh yes! When we reached the street on which Dr. Pettee's house stands, we descended, I pigeon-toedly because the steps are too narrow for my big American feet. Dr. Pettee suggested I get into a rickshaw--I hear that "Kurima" is a more polite name and certainly more musical, so "Kurima" it henceforth shall be. Of course I didn't mind another ride in one of the cunnin' things, so I didn't stand on any Japanese ceremony but hopped in at once for the journey up the long hill. It is longer than the climb up Division Street from Main at home, but not so steep-narrow, of course,--probably 15--0 feet--distances are deceiving when the houses along side are so low. There are the same brown shops there, and one garage painted green and about big enough to hold two Fords, and sandwiched in are homes with screens carefully drawn to keep out the mist, brown wooden slatted doors they are, that slide without rollers. Ther's a bath-house, too, where the social life of the city around it centers--you can tell 'em by the three-parted curtain in front.

His house where I am to have the joy of living in the Pettee family, was planned by an Aerican in quasi Japanese style. As we came up the road, we saw the Japanese flat gables above the evergreens that topped the high galvanized-iron fence, and we turned in at the gateway and down the gravelled drive with quite a flourish. Mrs. Pettee was surprised to see us so soon, for it was only half-past eleven. She took me upstairs to the wide, light room that is to be mine and stayed hospitably long enough to see that I had plenty of towels on my very New England towel rack and to show me to the wonderful, white-tiled bathroom across the great hall. The tub is an adaptation from the Japanese. It is of wood,--an oval half-hogshead with a heater for water--~~and~~ a similar tub ~~and~~ above and to one side which has a little charcoal, chimney and all, set into it, it is in a tub like the heater that the Japanese take those long, scalding soaks, up to their ears in water. I shall try one some day when I have a few hours to spare.

My room is to be mine alone, and it has, O joy!-- two pairs of broad windows and a fireplace besides a real desk, a single white-enameled bed a good small closet and other things accordingly. There are ordinary rag rugs on the floor, clean and comfortable, but not at all Japanese--not even quasi. When I grow up and get rich, I'm going to have a little cottage with real Japanese rooms, like Miss Cozad's at Shioyu, where we were for supper last evening. And you may all come to see me, if you'll leave

not over

(continuation)

your shoes on the porch outside so you won't spoil the lovely floor-mats And I'll feed you gyu-nabe and fruit and tea with little salty cakes&&-
---The door closed behind dear Mrs. Pettee, and you can guess it was with a mixture of feelings that I atood at the window, looking out through the Mist, across the gray roofs to the shadowy pines int the park on the hill. No, I wasn't lonely just then. I was utterly thankful for the safe and speedy completion of the long journey. And I was glad all through to be at last on the ground, facing in reality the things that have been before intangible dreams and visions. If I can only be some real good!

Luncheon was quite American, served by the dear little much-bowing maid. I have now, myself, nearly learned to bow upon every possible and impossible occasion, and from four to six times in between. The most polite way is to place your hands with unbent elbows as near to your knees as you can; then to slide them to and beyond that goal as you bend from the waist with absolutely uncompromising knee-joints. That is the most elaborate of all, designed for the Emperor. Ordinary folk get varying lesser approaches to knees.

After luncheon, I napped and hung up the contents of my suitcases and trunks, which had arrived in the meantime. Tea is at four here, and when I descended, clad in my best, year-before-last's peacock-blue crepe meteor, I found Mrs. Pettee entertaining a Japanese caller. ~~I~~ Upon being introduced, I learned him to be Mr. Nozawa, a new student at the University. He was tall, plump-faced and boyish--a far more charming type to me than these thin, spidery, bespectacled mites that we see here as well as in American colleges. Besides, he wore a dignified dark blue silk kimono, which adds at least half a dozen points in his favor and appearance.

We had no sooner entered the dining-room where tea was to be made, than Mrs. Pettee was called away by the arrival of other guests-- Miss Parmelee of Matsuyama and her niece Faith who is enroute to Bombay under the Y.W.C.A. I was left to make tea and conversation for Mr. Nozawa. I did know enough to use only half the tea that I do at home, but at that and the addition of hot water, I'm afraid I nearly killed him off by its strength. Conversation languished. "Have you studied English long"? I queried. "Only one year half", he returned. "Is it very hard?" I asked sympathetically. (I feel just like Hasho. Don't be surprised at anything I say.) "Yes!"--(with feeling). I agreed. Silence. I passed the cakes with my sweetest smile but was refused. Then comes to my rescue the thought of the Japanese sentence that I pried out of Dr. McCauley on board the Colombia---Professor Cummings' first suggestion in Boston, the story of the woman at the well which begins "A woman came from the city to draw water."

I beamed. "OH, I know one Japanese sentence, and I'm going to try it on you!" I lapsed into idiom in spite of my regard for his difficult English. "Mura kara anna-ga"--I beat my brow. Evidently a sentence once up to speed does not forever remain a sentence up to speed, but I struggled and finally got out the rest. But alas! No gleam of intelligence illumed the face of my handsome auditor. Even Japanese politeness could not make sense of my poor, much-abused sentence. But never you mind, I'll get him or it next time, all right! And Mrs. Pettee came back providentially at that time so everything was happy.

I see that this house will be a place to meet missionary folk from everywhere. Mr. James who is waiting to go on to rescue work in Turkey is staying there; ~~before~~ while we were at dinner, Mr. Eastman and his Japanese friend dropped in and before breakfast Sunday, Dr. Pedley of Maebashi, whom we met in Boston, came in on his way to Kyoto, besides the Parmelee's of whom I told you.

I slept long and hard on my little white bed under the mosquito net--no "bar" about this. It's real net, meant for business. I wakened to

Sarah Field.

(over)

see the sun like the red morning-sun of the flag, rising through the gray dawn, but clouds soon covered it and the rain came pouring down. I put some things into my suitcase for this trip to Kobe and read and napped. The only American service is in the afternoon, and I feared I would not get much good from an hour's Japanese preaching. The afternoon srevice is a union one in a Japanese Methodist building which they kindly let the "foreigners" use. It is in the Ginza, a part of the business section --if there is any section more full of business than another--over beyond the imperial palace.

It was raining still, and the distance is about three miles, so we rode the trolley-cars. I want to walk a lot, tho, not only to save carfare but to get all the exercise I can. Some of the cars are small, because large cars could not get around the curves. You give your tickets to the boyish con who intones the stops through his nose, when you get off. I like to ride because you have such a good chance to look at people. Well to return: the church is very pretty in a simple Gothic style. Just inside the door is a cupboard with wooden doors that hang down like those of sectional book-case, for the Japanese shoes. We put our outside shoes there too--our rubbers. They weren't muddy because at the steps stands a barrel of water with two shower-brushes attached, just for cleaning rubbers, shoes, or feet as the case may warrant.

Dr. Doremus Scudder preached a most excellent sermon and there wass some good music. It was an interesting audience, many of them preachers themselves, of course. There is little chance in Tokyo for that lack of surrounding spiritual inspiration that is so hard for missionaries or anyone in a strange country. This church is trying hard just now to build for itself. A building of its own would mean more opportunities for service, of course.

It was a hustle to get back to the house and have supper and catch our train at the station, but we made it. The station is a huge handsome, well-lighted structure with plenty of signs in both languages, quantities of red-cap coolies and any amount of Americans. It was there that I wrote the cards to you that the woman read over my shoulder--watched me write, rather, for I'm quite sure she couldn't read English.

What a joke that sleeping-car was! But I slept, tho the springs had been turned over and the mattress was fairly thin and hard. The pillow was conveniently rolled up like a cinnamon bun so that one might unroll as much as he cared to used. The berth was quite narrow compared to a Pullman, for the railroad itself is narrow-guage. But it was clean and s splendid striped brown brocaded satin curtains for each berth made it quite exclusive., and although one's shoes and suitcase must necessarily sleep in the aisle, and one toilet room for a whole carfull of people is rather crowded, still, on the whole, it was very comfortable.

We went early to the diner for breakfast, through two sleepers and a third-class coach, over all kinds of baggage, past sleeping men and women,--even a woman asleep on her knees whith her head on the window-sill to preserve her coiffure. They offered a regular breakfast in three " cources" for 50 sen, but we had an idea that it would prove too bulky, so we ordered toast, coffee and eggs and helped ourselves to fruit from the dish on the table. The bill for the three of us was 72 sen--36cents U.S. money! Can you imagine it?

We were passing through the hills just there,--such picturesque hills and all covered with fluffy pines and grassy bamboo--I don't think bamboo is feathery! It looks just like over-grown grass--which, of course is exactly what it is. But it is mighty pretty. There were many, many tunnels, through hills and under the rivers in the broad valleys beteen. You see, the rivers have been washing down the hills so long, that they have built up their banks away above the rest of the valley, so the very easiest and best way for the railroad to get ~~through~~, was just to tunnel under. And they did.

Kobe, September 21,

Did anybody suggest that there might be a lack of fruit in this country? It is so plentiful and delicious that I find it hard to save room for anything else. For breakfast, it is customary to begin with two or three figs, a peach, and a banana or a pear or an apple or some grapes. There is usually stewed peaches or apple-sauce served besides. I find I like figs, especially when they are very ripe and eaten with a sprinkle of salt. On the boat we had them peeled, sliced and served with whipped cream, and they were good, but not so good as those here. I like to eat te one cut into two with a spoon from the "shell". The part you eat is made up of luscious, red, fleshy threads extending into the center. The outside of these fine Japanese figs is nearly purple, and they are quite soft, so that when thay are ripe enough to be most delicious, they burst little cracks at the flower end.

Huge persimmons are hanging red and yellow on their leafless branches. They'll be in market soon and I am eager to try them. I didn't entirely like the native pears. They are exactly like big russet apples in appearance, but when you bite one, it tastes just like a pear minus all but its pear flavor--no sweetness, no acid, no anything except pearish water! And if it is really ripe, it is mealy!-"eesh!"

The bananas are ever so good. There are fine striped green watermelons in market, but I haven' had any yet. The white peaches had a very excellent flavor; the yellow one I ate was not so good.

I am so happy in this place-to-be of mine! People,--both teachers and students--are so splendid, and surroundings are very, very beautiful. There could be no finer group of seven than these American teachers. From dear, kindly Mrs. Davis, who mothers the flock, to "topsy" Harrison, the newest and gayest of the bunch, each one is a joy and an inspiration. When they are all at the table, it just like a jolly table at an Margaret Hall dining-room, even to hilarity, but right in the mist of the fun come glimpses of the earnest work they are doing as one speaks of something in her Sunday-school class, and another of something in one of her English class at the Y.M.C.A. it may be, or of some other outside Christian influence.

They call the ground around the Pettee house a garden, but I shoul hesitate to do so to you, tho Mrs. Pettee has her violet bed there which is looking very fresh just now. In the first place, this "garden" is mostly shrubbery and besides, the ground is so shaded that damp and shaded that it grows nothing but moss and liverwort, no grass at all. And then too, the shrubs are strange--a Japanese pomegranite with one gay fruit and a low, fig-like tree under the camphor-wood are all that I can identify. Of course, my knowledge of its ingredients does not make or unmake it a garden, but you can't get the real garden feeling in a place where there isn't even the grass underfoot that you can hail as an old friend.

But here at Kobe, the whole college is in a garden,--a real garden besides the hills in the background, less than five-minutes' walk away, where the pines grow tall and the grass and low, weedy bamboo grow around their feet, with such darling, pretty flowers--a brilliant, rose-colored single pink, with just the right spicy fragance, lavender wild asters, wild clematis, and a waxy cream-colored blossom like an unblushing arbutus --unblushingly easy to find, too, unlike our arbutus.

Any pictures, tho, of this hillside "campus", except those in your mind's eye, will be entirely inadequate. Picture to yourself, then, the imposing gate of the hieroglyphics. Just within rises the grassy slope, and at your feet, a tiny pool is set among the boulders that make a rough wall along the walk. Ferns and tiny white lilies nestle in the rocks

and gold and silver fish graciously wave their double tails in the shadowy depths. At the right is the watchman's cottage, and the concrete drive curves up to the left under a great tree beside another pool. A mass of pink crepe myrtle smiles in the turn of the road as it leads upward, past Music Hall. Everywhere the green slope is protected by neat boulder walls, and crowned with brilliant foliage and flowers. Up and up, turning past the big brick main building winds the drive. A tall fan palm stands straight against the wall, and the scraggy pine at the corner scrags very much in the picture with the warm tint of the bricks. At the left stands the open pavillion, behind it a screen of lovely blue cedars.

The broad, two-storied home for the American teachers tops the next rise and it is reached by the most curving of all the stone-paved paths. Its tall verandas are laced with loops and waving heads of wistaria. Beyond are the other dormitories with their kitchens, laundries and bath-house, the Japanese Home Economics building, quaint and delightful both inside and out. The pink oleader trees are flowering just beside it, and a catalpa that looks like Mr. Key's attenuated specimen spreads its broad leaves beside the high board fence. The wall that divides us from our neighbors is splashed and spotted with the crimson, bronze, gold and green of the maples that we know so well as ornaments of our parks in America.

Now turn and look back down the slope, and catch the whole expression of beauty and radiant joy in living that a well-kept garden gives. Then mix all these with the thought of the background of high green hill, the dim view of broad harbor, white sails, blue mountains beyond, and the blue sky overhead, and you'll have the least bit of an idea of some of the externals of Kobe College.

RECD DEC 24 1917

12 Honmura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo,

November 28. 1917.

James L. Barton, D. D.,
Secretary of the Foreign Department of the
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.,

Dear Dr. Barton,

I was glad indeed to have your kindly letter by the latest mail. Somehow, letters from our friends are an even more delightful pleasure and comfort to us across the water than they have always been in America. The interesting new sights can't take the place of the touch with home.

But we,--Miss Husted and I,-- are very happy here with "Father and Mother" Pettee. They are making such a home for us, and then, too, they are giving us the knowledge of the country and customs that have gained during their years of experience here and that we would be at least as long in getting for ourselves. We are finding all the people of the mission and especially those of this station, whom, of course, we know the best, most charming, friendly and interesting. They are a splendid group of Christian men and women, and it is a real privilege to be sent to work among and with them.

We are now hard at work at the language. We attend two sessions of the language school every day,--three hours in the morning in rooms on the top floor of the beautiful new National Y.M.C.A., where our ten- minute recesses are spent in their roof-garden that gives a fine view of Fuji San, now white with snow, and two hours in the afternoon at the School of Foreign Languages, a rambling, one-story frame building that the Japanese have built for their school where English, French, Spanish and a number of other modern languages are taught. They were very kind to take us in while the rooms at the Y.M.C.A. were being finished. Our progress seems of course rather slow, we are so very eager to be able to talk. Still we can shop with the vocabulary we have already and get about the city, which is a great satisfaction.

We have seen many of the interesting places in this most interesting capital. The Art Exhibit was very fine this fall. Is is almost amusing to see the influence that occidental art (?) has had upon Japanese work recently, and at this exhibit we had a good chance to compare the pure Japanese product with the adulterated. The real thing is so lovely! We found the Industrial Exhibition very comprehensive and informational. It would compare favorably with anything I have ever seen in the cities of the United States, and showed in a telling way the immense growth and the scope of the industries of this country. We enjoyed the honor of being present at the Emperor's garden party and the glimpse it gave us of the beautiful palace grounds, gay just ~~now in~~ the glowing fall foliage of the maples. I am enclosing two pages of "impressions" which you may care to see.

Last week end Alice Cary and I spent with Miss Griswold and the Pedley's at Maebashi. Friday was a holiday, so we had that day for viisting and on Saturday we walked up to Ikao, a wonderful mountain resort, We returned to Tokyo the same night, tired but happy in the beauties of the mountains.

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through, and we shall be glad to welcome him when he returns as well as the other members of the deputation. We had the pleasure of taking luncheon with him at Frank Cary's,--three Cary's, the Moran's, Mr. Beam, Miss Husted and I,--and I almost forgot small Helen Cary, who is an essential part of proceedings at that house.

It is good to hear at first hand of the big things that are going on in America now. We feel rather in an eddy of the great world stream, and we long to know of things even if we cannot be in them.

It is time to send this to the mail. I would send greetings to the members of the Board. Sayonara!

Yours very truly,

Sarah M Field

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SDR.

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Yours very truly,

Sarah M. Field

Tokyo

Nov. 28, 1913

APR 9 1918

Okayama, December 23, 1917.

This is such a cozy-comfy place in such a comfy-cozy little (!) town! When I got off the train yesterday, Miss Wainright was waiting for me at the car steps with her big English setter, Dan, who was vociferously in a welcoming state. Dogs are at a premium here in the hide market, so he has to be led on a chain, like a poodle, but that doesn't seem to bother his dignity at all. In fact, he proceeds to make it a subject of concern to the dignity of the person at the other end of the chain! And so, dragged by this straining beast, we walked to the house thru the narrow streets.

"Okayama is really a ~~fair sized~~ city of a hundred thousand people, but it is very different from the cosmopolitan metropolis that Tokyo is. The streets are narrower if possible, and less crowded. And they are cleaner, while the houses and shops are dirtier. There are fewer rich people and so fewer trees above the walls. There are not so many street signs in English, tho I did see one funny one,--"Dr. Iwaya, Innerist"! But the greatest difference, after all, is the delightful, small-town atmosphere of cordiality, that is refreshingly apparent in the friendly solicitousness of the kuruma-man for the welfare of your baggage and your honorable person, the small children you meet on the street, even, who stop short and double up in profound bows to the sensei and her guest, the servants who make extra big fires, and serve extra Japanese dainties.

Miss Wainwright has a bit of a Japanese house, very comfortably adapted to foreign living. She has one large living room down stairs with a tiny dining-room in one end separated by sliding screens. The ceiling is within reach of my hand. The south side of the whole house, being the side of that living and the hall, is all glass screens, opening on a three-foot, glassed-in verandah, which extends to the upstairs living-bedroom, too. Now if it were not adapted, that verandah would not have the outer glass, and the inner screens would probably be of paper "panes", except perhaps one row of glass ones at about the level of the eye as you sit on the floor. The verandah floor would be dark and polished, as indeed it is now, by years of daily mopping with cold water, but the floors of the rooms would not be of several layers of wood to keep out the cold and be covered with a big rug; there would be one layer of thin planks and then on that the soft matting strips, padded two inches deep, and not to be profaned by sharp leather heels.

The honored places at the sides of the rooms that are raised a few inches above the rest, and set off by a pillar of a gnarled tree trunk peeled and polished, are very convenient to make into bookcases built-in, or to stand the tea-table or lay the post-card album. In a Japanese house you know, they hang a beautiful poem there and on a stand place a single flower in a choice vase or some such restrained bit of decoration, and near it is the most honored place to sit, where you would be most impolite to sit without at least two invitations. And the worst of it is that when we foreigners enter a room without any chairs, our almost unconquerable impulse is to make for that raised step to sit on!

Screens are very convenient as doors,--you can leave the room at any place along the side,--and they are not so very drafty if there are portieres hung before them. They are really great for partitioning off an alcove, for when the alcove is needed, it is so easy to shove back the screens and have the room larger. And it is very easy to make your bedroom into a sleeping porch merely by sliding the wall around a bit. Incidentally

¶ In the afternoon yesterday we delved into a sort of [illegible] store for a few last Christmas gifts,--a big doll for the three-year-old in the pastor's family, and a piece of scarlet and green wool "muslin" for herself a new dress. There were some doubts as to its wisdom as a purchase for in a year or so she will be too old to wear that so gaudy a kimono, but these dark-haired babies look so pretty in their brilliant colors that we did buy it. We bought "covers" for the servants, dark brown or gray socks with thumbs in them that they wear in the winter instead of the white ones. One of them are of wool, but most are heavy cotton, knitted or woven into corduroy. But I should think their feet would freeze in them, for they wear nothing over that,--only flat straw sandals or wooden clogs that can't do anything towards keeping the cold out. But they don't complain of chilblains and chaps as much as we do. There were some lovely neckties there that I was dying to buy for somebody,--soft dull-brown crepes embroidered in black and gray-greens with little bits of red and blue,--but I thought of my sad experiences in buying ties for my masculine relatives in times gone by, and refrained.

~~From there~~ We joined Miss Wainwright's Bible woman to make an evangelistic call. It is such a natural thing to do! Not at all the forced embarassing performance it seems from a distance of seven thousand miles. The women were expecting us, and welcomed us at the door. Of course we took off our shoes as we returned their greetings. My education in etiquette has been scanty so far, so I had asked Miss W-- to tell me things as we came to them. I did know enough to be very profuse in apologies for going first through the door, or for passing in front of any one, those being more polite still if accompanied by a gracious motion of the hand, waist-high, palm up. ¶ Through the door, we entered upon the veranda that opened on all sides of the garden, and slipped along its smooth boards to the guest-room. There after several invitations, we squatted on the cushions that lay on the floor around the hibachi. I am feeling quite proud of myself now that I can sit on my heels for ten minutes at a stretch. Then I have to slide off and rest my joints a while, but it doesn't look very badly when one is sitting in the midst of one's coat. It is very impolite to leave one's coat on in the house, even if it is unusual, horribly cold, but one can get some warmth out of it as a nest, and then, too, it covereth a multitude of pedal sins. ¶ After adjusting one's limbs, the next thing was to accept an invitation to warm at the genial coals of the hibachi, warming first your hands and then your nose with them. The daughter brought us tiny, handleless cups of tea, which after a polite interval of waiting we drank, both hands wrapped about the cup. Every drop must be taken before the cup is set down, too, which is hard enough to accomplish sometimes.

¶ After the tea, Namba San, the Bible woman, a trim, alert little body, read a passage from Matthew. The women listened quietly, but of course with no expression on their faces. The voice was low and pleasing, but there, too, no expression is the proper one. Miss Wainwright, following an English text, put the passage into colloquial Japanese with some explanations, and as she closed, we all bowed. Then Namba San prayed a little and we all bowed again. Then we had more tea, and more chatting ~~and talks~~. ¶ In spite of the formality, it wasn't stiff at all! Even I could catch their cordial spirit in the unfamiliar words,--their smiles and tones were so friendly! And they were so thoughtful of me, the stranger! I asked Miss Wainwright about them afterwards, and she told me that the mother is a very unhappy woman. Her husband drinks, her son is dissolute and goodfornothing, and her daughter is most unkind to her. Surely she needs the comfort of the "old, old story" and the daughter its teaching, in spite of the kindly, courteous entertainment! ¶

Practice in the evening at the church for the Christmas Eve entertainment was the most fun of anything yet! The room was full of a hundred Sunday-school children,--happy faces very little darker than those at home And how they did sing! The songs by each class separately were very sweet but in chorus, the boys still have an idea that it is the correct thing to use all the force possible. Mouths wide, heads tipped back, eyes tight shut in scowling ectasy, they rent the air in most amazing fashion. My, but it was funny! I never can get over the fun of seeing such pure boyishness clothed in flowing garments, anyway. See if you can picture rows and rows of irrepressible boy dressed in dark blue and white gingham kimonos,not a manly trouser in the lot except gray cotton drawers projecting vainly toward short socks or bare feet below, and maybe a divided skirt effect that worn over the kimono as an effort at trousers. But the boy character is unmistakble through all its anomalous wrappings. They are more self-assured than boys at home tho. When they get up on the platform there is no awkward twisting or digging hands into pockets,--there aren't any pockets, either!--nor blushingly hunting for a voice and words. Straight to the center of the stage they march, bow in a deep, but businesslike fashion, unloose a flood of loud and rapid sentences, again duck their shaven heads and promptly stride off.

The girls are not so noisy and self-assertive. The Tittle ones are darlings in their gay dresses of reds and purples and green and blue. Some of them have their black hair bobbed, some braided, some knotted on top of their heads. Mostly they were combed, but a few looked as if they had slept in their coiffures for a week. Their voices were so low and faim that they could scarcely be heard.

That was at the branch church near at hand. Sunday morning I went over the river to Hanabatake, where the children of the orphanage were having their Christmas celebration, the Sunday part of it. The orphanage is in the very poorest part of the city, and those poor little waifs in the Sundayschool come from the wretchedest kind of homes. Those of the orphanage really are better cared for than the others who have fathers and mothers, but they all were"cleaned up" for the occasion, tho some of them had very scanty clothing, and the girls had on boys' kimonos and there we en't any gay red hair ribbons. There was a Christmas tree for them made of a few holly branches bright with shining leaves and berries and decked with gilt paper stars. That stood in the corner behind the table of gifts. The program was of hymns and songs and recitations, thoroughly enjoyed by children and neighbors who had crowded in with their backs humped with their babies. One of the boys gave a speedh about Martin Luther, loud and vociferously, and very impressively, but his closing bow brought his head down on the table in front of him with a resounding thwack that disturbed his effect somewhat, but not his dignity. There can be little of religious form in a program for people of such a community. The songs were such as we might hear at home in a Mission sundayscho Then followed the presentation of the gifts. They were all daintily wrapped in white paper and tied with red and white paper cord in a true love knot, the ends spreading out in generous brushes. For the boys there were notebooks and pencils and for the girls pictures and , if they were older, the same kind of notebooks,--real Japanese ones with a spray of cherryblossoms or a chrysanthemum printed on the cover. And for every one, of course, a package of cookies --the sawdusty kind that they like so much, and in each just one beanpaste cake that they like even better but which are more expensive. These were pancakes of nice yellow dough wrapped around a roll of green paste,--mashed beans, you know, sweetened and colored. Delicious? We-e-ll, hardly. You see, they were presented to me as well as to the rest, so it might not be polite to tell exactly what I thought of them. Really, tho, when I am hungry, I can eat them, which is better than I could do at first.

Sunday there was the service at the church. Not much of a Christmas service as s rvices go at home. This last week of the year is such a by time for everybody! All debts have to be paid before the new year, and that means that shopkeepers stay open till all hours of the night to catch every possible customer and manufacturers work every day and all the time to get all the goods on hand to sell that they possibly can; the housekeepers have to have their houses in perfect order, and so there is really a lot to be done. A few faithful left their work and came to church, twenty or so, and gathered in the icy room where four hibachi only made four warm spots in the frigid atmosphere. The wooden pillars and the windows were the only places that spoke of Christmas in their decorations of berries and shining, holly-like leaves. The round-faced pastor, a quiet man in d rk glasses, made grave by the loss of youngest the week before, talked on and on, while feet and hands gradually congealed. It was hardly a joyful celebration.

But on Monday evening came the real festival, like a burst of music, abizarre mixture of joy and jollification, of Occidental forms and Oriental fun, but a real entertainment, and a real celebration for all that. It began at halfpast six and lasted until eleven, as is the custom with Japanese functions. Hibachi had been lighted in the room hours before, so it was nearly warm. Charis had been removed, excepting a few around the edges for stiffleg ed foreigners and old folks, so as to make more room. Chairs do take up a lot of space unnecessarily, any way, for into that hall, not more than thirty by forty, and its narrow balcony on thr e sides, were packed two hundred people, mostly children, sitting on their feet, elbow to elbow, shoulder to shoulder, row after row.

The young men of the church, students at the medical college, were in charge of the program, and things moved right along. The first number was to be "music" by Miss Wainwright, which she translated into a duet by the two of us. It was rich! We arranged that rondo arrangement of Home, Sweet Home to play it on the little, wheezy organ, and it went well enough. Then there followed recitations by small boys and big, with songs interspersed. It was mighty impressive to hear a quartet of energetic young fellows, singing songs of Christmas with all their hearts It makes one feel the far-reaching effects of missionary teaching, especially when one gets whispered asides of description that tell from what depths of dirt and ignorance these boys have come. And then to see these little bits of children joining in their first Christmas! I t is a new glimpse of what Christmas mea s, all right.

Along in the middle of the program somewhere, one of the directors asked if I would not add a bit of music, and as it would be quite rude to refuse, even in such a lengthy affair, I consented. But I couldn't think of playing a sole on the organ, that would be too much for their politeness, but I did sing, what do you think? "Merry, merry Christmas bells" that we sang at my very first Christmas entertainment! And those children were still as mice to listen, and clapped and clapped when it was over.

The last number was a little play that told the story of a poor old man on the street who was be riended by some boys when their comrade had refused ot help him. Of course he turned out to be Santa Claus, and the kind boys were thanked in grand style with presents, andthen by an angel choir.

Then came the distribution of presents to the members of the Sunday school,--Japanese are great on giving presents,--and then the packages of cakes, and t en we saw all the children depart and we said goodnight to Mr. Sakai and his pale, sweet little wife, and their fourround-faced youngsters.

Dec. 1917

APR 9 1918

12 Honmura Cho, Azabu, Tokyo, Japan.

March 2, 1918.

Dr. J.L.Barton,
Foreign Secretary for the A.B.C.F.M.,
Congregational House, Boston,

My dear Dr.Barton;

On this bright winter morning the members of this Tokyo station are going with the Board's Deputation to lay a wreath on the grave of Dr.D.C.Green, long a distinguished member of this mission.

It is quite fitting and proper that we should do this, to show our respect to such a man not only for our own sakes but that the Japanese may see that we too, honor our illustrious dead.

Later: The ceremony was simple and very quiet. Dr. and Mrs. Berry laid the wreaths, one on Dr.Green's grave, and one on that of his wife, while we all stood with bowed heads. The words of appreciation were said by Dr.Berry, and Dr.Pettee followed with prayer. Then we walked slowly away down the narrow alleys, shaded by pines and blooming plums. There is a very general use of natural slabs and boulders as tombstones in the Aoyama cemetery, and to me it is very suggestive of the enduring soul. We took some pictures which may be successful enough to send to you, pictures of the ceremony and of some of those huge granite stones.

Miss Husted and I still continue our pursuit of this evasive language. Isee that when I wrote youlast we had attained an ability to shop without an interpreter. I can see very little tangible progress beyond that, except that I can now murmur some polite plrases of inquiry as to the health of the "folks" to the old ladies whom I meet at the chapel on Sunday evenings, which is, however, a desirable accomplishment. I am enclosing carbons of some of the things I have been writing for the family ,which will give you, perhaps, some idea of our outside interests

APR 4 1918

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and experiences in finding ourselves in this new land.

As a worker in Domestic Science I have been much interested in a book sent me recently by Mr.Struthers of the Asiatic Society, written by Dr.Sawamura on the composition of Japanese foods. It is all in Japanese, however, so I am redoubling my efforts to learn the written language. I am hugely enjoying my experiences with the foods in aless scientific way, and looking forward to a vacation time when I shall have opportunity to cook them mys. If, and learn of Japanese mehtods of cookery. The interest shown in one little talk that I had the pleasure and honor of giving a few weeks ago before the members of the Jonan Chapel encourages me to think that that may be a real way to get hold of these people. "The way to a man's heart" you know,---

Tmmorrow the Deputation leaves Tokyo for Kyoto and the other stations in order, returning here on April 13, as you have been informed doubtless. It hasbeen such a pleasure to have them all with us, aside from the pleasure it is to know that they are doing such valuable work. We feel much honored too, by the reflected glory from calls upon the Premier and other notables. The conference with Baron Shibusawa was very encouraging as to future social work, it is reported, and of course that makes us all very glad. Our distinguished guests are standing the strain very well so far. Mrs.Blaisdell was not well for the first few days, but since has recovered almost her usual health. Dr. and Mrs. Berry are very well indeed, as id Mr.Bell.

Yours sincerely,

Sarah M. Field

Enc. to Mr. Hoover
ZDR

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Yours sincerely,

CD JUL 21 1919

(COPY)

Kita 3 Jo, Nishi 15 Chome,
Sapporo, Japan.
June 24, 1919.

Mrs. L.O.Lee,
Secretary of the
Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior,
19 So. Lasalle Street,
Chicago.

Dear Mrs. Lee;

While we were at Mission Meeting, the Language Committee agreed that this would be a very favorable place for me to spend the summer. It is cool enough so that I can put in three hours a day of solid digging at review of my first year's work, and the climate is not so enervating besides, as that of Tokyo or of Kobe. I am living in Miss Daughaday's little house with one small Japanese maid of all work who is eagerly and rapidly leanring some foreign cookery, and a charming Japanese helper, Miss Ishikawa. In addition to regular hours of study, Miss Ishikawa talks to me in Japanese a great deal of the time. She is a very pleasant companion, and we have a happy household.

Miss Daughaday herself is in the hospital, as probably you already know. The sprightly little lady is often in great pain, and is, of course, much weakened, but she retains her interest in everything. She is too weak to hold the newspaper now, but her first question when I entered the room today was "Did Germany sign?" She is very patient, and, as she says, her "heart is at rest". It is a great joy to her to be able to show the Japanese how a Christian can bear pain and approach death.

She has been most kind in making me feel at home in her house and using her things. It is a great lark to me to keep house in this way, and a good experience too. I am learning some of the problems that come to the single woman missionary who lives alone.

Some of them are funny, for instance, how to persuade the old man who makes the garden and cuts the grass that we do not need and cannot afford to have him at work here seven days out of the week. How to satisfy one's sweet tooth with sugar at 30 cents a pound, is another. I'm really glad to get this inside view of the H.C.L. as it effects foreigners living in Japan. It is too soon to tell quite yet, but I think I can make it on two yen a day for food. I am happy to be having one meal a day entirely Japanese, for it pleases both my economical soul and my palate. Miss Ishikawa shares one of my "foreign" meals with me as she had been doing with Miss Daughaday, and we have plenty of good things to eat. Milk and butter are cheaper here than in any other part of the Empire, and we appreciate the possibilities of the situation.

I am glad to be in Sapporo for another reason,--getting in touch with some real evangelistic work. Nominally I am in charge of the work in two children's Sunday schools, tho in reality I only play the organ for the hymns and take an enthusiastic interest. I am genuinely interested, as no one could resist these children! They are always waiting when we get to the place, and peering around the corner to see if we are coming, only to pop back like mice when they do see us. They sit amazingly still in close little rows inside the room, too, the boys carefully segregated just as their elders are in church services. Some of them are clean and sweet as pinks in dainty white aprons over their gay kimonos, and some of them are decidedly not! The boys are generally the brightest in giving answers, and they are preternaturally serious as they sit so still in their dark blue and white kimonos. ~~One of the~~

One of the schools is held in the chapel in the north part of the city, and the other is in Kotoni, a tiny village three or four miles to the west. That one is held on Mondays in the dirtiest Japanese house

I have ever seen. The thick matting is soiled and over it is a ragged ordinary matting that I didn't want to step on in stocking-feet, but it wasn't so bad when I had done it. The paper in the sliding walls is torn and patched and torn again, and up in one corner is a "god-shelf", one of those things that looks like a cuckoo-clock without the cuckoo or the clock, and has on it two small pine branches as offerings to the household gods. And this in "enlightened" Japan! The room is only rented from the family who occupy the house, you see, and they are not Christian. They keep their two calves just across the corridor, and that makes interesting competition soemtimes. The children don't mind tho. There are usually over sixty of them there, from all over the village, and if they are not quite as well-behaved as their city brethern, it may be because many of them have to come with little brother or sister tied on behind, and a baby won't always let one be as quiet as he otherwise would, anybody who has ever taken one such to church can testify to that.

You doubtless have heard of organs that wheezed. The little one out there doesn't. It sort of pants. Its breath comes in snatches, as it were. But again, the children seem not to mind, and sing away fight lustily. The boys, tho, don't sing much. It would appear by their scornful glances to be beneath their manly dignity. But when Miss Ishikawa begins her story about Solomon as pictured in the big Pilgrim Press portfolio, even manly dignity doesn't prevent their being all ears and eyes. They crowd around afterward, too, until teacher hints that it is time to say "Sayonara". Then they take themselves off with many kneelings and bowings.

Sara M. Field

After that there are always a few motherly old souls waiting to chat, astonishingly homely in feature they are, but so kindly one can't help loving them. They and we get down on our hands and knees

and bow over all the polite inquiries as to health and thanks for all the past favors we can recollect, and then they take us out to their gardens and fill our hands with big bunches of old-rose and blue columbine and huge peonies.

I like the English class of Normal School boys, too, who come for an hour once a week. In fact, I would be glad to do more of all these things, except that my business is language study and I must put all the emphasis on that and at the same time keep fit as can be for next year's stddy. I am enjoying in that connection visiting with the people of the neighborhood as well as I can with my limited command of Japanese. There are some charming folk among them, and they have been most cordial to me, in spite of my awkwardness and ignorance of formalities, and tho it still almost breaks my feet off to sit on them for more than fifteen minutes at a stretch.

You will be leaving soon for a bit of a vacation, I hope. May it be a good resful one and bring you back with renewed zeal. Please give my best wishes for a pleasant and profitable summer to the other members of the Board. You must be very busy these days when so many places are being opened anew.

With much love to yourself,

Yours heartily,

Sarah M Field -

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JUL 21 1919

S.M.Field. Kita Nijo, Nishi 15 Chome,
Sapporo, Japan,

June 25,1919.

Rev. Enoch F.Bell,
Associate Secretary of the
American Board of Commissioners for Roreign Missions,
Congregationsl House,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Mr. Bell;

I have not been as careful as I should have been to send copies of letters to the American Board written to the W.B.M.I., but I hope to comply more nearly to the Board's wishes i n the future, so here is a copy of a letter to Mrs. Lee, telling of what I am at this summer. I am sending it to you knowing your especial interest in Hokkaido. Isn't it a wonderful place, tho! It is a revelation to me, this new world in the north, so full of life and vigor. The physical features of the place are most charming to me,--Sapporo might almost be a city of my own middle-western part of the United States. The flowers in the gardens, these splendid elms, even the clover and plantain that grow in the streets might have been transplanted bodily from Iowa. And the charms of a land that flows with milk, not to mention the honey that I haven't yet seen but feel quite sure is here, are not to be exaggerated. But the finest feature of the whole country is of course, the people. Aren't they an enterprizing up-to-the-minute group, tho! And openminded! A very happy climax to Miss Daughaday's evangelistic work here has come in the recent confession of faith by a prominent physician and his wife,--Dr. Kosukabe and his wife who were students in one of Miss Daughaday's English classes. He is a man of fine character and will make a very strong addition to the Christian community in Sapporo.

Kita Nijo, Nishi 15 Chome,
Sapporo, Japan,
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I need not tell you that I am enjoying the Cary's very much. Small Helen is the same elf-child you saw a year ago tho heaps more grown-up, and Martha Jean is a marvel of all that a baby of six weeks should be. Alice is expected back from her work in Siberia very soon. We are all very proud of her. Those girls have done a big piece of relief work there, 'way up interior.

Your letters forwarded from the mission to me in Vladivostok were a great inspiration, this winter when it was hard to keep one's vision over there. Thank you for them.

With all best wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Sarah McField.

I need not tell you that I am enjoying the Gary's very much. Omsit Helen is the same elf-child you saw a year ago the heaps more grown-up, and Martha Jean is a marvel of all that a baby of six weeks should be. Alice is expected back from her work in Siberia very soon. We are all very proud of her. Those girls have done a big piece of relief work there, way up interior.

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Yours sincerely,

Sarah McFadd

June 25, 1919

Sakhalinsk

Mrs. Agnes H. Gordon

266

Rec'd JAN 31 1910

31

9 Gloucester St.
Jan. 29-1910.

My dear Dr. Barton—

It is good to know you are back in the Rooms. It seemed very lonesome there without your cordial welcome. I hope you had a successful trip and found Mrs. Barton and the children all well on your return. I want very much to be at the Edinburgh Conference. Do you know any people whom I know who are going? I have the little leaflet telling about the Kwondang—

A letter from Mr. Pallen this morning says "confer with Dr. Barton". He knows all there is to be known about the trip - the expense etc. I have been very unstrung the last few weeks with an ulcerated gum. It is yielding to treatment - I started down town for a call on you yesterday but came back. Next week I shall hope to see you.

Any help you may give me about the Conference will be gratefully received.

Very sincerely yours

Arthur D. Gordon

OCT 5 1911

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Otaru Sept. 10-1911

My dear Dr. Barton -

At the request of the Mission I write - asking the Board to meet the great need of the Hokkai Station - by sending as quickly as possible - two single ladies for evangelistic work.

Mrs. Bennett - and Mrs. Warren - as you know - both have young children for whom they must care. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Warren do a great deal of touring - so that their wives have many of their husband's burdens to carry. Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Warren are fine workers - and the direct missionary work which comes to them in their homes is enough and more than enough to engage all their time and strength. The uncared for work

continue to be untended?
Is it not possible to do something to fill this great need?

With an earnest desire that this Station may receive help in the very near future I send this plea forth.

Very sincerely yours
(Mrs. N. L.) Agnes D. Gordon.

begun many years ago - which they have the ability - heart and purpose to do - but neither time nor strength for - presses on their hearts and lives.

If as we are told it is impossible to get young women to come to Japan - for an indefinite period of "evangelistic service" - is it not possible to find two young women - who can sing and play - who are willing to come for a term of years to Sotori? Their music would be of great help from the start - and is it too much to hope that after seeing - feeling and tasting the joys and sorrows of the work - their hearts may not be drawn to make it a permanent thing.

Just the many places in this field where much good seed has been so faithfully sown

Otaru - Japan Sept. 10 - 1911

For the Prudential Com.

Noted - E.E.E.

B copies
W. B. M.
" " I
" " P

Rec'd OCT 5 1911

Otaru Sept. 10-1911.

Dear Dr. Barton—

I am sending you by this mail a pha for the Yokoi Station.

I must confess after all the years of waiting that Yokoi has had I have little hope or faith that its needs will be met.

You were very kind to write me as you were leaving for England.

I have been very well since my return and even though it be true that I have been longer in the service than any woman of any Board in Japan—I am still working.

You have doubtless heard of Donald Bartlett's terrible illness.

The strain of caring for him has been very terrible on his parents - His throat and feet were paralyzed - the throat so that for a number of days - he could swallow absolutely nothing. The agony of seeing his distress and the ignorance of the disease - and the distance from a good doctor made it all a terrible time. It came up after the worst was over - their love spared me that - and am filling in all the help I can. I wish I could stay on - but my school needs me. I am glad their furlough comes so soon - they all need it very much.

May the good Lord

help them in the great-
changes in their family
when they return —
With kind remembrances
to Mr. Barlow — who I trust
is well —

Very sincerely yours
Agnes D. Endor

(Mrs. R. L.)

Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon

Otaru - Japan

Sept. 10 - 1911

FEB 6 1913

269

Kyoto Jan. 14-1913.

My dear Mr. Bill -

May I inquire whether Dr. M. L. Gordon was ever a member of the Japan Mission? I can't believe that his name is unknown in Boston. He was a missionary of the Board I have always supposed. In your letter of Dec. 18 - you write "it is the aim of the Board to keep the Mission intact as it was when Mrs. Albrecht Atkinson, Davis and De Forest were living.

Sincerely yours
(Mrs. M. L.) Agnes B. Gordon.

Kyoto

Jan. 14, 1913.

REC'D AUG 20 1915

270

Karuizawa Japan.
July 29 - 1915.

Dear Dr. Barton -

Dr. Gary writes me that the C. A. B. has approved and sent to Boston my request for a furlough - whenever it seems best for me to take it.

You will of course want to know my reasons for the request. I'm not sixteen I'm over sixty - and all my children will be

I think in all my forty three years of service — I have never had a deeper interest in this work. It's a wonderful time in the history of the church here!

Hoping that you and your are well and grateful to you for all your kindness to me especially during these long and lonely years — during which I have tried to carry on my husband's work to some extent.

Very sincerely yours

Mrs. N. H. Denys D. Golden.

in America as Dr. & Mrs. Reifsnider go for a much needed vacation. Then my Kindergarten and other work can be better left than later. I do not wish to come now — I wish to put in two years more work before asking to go home. But the loneliness of my life gets on my nerves so that I'm afraid to keep on much longer. You may trust me — I think not to use the permission unless necessary.

Mrs Agnes D. Gordon

Karuizawa. Jul 29, 1915

P

Cary - aug. 21

Sometime in 1906

REC'D OCT 28 1915

Kyoto Oct. 4-1915

Dear Dr. Barton—

Your very kind letter in regard to my furlough has just been received.

I thank you very much for your cordial words of consent.

I feel like a sinner above all others to drop my work now—

But it seems as if it could be better done now than later. Mary and her family sailed Oct 28th.

I so say that I miss them painfully expresses my feelings—and yet my days are full of happy work.

I do not know when Mary will get East but she will surely give you

Dear Mr. Walton

Many thanks for your kind letter in regard to my husband's death. It was very thoughtful of you to write us such a sympathetic letter. I know you must be very busy at present, but if you did take a few minutes to write us a few lines, it would be better than none at all. We are very anxious to get a few words from him, dear, and we feel that a few words from family friends would be better than none at all. We are very anxious to see that a few words from family friends would be better than none at all. We do not know what we shall do without Harry. He was such a good husband and father. We feel so lost without him. Every small and great thing we do, we shall miss him more and more.

a call.

This city is mildly stirring to get ready for the Coronation. Whether one here in Kyoto sees anything of it is most doubtful.

It seems a great pity to spend so much money on banquets etc when there is so much suffering in the world.

I hope you and your family are well. What terrible anxieties some of our missionaries are having. May this terrible war soon be over forever.

Again thanking you for your letter and for permission for a furlough if I desire it -

Very sincerely yours
George D. Indon.

Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon

Kyoto - Oct 4 - 1915

REC'D NOV 6 1916

Miss Agnes Gordon

5 Tsukiji Tokyo
Oct. 12-1916.

Dear Dr. Barton—

I was very sorry not to see you again before leaving Boston. I called twice only to miss you.

I reached Yokohama by the Empress of Asia most comfortably. I did not think it possible for anyone to cross the water in especially that northern part of the Pacific so comfortably. A few days after my arrival a new grandson was born—John Gordon. So I am spending a little while

Dear Mr. Porter

I was very
sorry not to see you
again before leaving
Boston. I called twice
only to miss you.

I received yesterday
by the sampling department
what certainly is it
I did not think it
possible for anyone to
prove the water in question
was that northern coal
of the people so certain
that a few days after
my arrival a man
representing two tow-
boat owners. So I am
spending a little while

here before going to Kyoto.
When I decided to shorten
my vacation in America
I did not know this
new boy was coming.
The reason - the special
reason - why I am writing
you to-day is to tell
you how happy the
way the Pattersons take
hold here in Tokio
would make you.
They seem simply to
have transferred the old
evangelistic way of
working to Tokio.
The Christians - the Japanese
Christians are delighted
over it.
It is only four years
since we came to Tokio
and I look over this
great city - rejoicing in

all that has been done -
deep down is the feeling
of the great and growing
need of the living God
among this people.
With kind regards to
Mrs. B

EB 8 1910

No. 2

Tokyo, Jan. 13th, 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

We have been waiting with what patience we can muster for the decision regarding the home building project.

I cannot think the Committee appreciates the inconvenience to which we are subjected by the delay. So far as I can find out, there are no suitable houses for rent, suitably located. For the most part, the foreign built houses are too small and inconveniently arranged. They are intended for bachelors or small families where the husband has an office outside.

The house we engaged seemed on the whole the best we could find, but it is much inferior to any of our Mission homes in Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, or indeed in any of our stations.

My wife's bed-room & my own are only 12 × 9 ft. each, while my study is 11 3/4 × 8 3/4. My study is so small that it cannot be satisfactorily ventilated. It gets no sun. My fuel bill for

Received

December was nearly zero, 60. It seems to me I was never in so cold a house.

We have no spare room, no chance to meet visitors of callers at once — no place even to unpack my books, and a considerable number have to remain in packing boxes.

I could not think of remaining here another winter and I am quite put out to know what to do. The case is the more trying, for it had not been for my endeavor to save the Board a very considerable loss through the sale of the Ichigaya house, my family would have been much better off. That sale was made at a large sacrifice on my part, and the plan was heartily approved by the whole mission, but no one of them would have suggested the sale. I do not wish to be unreasonable, but I do feel that some arrangement for a new home ought to be made, and I can but believe that the Prudential Committee would say so quite as emphatically as I do, if they could see the situation as it is.

If permission had been telegraphed here I could have secured a most admirable

lot. If permission comes soon, perhaps I can as it is. I had the refund of it; but have no claim and now. The situation was almost ideal, and besides getting the land at a reasonable price, I could have made use of buildings on the place so as to have lessened materially the cost of building.

The lot Mr. Allchin bought can easily be sold, as soon as business revives and I expect to get an important advance on the purchase price.

The question of the continuance of Tokyo as a station of the Mission has been mooted, but I cannot think this is material, for the house and lot which ~~[illegible]~~ are contemplated will certainly be worth more ten years from now than they will cost. I do not think any one, foreigner or native has any doubt on that point.

As to the need of a representation of the Board here, I cannot really see how there can be but one opinion. If we are to continue to cooperate with the Dōshisha and the Kumi-ai Churches, we certainly ought to have one or more men ~~[illegible]~~ at the

Centre and Tokyo is to be more and more the centre for determining the policies of both the Doshisha & the Churches.

If I had not been in Tokyo at the time Mr. Harada was chosen President of the Doshisha, it is practically certain that either Mr. Yokoi would have been chosen in his place, or the opposition to him would have developed so late that a very serious crisis would have been created. It was because I was here on the ground and able to share in the first conferences, that we were able to induce Mr. Yokoi to withdraw. The Osaka & Kyoto & Kobe alumni were almost unanimous in Mr. Yokoi's favor.

The direct knowledge I had of Mr. Yokoi's attitude and his prospective policy enabled me to write a letter that settled the case by leading him to withdraw his candidacy. I take no official credit for what I did. Any other member of the mission living in Tokyo could do

touch with Tokyo sentiment could no doubt have done the same. It was the fact that my lot was cast in this City, which led to my sharing in the duties of the Nominating Committee which had to meet here, because the most influential alumni were here, — it was that fact which gave me the opportunity to write the letter which really decided the action of the nominating Committee.

Similar occasions are bound to occur in the future. Tokyo will attract the alumni of the Doshisha more and more. There is reason to believe that Yokohama will become in the near future a more shipping port. One of the largest foreign firms has already moved its main office to Tokyo and others will do so soon. Even now the business done by the great Yokohama firms is Tokyo business, negotiated by subordinates who have to refer their bargains to Yokohama for confirmation. This means delay and frequent loss of business.

You may be sure that our Japanese associates will call not merely for our

representation here, but for several.

Mr. Walase of Kobe told me the Board should put fewer men in Tokyo. My thought would be three, or at least two, families, in Tokyo. One young missionary here is greatly needed. With such a man we could easily raise up a chain of churches connecting with Utsubashi.

But I will not write more. Possibly, so far as the New lot is concerned, the Prud. Com.'s decision may have anticipated my present mind of the case, but no harm will have been done.

Yours sincerely

D. Crosby Greene.

No. 1

Tokyo, [illegible]

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
14 Beacon Street
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:

In the late Conference a
resolution called the Permanent Committee
Tokyo to hold the next Conference
there are no lines from the Japan
the Japanese Conference, the Rules
[illegible] all resolutions pertaining
an informal [illegible] the
[illegible] Conference
resolutions [illegible] representation
a newly [illegible]
but has been lately revised and
[illegible]
revising the Japanese Constitution

The British & Foreign Bible Society is
a serious interest in the movement and is
ready, apparently, to render generous pecuniary
aid in the undertaking. The Bible
Society with headquarters in Japan, [illegible]
it has not [illegible]

Tokyo. Japan Jan. 1st 1910.

2/ S. C.

+ C

W. M. P.

No. 1 Statement of plans for Bible revision 274

Tokyo, Jan. 13th, 1900.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

In the late seventies, a Committee called "the Permanent Committee" was organized in Tokyo to hold the moral (not legal for there was no law for such things then) copyright of the Japanese version of the Bible and to have charge of all matters pertaining to the conservation or improvement of the text. This Committee was composed of one delegate each from all missions having representation. It has had a merely nominal existence for some years, but has been lately revived and has taken the responsibility of preparing for a thorough revision of the second Japanese version.

The British & Foreign Bible Society has taken a warm interest in the movement and is ready, apparently, to make generous grants in aid of the undertaking. The American Bible Society will doubtless be equally ready, but it has not declared itself with the same

Tokyo, Jan. 18th 1926.

Rev. J. L. Dodson, D.D.,
14 Bacon Street,
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Dodson:-

In the last issue of our weekly paper called "The Economic Conditions in Tokyo" we have published the Nippon Kirisuto Kyokai's decision regarding the Boxer Indemnity. The Christian Conference of Japan passed a resolution. We have a strong national sentiment against the Boxer Indemnity. We feel that we ought to return the money for a strong reason.

The Boxer's Trouble Fund Board has been without work in the year and such a body, officially, is such a serious question in the work of the Christian Church. The Commission Fund Board will also be officially ready but it has not declared itself yet. We have

distinctness.

The plan was originally to work through a promoting Committee made up of representatives of the Permanent Committee on behalf of the Missions on the one side, and of an equal number of representatives of the Japanese Evangelical Alliance on the other. This plan fell through because the Evangelical Alliance was disbanded in order to make way for a Federation of the Churches, which cannot be fully organized until 1911, when the Methodist Genl Conference meets. Hence, representatives Japanese, namely, the former Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance, have asked the Permanent Committee to act alone, at least provisionally, until the Federation of the Churches completes its organization.

Accordingly, the Permanent Committee has appointed the following persons as revisers of the Japanese version, ~~as~~ with the understanding that there shall be four Japanese and four foreigners on the revising board, all full members, and that besides them there shall be one advisory member.

The persons appointed so far are as follows:-

distribution.

The plan was assigned to our Troop a Promoting Committee made up of representatives of the Community Committee on behalf of the Mission in the district, and of an equal number of representatives of the Japanese Community on the other. The plan further provides the Employed Citizens are to be paid in order to work up for a Tokonoma of the Chinese, with connection fully agreeing with 1911. Then the Western Civil Employment. Then representative Japanese, namely, the Japanese Committee of the Employed Citizens, for entire the Community Committee is still alive, at least formally, until the Tokonoma of the Chinese completely re-organized.

Currently, the Community Committee has offered the following persons as persons of the Japanese Tokonoma, and asked the undersigned that them shall be the Japanese representatives. In receiving from all fulfillment, and that they also their Tokonoma the Chinese Morning Meeting.

The persons offered to be one as follows:

Jan. 13/00,

No. 2

Japanese — Missionaries

Rev. Takayoshi Matsuyama, Chief Japanese assistant of the old translation Committee 1874-88. Episcopal. — Rt. Rev. H. J. Foss, D.D., Ch. of England.

Rev. E. N. Kashiwai, Presbyterian. — Rev. J. G. Dunlop, Presbyterian.

Professor Bessho, Methodist. — Rev. C. S. Davison, Methodist. W. C. Green, Congregationalist.

Rev. C. H. Harrington, D.D., Advisory Member, Baptist.

The Committee has elected me its Chairman, but it is possible that when we meet as a full Committee (hitherto the foreigners have met alone for the purpose of selecting the Japanese associates), there may be a reorganization — certainly I shall propose it.

The Bible Societies, American, British & Foreign, and South, have been asked to furnish a maximum of $3000. a year for payment of salaries of the Japanese members, office rent, travelling expenses, etc.

A resolution was also adopted, on my motion, that "The Bible Societies, in conference with Missions concerned, consider the expediency of paying also the salaries and other personal expenses of the foreign

Mr. Matsuyama was for a number of years a member of the Committee on the revision of the Bible in Japanese, and is now a member of the Committee for revising the old translation.

Jan. 13/40.
No. 1

Present

Rev. Teodoro Wu Mestayam, Chairman
Rev. Zn Tosiwo
Pastor Eson
Pastor Bassio
Nathan

Missionaries

Rev. H. J. Fris, D.D.
Chas. Engel
Rev. J. F. Smith
Troy Dixon
Rev. C. S. Davis
McCorkle
J. C. Graves
Employees

Rev. C. R. Harrington D.D.
Literary Member
Roll Call

The Committee has elected Mr. Chairman, but it is hereby decided we need a full Committee (Native & foreigners) for matters for defining salary & defining Committee). We need to arrange for Secretary & treasurer.

The Rev. Teodoro, Chairman, Rev. Zn Tosiwo & Pastor Bassio, Chairman, Rev. Zn Tosiwo & Rev. Teodoro, a year for Secretary & treasurer & Mr. Graves, Mr. Engel, Rev. Smith, Rev. Davis, McCorkle, Troy Dixon, Graves, etc.

A resolution was also adopted, on my motion, that the Rev. Teodoro be employed with Missionary Committee, consider the advisability of paying the salaries and also for second appointment of the foreign

Jan. 13/00.
No. 1

members of "the Revising Committee."

I have written out this resolution from memory, but it must be nearly verbatim.

When the translation of the New Testament was made, that is, from 1874 to 1880, the American Bible Society paid my salary and a little more — about enough more to pay for my language helper, and also the salary of Dr. S. R. Brown, of the Dutch Ref. Board. It was thought then that enough distinctly missionary work would be done to make it fitting that the Missionary Societies should meet the rent and other allowances of their representatives

For the time being the copyright of the New Version will be ~~cop~~ vested in the ~~Agents~~ representatives of the three Bible Societies.

~~It is~~ The Revising Committee is empowered to fill any and all vacancies which may occur in ~~the~~ its membership.

As I have written above, the Japanese members named have only just been elected, and the fourth place was purposely left vacant in order to get the help of the Japanese in selecting ~~the~~ suitable man. Several are in mind, but it has not seemed wise to elect any of them without responsible Japanese advice.

Members of the Fishing Community

I am willing and ready to assist you in every way that I must in order to protect the interests of the Fishing Community, the Association and myself.

When the Association, the Association and we made, that is from 1879 to 1880, the Government Fishery Officer paid my salary and a little more. And every year I pay to my Company, after a deduction for salary, $20.00 R.Brown, I get paid for food. If we keep all our ~~[illegible]~~ enough to satisfy, necessary and should work I make it if I am not in necessary circumstances. Must not be and other citizens of this Community.

For the time being the Nova Scotia Company will be ~~[illegible]~~ represented in the ~~[illegible]~~ Fishing by the Fishermen's Association.

The Fishing Community is confirmed to pay out all revenue which may come in ~~[illegible]~~ it was formerly.

As I am willing, the Johnson Company may find some [illegible] and the Fishermen's Association [illegible] Johnson [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Jan. 13/80.
No. 1.

We have endeavored not to be influenced at all by denominational considerations; but, as you see above, three of the largest ecclesiastical bodies have each two representations, and it is not unlikely that the Congregationalists will have one more. So far as yet appears, there is a general approval of the personnel of the Committee.

The revision is to be based on the Greek text prepared by Dr. Nestle and published by the British & Foreign Bible Society, but the Committee is allowed to substitute the text underlying the Revised English Version in specific passages, by a two thirds vote.

It is hoped that the work may be begun by April.

This is my first opportunity to write on the subject, indeed, the Japanese appointments, and the formal sanction of the scheme by the Permanent Committee only took place day before yesterday.

Rev. O. Cocks

Mrs. Greene ~~temporarily~~ with her daughters, and one or two grandchildren were invited to spend the holidays at the sea shore a few miles west of Kobe. Their host was one of the foremost capitalists in Japan. They We were entertained in royal style. After a ceremonial breakfast on the morning of New Year's Day, ~~we~~ they all gathered in the drawing room, and sang the

Jan. 13/20.

Mr. J

We have endeavored not to be influenced at all by sentimental considerations in this as you see above. Now, we begin to think that this has been the procedure which is not worthy that we congratulate ourselves on it. So far as appearances go it is a genuine effort, & we personally do commend.

The matter is to be tried in the Court of Appeals - found by Mr. Hewitt and published by the Boston Transcript. We have not, however, [illegible] the text and copy the record & opinion. Assume [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

We hope that we are not wrong in this.

This is my first opportunity I have to tell you what the Atlanta affair means, and the general meaning the action of the Reformed Communities may have for our future work.

We have struggle with some temptation, when we found others were willing to make the battle, to leave it to them & to be content with the results. But we felt that this was not the way. We must be willing to do our share, & be ready to take our chances with the rest.

We felt that we had made a mistake in not joining the Reformed Communities at the beginning, & that we should be willing to do our share of the work, & take our chances with the rest.

We felt that we had made a mistake in not joining the Reformed Communities at the beginning, & that we should be willing to do our share of the work, & take our chances with the rest.

We felt that we had made a mistake in not joining the Reformed Communities at the beginning, & that we should be willing to do our share of the work, & take our chances with the rest.

Japanese National Hymn. Then ~~our~~ new host suggested that we sing America and the family joined in, as many ~~well~~ as ~~they~~ could sing in English.

We spent also a few days each in Kobe and Kyoto, but could only give a part of one day to Osaka. At Kobe Mr. & Mrs. Stanford Gaston met a number of the Christians whom we used to know when we lived in Kobe, from 1870-4. It was a very delightful occasion. Many kind things were said which we shall long remember.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely

D. Crosby Greene.

P.S. Mrs. Greene's health remains about the same. She made the railway trip of 350 miles x back without trouble and was able to receive all sorts of attentions. She was saying to-day that she feels better than ~~of~~ ~~coo~~ at any time since her operation. She still has to take medicine in aid of digestion, but she walks about freely and attends our service every Sunday. She has no suffering.

Tokyo, Japan.

Jan. 13-1910

Dear Mamma:

Rec'd MAR 10 1910

D. Crosby Greene.
Tokyo, Feb. 15/10.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Some time ago you wrote calling my attention to Mr. Ballantine and the student interpreters here. Some afterwards I called at the Embassy and invited him to call upon us, but he has not done so.

Since then I have met him several times, and he has responded two or three times

Mr. Ballantine

to invitations from my daughter, Mrs. Griffin. It is difficult in our small quarters to do much in the way of hospitality; but we shall hope to keep in touch with him.

He is said to have made the best record yet so far as the Chinese character part of the examinations go. I judge that his success in that line must have been very brilliant.

In talking with me he has made

his studies his excuse for not calling: but possibly if we were forty years younger we might compete more successfully with the Chinese Character. At all events he has seemed to enjoy himself at the parties for young people which Mrs. Griffin has gotten up.

There was no hope from the start for Mr. Knox' scheme for the Manchurian Railways. It was intrinsically a good plan, but it was associated in the minds

Knox railway scheme.

of the people with the affair of 1895 when the three powers faced Japan out of the Liao-tung Peninsula. It is unfortunate that Mr. K. did not consult Mr. O'Brien, our Ambassador here, before making his proposal. Public sentiment in Japan was solid against the proposal, and no ministry would have dared to act in defiance of it.

Mrs. Green continues well. She is attending a women's meeting this afternoon. We hope permission to build may come soon.

Yours sincerely
D. Corey Green

APR 5 1910

Tokyo, February 25th, 1910.

To the Committee ad Interim,

Japan Mission, A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brethren:—

In a letter from Mr. Bell under date of February 2nd, referring to the request for a grant for the purchase of land for a new house in Tokyo, it is stated that:

"The house and land, however, cannot now be provided for in view of the Board's financial condition. As I am writing to Dr. Learned, if the property in the outskirts of the City were only appreciating fast enough to insure a speedy sale of the property, there would be a new complexion put upon the case. As it looks now, this property is hardly holding its own and could not be sold without loss. The Committee, however, are very desirous of having you comfortably housed in Tokyo, and have instructed us to write to the Mission to see to it that you are enabled to rent a suitable house and that the yearly grant covering the rental be extended and sent in for appropriation from the Board."

This letter puzzles me a good deal. It seems

to imply that sooner or later the plan for building may be approved, and if so a long lease is not desirable; but yet so far as I can now see there is little hope of getting a suitable house without having one built for me by some Japanese landlord, and that plan would mean a loss of several years.

It does not seem to me that we ought to continue in our present quarters after the warm weather sets in, nor do I see how I can leave the City for the summer vacation much if any before the usual time; for my work on the revision of the New Testament ought to be continued till the end of June. It has not begun yet, but it should begin by the middle of April, perhaps earlier. The present house is small, has no verandahs, and the servants' W. C. is under the main roof. A stable has been built since we moved in, about 10 or 12 feet from our dining room windows. During the winter we have not been troubled, but let the weather get a little warmer and the stench and the flies both in all the principal rooms will be unbearable. The whole enclosure is only about 100 tsubo, so there is no chance to change the arrangements of the house.

Since it became apparent that the request for a house was not to be granted, I have been on

the look out for possible substitutes for our present quarters; but I have heard of nothing suitable in size, near or far. Apparently many all foreign built houses are intended for business men with small families, with offices outside. We need four bedrooms, if we are to have a guest room, and we should have a reasonable sized parlor, and a study large enough for half a dozen people to sit in comfortably. I do not believe there is any hope of getting such a house without long waiting ~~at a~~ and the rent would probably be not far from Y. 150. a month. There is a small six room house to be had at Y. 90. but it is too small in other respects than the number of rooms.

We should not object to taking a Japanese house of suitable size and location; but I do not see any hope ~~to a~~ in that direction. I have inquired of a large real estate company and was told that no good Japanese houses would be leased to foreigners because of the fear of damage to the shiki, etc.

There is ~~[illegible]~~ almost no hope of getting a comfortable place, even without open space around the

for less than Y.125. a month, and not much hope of getting one as good as the pound of the Kyoto houses for for less than Y.150. Mr. Terry has six houses in his compound of 600 tsubo and he charges from from Y.100. up to Y.200. for them. He offered one to me, but I think it would not do at all for a missionary to live in such a community of foreigners as his compound brings together. They are all good people in their way and most of them are friends of mine, but their manner of life would not mix well with ours.

In view of the scarcity of houses, I cannot give my present landlord notice until I have some other place to go to, and this is likely to mean the loss of Y.140. for I am bound to give him two months notice before leaving

It would be cheaper for the Board to borrow money than to rent a house even at Y.125. a month. I take it that 9 o/o. on the investment would cover interest, taxes, repairs and insurance, and the lot I had the refusal of would have enabled me to build a more convenient house than any I could get for Y.125. a month, and the total

Cost would not be more than Y. ~~16,000~~ 16,500 at the outside. The land would have settled about Y. 7,750, including buildings ~~worth~~ suitable with slight repairs for kitchen and out-buildings, so that the house ~~and~~ could have been easily brought within Y. 8,750. The difference in annual cost, calling it 9 o/o. of the investment, would not be very ~~different~~ far from ~~the~~ Y. 125. a month, but it would be less. If internal repairs be added, the gain would average perhaps Y. 70. a year.

However, I do not suppose there is any use of renewing the request for an appropriation and the only thing left is to make an effort to find a suitable house, or have one built; but I confess to being badly discouraged. I had hoped that the last years of my missionary life might be spent in what I might think of as a permanent home.

This is rather a long preface to our request which is that:—

We be authorized to secure suitable quarters at an expense not exceeding Y. 130. a month, and if necessary, in ~~order~~ to have a house built to contract to ~~occupy it for~~ leave it for a term of five years.

with the right of course, to sub-let.

This seems to me the best course open to us and should be glad if you will kindly give your approval, for Tokyo Station.

Yours sincerely

D. Crosby Greene

Tokyo - Feb. 25-1910

Horse at Tokyo

APR 14 1910

12 Shimryudo Cho, Azabu,
Tokyo, March 16th, 1910.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Asst. Sec.,
A. B. C. F. M., 14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Bell:—

Your favors of the 2nd & 9th of February have been duly received.

From what you write I can appreciate the point of view of the Prudential Committee and understand their sense of inability to make the grant requested. I shall not press the matter further, and shall greatly regret it if what I have already written has appeared unreasonable. It would not, I am confident, if you and others could have seen the situation as it presents itself to me and my family.

It not was simply the failure of hopes centering in the proposed new home, but there were other matters associated with it, which I cannot trust myself to write ~~speak~~ ~~about~~

Thanking you personally for the sympathetic tone of your letters, I remain Yours sincerely

D. Crosby Greene.

Corvallis Oregon Mch. 16 1910

APR 14 1910

12 Shinryudo Cho, Azabu,
Tokyo, March 18th, 1910.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Asst. Sec., A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell:—

Since writing you the other day, I have heard that the C.A.L. is sending in a new request for a Tokyo house. This course is taken on their own responsibility, and I did not know that the Committee had made such a request, nor has any official notice been received. The decision was simply mentioned incidentally by the mission treasurer in a note regarding other business.

So far as I am connected with this decision at all, the connection is simply as follows: On receiving your letter informing me of the Prudential Committee's inability to furnish the funds for the proposed Mission house, I applied to the C.A.L. for advice and for authorization to rent suitable premises at a rental if necessary of ¥65.00 (Yen 130.) U.S. currency per month, or if none were to be found, to arrange to have one built. I told them I was in much perplexity

as to what I ought to do.

Since they have, as Dr. Gulick told Mr. Dwenning, decided to renew the request, it is proper for me to say, — indeed, I am bound to say, that since studying the matter with reference to a specific lot which I still think will prove available, I think a total grant of $4,500. would prove sufficient, in addition to about $6,100, including accrued interest, still remaining from the proceeds of the former Mission house. There are Japanese buildings on the lot, which at a relatively small expense can be made to serve for dining room, kitchen, servant quarters etc. The remainder: drawing room, study, and three bedrooms with veranda hall and veranda, can be built now for a trifle less than $2.00 per square foot. That is, a contractor who has done much work under my eye, has offered to build at that price. With regard to the figures given in the previous application, I may say they were based on information given me by Mr. Allchin and the supposed necessity of buying a larger lot of land than is now in mind; but the unexpected offer of this piece of land so situated that it can be divided and a part only purchased without detriment to the remainder, and the availability of the present buildings render large economy possible. I am sure no more will be required than I have indicated.

Mrs. Greene's health is very precarious. She has

Rest strength in a marked degree the last few weeks, and we are filled with great anxiety on her account. It pains me to refer to it in such a connection; but it would not be just to the Board if I failed to so.

Should she be taken from us, my daughter and I will hope to keep up, so far as we may, the old life and the plans in mind do not seem to us more than is suitable to that life.

In spite of careful inquiry we have failed to find a house for temporary occupancy.

With kind regards

Yours sincerely

D. Crosby Greene.

Voucher - Dec. 18th 1910

Mr. Farrell

D. C. Greene

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REC'D APR 27 1910

Azabu. Tokyo.
April 3/10.

Dear Mr. Bell:—

You may be interested in the enclosed clippings. They indicate one of the embarrassments of the missionaries in Korea.

Since writing you last, Mrs. Greene has been restricted to liquid food, and is much more comfortable, but I fear there is no real gain. However, for the time being she is stronger and this morning planned to leave her room. Perhaps if the weather is bright-

Winnows, she may or she
will an hour or two in the
hammock out doors.

With tender regards

Yours truly

D. Crosby Chase

Rec'd MAY 18 1910

D. C. Greene
Tokyo, April 26/10.

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Dear Mr. Bell:—

As you have learned by cable through my son, Jerome, my dear wife passed away on the 18th. She suffered a great deal, not so much from actual pain, ~~unless~~ except during the last two or three days, as from well nigh unremitting discomfort from nausea & fermentation

in the stomach. The last few days she seemed to suffer a great deal, but was not able to express herself freely; though she was apparently conscious until shortly before the end came, at 6:15 on the 18th inst.

I cannot trust myself to write of the immeasurable loss which I have sustained.

It has seemed best that I give up housekeeping for the

present and I am staying with my daughter Mrs. Griffin; but I hope still that the Pen. Committee will allow me to build, for I long for a home which I may permanently occupy.

Our friends here have been more than kind and their sympathy has been a great comfort to us.

My son Roger has invited me

to visit him at Harbin and I am thinking of coming back by way of Peking & Tientsin.

My address will be ~~until~~ ~~go~~ for some months

35 Zaimoku Cho.
Azabu. Tokyo.

May I ask you to have Mr. Hosmer get his address of my periodicals changed?

JUN 30 1910

35 Zaimoku Cho, Azabu,
Tokyo, June 13/10.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec'y
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell:—

First of all I want to thank you and through you Dr. Barton for your kind and thoughtful sympathy. Dr. Barton is not accessible just now, I suppose, or I would also write him. Our friend has taken matters into his own hand, and we are more grateful than we can say for all that has been done for us.

As to the salary question, the action of the C. A. L. asking for three fourths salary, as in the case of Dr. Allchurch, is all that is necessary for the present; at least it is all that I should wish to ask. The Mission in its estimate for the next year, without consultation with me and without my knowledge, has asked that I be granted the full salary with the understanding that my oldest daughter lives with me and aids me in keeping the place

in society which Mrs. Green made for herself and me. This proposition I will not discuss.

That the Prudential Committee should raise the question of the continuance of Tokyo Station has greatly surprised me. I do not know that I can ~~send~~ say much more than I have already said and written ~~before~~. As I look at the matter, with the exception of Kyoto, Tokyo is the most important position the Board holds in Japan. This is not that I estimate my own personal value. Any one else of reasonable experience and not-personal ingredients in his or her Japanese could have done all that I have done, but my position has given me the opportunity to put in my own when necessary.

The present harmonious relations with Doshisha are the result of Tokyo Station and they would have been imperilled had not a representation of the Board been here to take a stand at the right time. I take no personal credit for what was done, though I happened to be the one through whom the opinions of the Mission and the Board

was expressed. That Mr. Hayashi was elected by general consent and we were saved from a break with Mr. Yokoi's friends was due to the local knowledge which my position in Tokyo gave me. We should otherwise have faced two alternatives, either the break, or the election of Mr. Yokoi and, as it turns out, the danger of having the Doshisha mixed up in the great Sugar Scandal, for which Mr. Y. was six months in prison. Pending that trouble is not likely to occur again; for there is no other man in sight who has the overwhelming popularity which Mr. Yokoi then had; but the problems of the Doshisha, the really fundamental problems, already lie in the hands of the Tokyo alumni and only as the Board has a representative on the ground and in touch with them will can these problems be hopefully met. If they are left until the Trustees come together, it will be found, in most serious cases, too late to reach an amicable decision.

My conviction is that the station should be immediately reinforced by two men, one of the Dr. Rowland type and another of the Mr. Cobb type. Both would find their

hands full from the start.

Mr. Walter, Pastor of the Kobe Church says we ought to get five men into Tokyo, but I am not prepared to advise that.

I presume Mr. C. A. L. will arrange some plan for securing the views of the respective stations on this subject and will give a formal answer to Dr. Barton's inquiries.

The question of a home for Tokyo will also be reconsidered as soon as possible. It is important that it should be settled soon, for my hold on my present quarters is precarious. When I came to stay with my daughter, Mrs. Griffis, her employers stated that I must be prepared to retire when the prospective pupils of hers should be placed in her charge. In the meantime there is no charge for rent and I have been allowed to put up a small storehouse for my furniture. On account of the sudden leaving of my late residence, I have been obliged to pay two months extra rent for that house but for the next six months I presume, I can stay with my daughter without rent charge. In the meantime, I hope the home question can be

favorably settled.

The work on the revision of the New Testament is making progress and I think it promises good results.

The Presbyterian Board is raising the question whether this is an opportune time and whether the present plan is giving "entire satisfaction". The question was not whether this was an opportune time, for the bulk of the missionaries, especially the British, were bound to have a revision, and it was only left to the friends of the old version to join in and try to preserve what was really good in it. Two representative bodies, the Japanese Evangelical Alliance and the so-called Permanent Committee representing all the Missions in Japan, voted with practical unanimity for the revision and when the Ev. Alliance passed out of existence, its Executive Committee unofficially instructed the Permanent Committee to choose the members of the Revising Committee. The Bible Societies have now agreed to provide the funds. After all this, it seems to me worse than childish for the Pres. Board to suggest delay. If

Course they need not relinquish any of their missionaries if they have other pressing work, but they have no business to re-open ~~the~~ questions which have been so long settled. I am sorry they have had so little experience of the world as to suppose that "entire satisfaction" can be guaranteed to any human enterprise.

As a matter of fact, I think the Committee is meeting with very little criticism. Some regret is felt that ~~some~~ certain of the members are so little known, but that does not mean that they were hastily selected. The case of each one was most carefully considered and I think all the Japanese are competent men. I say this because the criticism has been directed chiefly against them. We have the sympathy of the best ~~men~~ people, such as Messrs. Mennura, Hozaki, Bishop Honda, et al. It is a good Committee, whatever may be said to the contrary by men in New York, who are in no position to judge the value of statements sent from Japan.

The plans were under discussion for two years or more before they ~~[illegible]~~ were accepted. It is too late now to make them.

Yours sincerely
D. Crosby Greene

1910 SEP 1

9

Karuizawa, Japan,
August 4th, 1910.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Asst. Sec., A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

Mr. Denning has shown me your recent letter touching, among other things, the salary question. I note also that the Prudential Committee has granted me ¥125.00 on account of my trip to Manchuria. This grant I do not wish to accept. The expense of that trip was otherwise provided for and I have so reported to Mr. Denning, though I want to thank the Committee for their kindness in taking that action.

As to the salary, there seems to be some misunderstanding. Mr. Denning says the method you indicate for calculating it would make it about ¥990.00; but upon the basis on which Dr. Ritchie's salary was calculated, mine would naturally be three-fourths of ¥1417.50; i.e., ¥1063.12½. You say it would amount to practically the same as

Dr. Atkinson's, but Mr. Deming's figures are about 7 o/o. less, - not a large sum, certainly; but in these days one has to figure pretty closely at the best; and I do not suppose the Committee intend to fix my salary at a lower rate than that recommended by the Mission and adopted by the Prudential Committee in Dr. Atkinson's case.

Hoping for an early reply, I remain

Yours sincerely

D. Crosby Greene.

Tarrytown-

Aug. 4-1910

11 SEP 2 1910

Karuizawa, August 5th, 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec., A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

You have already received a report of the action of the C.A.L., renewing the request for permission to build a Mission house in Tokyo, together with their statement that it is the purpose of the Mission to occupy Tokyo permanently. The members of the C.A.L. for the purpose of these decisions were Messrs. Rowland, Merrill, Pedley, and Cory.

Mr. Pedley and I were appointed a Committee to prepare estimates and report directly to the Prudential Committee. The estimates are as you will notice somewhat lower than those previously reported by the C.A.L., and somewhat higher than I said, in my letter of last February or March, I thought would be sufficient. The reduction is due to a more careful study of the lot which it is proposed to buy, and certain existing buildings which can be utilized for the Dining Room, kitchen and out buildings. The increase beyond my private estimate is due to the gradual improvement of

business which makes it impossible to figure figure quite so closely as I did when writing my earlier letter.

In passing, I may say that the delay in forwarding these estimates is due simply to the fact that it has been impracticable for Mr. Bedley and myself to get a suitable conference earlier.

Our estimates are as follows:-

Lot, about 200 feet x 80 = approx. 7,200 sq. ft, @ 7,000.		
Registration tax and broker's fees,	350.	7,35
Building, a six room house 1,440 sq. ft. @ 3.88+	5,600	
Refitting Japanese buildings for Dining Room, Kitchen & rest buildings, fencing, grading, changes in retaining wall, etc.	1,700.	7,3
		14,6
Funds available, Balance of proceeds of Old Mission Residence, with accumulated interest, about	6,150.	
Grant now asked for, $4,250. =	8,500.	14,6

The registration tax has been 2½ %., but there is a special city sewer tax which must be allowed for. and there are

some gratuities to be paid to those who have aided in the negotiations.

It is not quite certain that the contemplated lot can be secured; but I think the change to another lot would not seriously affect the total amount needed.

For the present I am comfortably provided for, since company recognizes the propriety of my living quietly for a time; but my daughter is expecting two or three more young people to be placed under her care. They are liable to come at a month's notice at any time. When they come there will be no room for me. The house my daughter occupies does not belong to her, but she is employed to act as guardian to these young girls, & the number is soon to be raised to five or six. Her employers charge me nothing for my rooms, but they expressly stipulate that I can only occupy them until the new girls come. Furthermore, they stipulate that I shall not have young men coming to the house. It is extremely undesirable for me to remain under such restrictions even ~~till the coming of the new girls be defered.~~

In saying you tell us you write that you understand that suitable houses are available in Tokyo. Theoretically they are, but the number is very small, and they, that is, the suitable ones, are taken up as soon as vacant, by new tenants at high rentals, the landlords expecting to net anywhere from 8 to 20 o/o. on their investment. The only house I know of where the landlord is content with 8 o/o. is one who requires his tenants to use gas for fuel, which would be very costly for the tenant.

I have advertised in the daily press; I have applied to one of the large real estate houses in Tokyo; have hired a professional house hunter; have had my friends and servants on the look out; but without avail, and I think I am justified in saying that suitable houses are not to be had. The small and cheaply built Japanese houses can be had, but those large enough for my unmarried daughter and myself, which allowing reasonable space for hospitality, are not to be had at any price; because the owners are afraid of the shoes of the foreigners their guests.

What I am to do when I leave my married daughter's house I simply do not know. Unless

the grant is made the future is discouraging. I do not wish to seem hysterical, but I confess that I am filled with anxiety.

The lot bought sometime ago is still unsold and there is no immediate hope of selling it. This is due to its being outside the City limits. Property inside the limits is rising in value, in spite of the hard times, and there need be no fear of our being unable to sell the proposed house and lot at an advance on the cost, or being unable to rent it at a remunerative rate, if temporarily vacant:

Hoping for a favorable reply by cable

I remain

Yours sincerely

D. C. Green.

P.S. The word "granted" if permission be given, and "refused" if not granted would if cabled out be helpful; for if even if the permission be not granted, it is important that plans be thought out for next winter as early as possible.

P.S. I have asked Mr. Pedley to write separately.

Karuizawa Aug. 5 - 1910

House

4 copies
(copied 1882.8)

Important
letter on
Tokyo
House

1911 SEP 2 1910

9

Karuizawa, Aug. 9th, 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Somerset Street,
Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Referring to my letter of the 5th instant, perhaps I ought to add a few words regarding the need of a house of the size indicated.

I propose six rooms besides the dining room and kitchen. As my daughter will live with me, we need three bed rooms, including our guest-room, upstairs. It is we think in this climate essential that sleeping rooms should be upstairs. I plan for a study, parlor, and dining room, kitchen and front hall. The front hall is made somewhat wider than usual and so I counted it as a room. In planning our mission homes of late it has been customary to arrange for a waiting room for Japanese guests. This enlargement of the front hall obviates the necessity for such a special room and at the same time makes it easier to plan for the extra chamber.

Our house has always been the Tokyo rendezvous

for our Mission and for considerable periods we have had with us two, three, and in one case four guests,— Sometimes for eight and nine months together. My daughter and I do not plan for such extensive hospitality as that, but the home in mind is not too large for the demands which would naturally be made upon it.

Yours sincerely

W. C. Green.

Answ.

(400 pieces printed)

Secretary Foreign Miss. Bd. Aug. 8 1910

SEP 2 1910

D. C. Greene

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Karuizawa

August 9/10.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

As I knew you were to be away from Boston, I did not answer at once your kind and sympathetic letter. Our friends have been very kind and thoughtful and their sympathy has done much to help me in my loneliness.

The test and change through

He bears his name & Alfred Zee. He was missionary and supposedly communication again through you. Also Yates's [illegible]

D. C. Greene.

my visit to Manchuria was most helpful to me.

My work has been weighing rather heavily upon me since my return. My assistant on the Christian Movement was called away to Edinburgh and left his work without adequate explanation so that I have had much anxiety about that, while in the work of the Revising Committee, I am

obliged to make myself responsible for the business details which, during the organizing stage, have been a serious task. The result of this overstrain, I suppose, was that one day on my return home from the Committee room I collapsed by the roadside. I was able to walk home, but was at once put to bed and the physician was called. He said it had

no serious significance, but advised me to keep quiet and lessen my work for a time.

This I tried to do, but much of it can not easily be put aside, indeed, I have seldom been so pressed with work which demanded immediate attention.

My visit to Harbin took me through Korea and gave me opportunity of meeting many men whom I desired to know, including many all our consular officials in Korea & Manchuria and a number of Chinese dignitaries. The Taotai at Harbin at the time was a Cornell graduate. He has since been sent to Kirin as head of the Foreign Office there

NOV 16 1910

N69

Tokyo Japan,
October 17th, 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

The other day I ordered the publishers of The Christian Movement to send you 12 copies as I have done regularly every year that I have been editor. Possibly you can enter free list also for one copy. The 12 copies as hitherto I shall charge to the Board through Mr. Dunning, as soon as the bill comes in. The retail price here is 80 sen plus 30 sen for postage to the U.S., but there will be a slight reduction to you.

Mr. Hicks has had 150 copies sent to him and he has been instructed to make the retail price 80 ~~sen~~ cents U.S. currency including postage when sent by mail, though he is at liberty to make discounts, provided

he can pay us about 40 cents gold + postage to the U.S. per copy + postage to the U.S. I do not know exactly what the publisher has written him, but we do not calculate on any profit, though we would like to be reimbursed for the cost of manufacture, publishers' commission and postage.

Mr. Hicks thinks he can dispose of several hundred copies, but I am not very sanguine.

The Union Church (Foreign) of Yokohama was dedicated on the 10th & 16th instant. It is a fine building and with the lot cost about $41,000 U.S. Currency. It is all paid for with the exception of some $7,000. which will be easily provided for. Rev. T. Roseberry Good, the pastor is an unusually able man & a good preacher, exceptionally so. While he is interesting, there is nothing ad captandum about him. He is a thoughtful serious-minded man of refined taste, who speaks in a way to win respectful attention.

The Kobe Pastor, is not a success. It is a great pity, for Kobe has had more than

its share of misfits, both in the Union Church and in the Church of England pulpit. The Church of England authorities have a very coarse sieve through which the poorest kind of ministerial humanity finds its way and even at that, Kobe has been unusually unfortunate. The Yokohama rector is undoubtedly a good man, but he is a ritualist and can see nothing good outside of that particular type of religion. Yokohama offers a most unusual opportunity for an Episcopalian Clergyman with a broad and comprehensive conception of the Church; but they are content to send out a man who represents a type of Churchmanship particularly irritating to a large part of his natural constituency.

These foreign communities must receive more attention if the work of Christianizing the Far East is to be strongly and hopefully pushed forward. A fine start has been made in Yokohama through the Union Church. Now we want the

educational side ~~to be~~ looked after.

Our school for foreign children, now called the "Tokyo Grammar School", has opened under an excellent teacher, a Dublin University graduate. The great trouble is that we have had to put the tuition so high that a number of children have been withdrawn and we are hard put to it to pay the bills. Last year we raised about Y. 1,200. outside the tuitions, chiefly from the Directors, but we cannot continue to do that every year.

It is discouraging to be told after straining every nerve to keep the School from going to pieces to hear that Dr. Arthur J. Brown thinks that our School should be ignored and a new School built up on a new foundation. Ordinarily, it is considered a good plan when investigating an institution to give both sides a chance to tell their story. There is no evidence, however, that he interviewed a single one of those who have sacrificed their time and money on behalf of the School.

It was the same way with the Committee for the revision of the Japanese version of the New Testament. He has written out here that the constitution of the Committee is not giving satisfaction. It is supported, however, unanimously by the company of men who formed the Executive Committee of the late Evangelical Alliance. That organization was disbanded ~~gave way~~ to open the way for the Federation of Churches and as ~~that organization~~ this federation cannot be got into shape until the Methodist General Conference meets next year, the members of the old Executive Committee unanimously advised us to take the course we did. Among these men were ~~[illegible]~~ Bishop Harda, Mr. Kozaki, Mr. Hoshino et al. Mr. Uemura, by all odds the most influential man among the Presbyterians has given us important advice and has assisted us in the selection of the Japanese members. We have every reason to suppose that he is friendly.

Dr. Brown must have laid aside while

he was considering these two matters that good judgment which he showed in dealing with the relations of the Presbyterian missionaries to their ~~[illegible]~~ Japanese associates and their ecclesiastical organization. His report on that subject, I thought most admirable, though I regret to say, the majority of the Presbyterian missionaries think him wrong.

We are working slowly in the revision, but it seems to me the ~~work~~ version will win the approval of the Christian community. We hope to publish the Gospel of Mark tentatively within a few months. We are fashioning precedents now and it is often painfully slow work, but we shall soon be able to move faster, at least I hope so.

With kind regards

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene

(extract copied RB (P.))

DEC 15 1910

15

Tokyo, Nov. 23rd, 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Sometime ago Dr. Dearing, the Baptist Missy Superintendent for the Far East, told me that in an interview with Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Dr. Brown spoke disparagingly of our School for Foreign Children and intimated that the plans of his Committee would have to be formed quite irrespective of ours.

On receiving this information I wrote to Dr. Brown and have just received his reply. While thanking me for my letter, he expresses no appreciation of what we have at considerable sacrifice attempted to do, but simply says "the whole question is being carefully considered and as soon as all the material is in hand, suitable action will be taken".

Mr. Coates, the Principal, is an earnest, hard-working man and is doing exceedingly well. The

Children are one might say enthusiastically interested in their studies.

Unfortunately, there is a portion of the native body who stand aloof and say they cannot pay the fees. We are ready to make reductions, but we cannot lower the entire system of fees. They want also to have the Board of Directors chosen by the Nation, but we have tried that plan & it failed. It is impracticable to get a really representative gathering. The City is large, distances great & the missionaries are busy. So that we have been convinced that a self-perpetuating Board was the only feasible way; otherwise we could not hope to secure continuity of administration.

While the present administration will certainly not attempt competition with a reasonably well organized school under Missionary auspices, we feel sure that it would be better in every respect to build on the foundation we have laid than to start de novo.

Enclosed you will find the prospectus and a memo. Copy of my letter to Dr. Brown. Kindly return the latter to me.

About six days ago I returned from a nine days stay in the Episcopal Miss. Hospital where I underwent a trifling operation. The operation, though slight as I say, involved the usual programme of anesthesia and convalescence; but my friends were good to me and I did not suffer. The hospital is an excellent one, the Doctors skilful and the nurses attentive.

On Sunday I was invited to lunch with Bishop Montgomery of the S.P.G. and found him an intending man. & I received some important suggestions from him which will help me in my work of revision.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely

D. Crosby Greene.

Tokyo - Nov. 23-1910

JAN 27 1911

Tokyo, Dec. 31st, 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

It was my wish to write you on my return from the Memorial Service at Kyoto, but since then my hands have been more than full. As a kind of sequel, our Revision Committee has, late, much of this time, been going over certain suggestions by Bishop Foss of Kobe, and in the hope of finishing up the work quickly, we have had two sessions a day. Naturally we all became rather weary.

Then I had three more or less different articles to write about Dr. Davis at the same time. The copy of the Gospel of Luke I sent off to you

yesterday.

All friends of Dr. Davis would have been deeply moved to hear the out-spoken way in which the Chief Kumamoto men gave expression to their regard for him, both in the service itself and in the letters published in the Doshisha Alumni paper afterwards.

After the service, some of the older alumni and several of the trustees as were present gathered in the President's office to talk over plans for a permanent memorial. Mr. Kozaki proposed a bronze bust, but Mr. Miyagawa said, "No, when the plans for the extension of the Doshisha are matured, we shall want to set up two statues, one of Dr. Davis and one of Dr. Neesima, the two founders of the Doshisha". The he proposed that they ~~raise~~ found ~~annual~~ two scholarships of Y. 150. each ~~a year~~ to be called the "Davis Scholarships". This proposal was accepted and the alumni are being asked for Y. 6,000. for this purpose. When we remember the great efforts they are making to raise their Y. 300,000 endowment fund, the meaning of this

memorial is clear and impressive.

The Methodist and Presbyterian papers have also had long articles about Dr. Davis, both laying great stress on the value and extent of his influence. Outside religious circles in Japan Dr. Davis was less widely known than some others who have exerted far less influence upon the missionary work; but the more intelligent Christians are claiming for him a place beside Martin, Livingstone, et al.

While in Kyoto, I was told by Mr. Mizusaki, who has the Endowment Fund in charge, that subscriptions have been received to the amount of ¥. 260,000. already, and this without appealing to men outside the Doshisha circle. They intend to raise the subscriptions to ¥. 300,000. before appealing to the general public. As so far the pledges run for ten years, there may be some shrinkage when the time for the last collection comes, but I fancy such efforts will be made to prevent serious loss.

This is a worthy achievement, and I expect to see not less than Y. 200,000, contributed by the general public. If friends in the U. S. could be persuaded to give $500,000., it would be a great blessing.

The creation of a Christian University is being pushed strongly. It would seem intrinsically better to build on such a foundation as the Doshisha, but the tendency is ~~to start~~ toward another ~~and found a large~~ institution in Tokyo, formed chiefly if not entirely by foreign money.

In my judgment, the Doshisha may hope in the not very distant future, to have ~~two~~ three colleges of University grade, namely, a college of literature and one of law, with an excellent school of theology, and of science, in certain departments also of University grade. At the same time, I believe a certain degree of affiliation with the Imperial University of Kyoto can be secured which would give the Doshisha students opportunity for supplementing the Doshisha course by attending University lectures.

It would cost much money to found a new

University which would compete on anything like equal terms with the Imperial Universities. Whence the scheme I suggest, which is I suppose essentially what the Doshisha Trustees have ~~would~~ I think ~~gone forward~~ not perhaps exactly in mind (Doshisha). After the proposed University is once started, it will be relatively easy to add new departments in its different colleges, and as the confidence of the public increases, and the need becomes evident, Colleges of Science, Medicine, etc. can be opened and an Imperial University be established; but this must be a matter of the more or less distant future.

The Tokyo Grammar School, as we now call the school for foreign children, while still badly in debt, has secured friends who hope to see the debt liquidated. The grounds are improved in every way, and the Principal, Mr. Alfred Coates, is a marvel of devotion to his work. The grounds are quite unsuitable. The Baptists want to sell their boys' School and premises. The price asked is $25,000. If we could get these premises, it would put an end at once to the claims that the location is not central.

FEB 7 1911

This would bring to us, at once a dozen men scholars, and would probably enable us to lower the tuition.

The objection that the Principal is English and that the School is conducted on English lines, is not wholly founded on fact, for Mr. Coates is working with the courses of our American Secondary Schools in mind. But if he did not seek to modify his plans in this way, I think the objection would not be well taken; for I think there is a large advantage in having children under English teachers for a few years. It would take a good deal to convince me that my four younger children would have been better off if they had had American instructors while in Tokyo. I count it a great advantage, especially that Mary (Mrs. Griffin) and Roger got their preparation for College largely from an English lady, Miss McCrea & my grandson could not do better under American teachers than he does under Mr. Coates. Mr. C. is from Dublin University.

I hope Dr. Brown's Committee will conclude to join hands with us in some way.

But I must not write more

Yours sincerely D. C. Greene

Tokyo Japan
Dec. 31-1910

This would bring him, if all were a Japanese were students, and would probably enable him to have the tuition.

The objection that the Principal is English and that the School is conducted on English lines is not obviously founded on fact, for Mr. Cook is using with the consent of the Government Educational School in Tokyo. That if he did not feel I would be able to carry, I think the objection would not be well taken, for I think there is a very strong tendency in young Christian men to English teachers for a few years. It would take a great deal to convince me that my young Christian would lose time off if they had at Government expense in Tokyo. I think a great opportunity that Young Men (and this) are Tokyo particular importance for calling young men on English lady, Miss McKee & my friends could not do better than to give such Government tuition with Mr. Cook. He is your Dublin University. Judge Dr. Ibuka Government will consider if you work with us as soon as. But I must not only mean

Yours sincerely G. C. Menzies

Doc'd FEB 7 1911

2

Tokyo, Jan. 11/11.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Your welcome letter came to hand on the 7th instant. It was dated Dec. 10th.

Let me thank you first of all for the information that permission to build is likely to be granted soon. If I had no responsibility for mission work, my plan in my daughter's family would be a great joy to me; but it is not compatible with the duties I have or think I have. My daughter's situation is such that she is compelled to keep open house to an extent which would seem strange to most people, her income in American, and the cost that comes with it is so great that I do not feel that I ought to add to it by asking her to increase my guests, with the result that my relations to the Japanese Christians are in danger of becoming less

intimate than they should be.

The recent visit of Drs. Gulick & Pettee gave me a chance to show them the Col-Lehan in mind and they thoroughly approve my plan for it. Dr. Newell and Mr. Pedley ~~have~~ were consulted long ago. ~~and~~ My building plans have been submitted to our building committee & have had their approval.

As to the School for foreign children, it is doing fine under our new Principal, though our finances are a heavy burden for us to carry. The Principal is a rare man and is winning the respect of all who know him. He spends himself & his money without stint for the School.

There are no American Board Children in the school now, but there might be soon, especially as there is room for a few boarders, — twelve boys, — in the home of the Principal who I think would deal kindly and generously with them.

As an illustration of the public spirit of some of the Directors who have no children in the School, I would note the fact that when it was found that a house near the

School was available as a home for the Principal, who very much wanted to be close at hand, one of the Directors at once said he would be responsible for the rent of the house then occupied by the Principal, for the rest of the contract year, ~~i.e., for about nine months~~. As the house is of an undesirable sort for anyone but a single man or possibly two single ladies, it seems quite probable that he will have to pay Y.65.00 a month for nine months or more.

How long we can keep up this relatively large outlay, I do not know.

An excellent place for the School would be available if we had the money to buy it, namely, the premises of the Tokyo Academy of the Baptist Mission. They ask ¥25,000. for it, a not unreasonable price I think. The situation is nearly ideal; but aside from the original cost some little money would be needed for refitting; and the annual charge for taxes, water & tax &c. would be of course something of an addition to our annual expenses, for we are now occupying very valuable grounds for which we pay only a nominal rent.

One might say, "Why not economize by continuing where you are?" Simply I would say, that we shall have to for a time if we can not get outside help; but (1) our tenure is insecure. The ~~market price~~ value of the land and buildings, as judged by the sale of lots in the near neighborhood, cannot be far from ¥25,000 and for special reasons we are paying less than ¥500. a year for them. It stands to reason that the owners will not long be content with the small return they are now getting. The premises are quite near the water front and are bound to become exceedingly valuable when certain harbor improvements now contemplated are carried out.

(2) If it were a mere matter of dollars and cents, it might be wise to ~~stay~~ be content for a time; but we have reason to believe we could get from 25 to 30 o/o. more scholars if we ~~could get~~ had ~~more~~ a more central place and than additional scholars need the school as much as any others.

(3) If we had more room, a proper playground and better boarding accommodations we could attract many scholars from outside of Tokyo.

We already have some from Korea and we are assured that others still would come from South China & from Shanghai, if we could guarantee a suitable teaching staff and adequate supervision out of school hours.

The winter term has begun with a net increase of five scholars, making about forty. Our family left for America, the father, Prof. Vickers, having been called to a professorship in the University of West Virginia. Our only loss was through this removal, and there were eight newcomers.

The Conference of Federated Missions which met Jan. 4 & 5 was a great success. The plan for a joint publication committee will I think result in greater economy as well as in greater efficiency. Such a Committee would take practically all of our Missions publication work, excepting such as the regular booksellers will take over at their own risk, and the contribution asked of our Mission would be on the average less than we have expended from year to year. What would remain would be an insignificant number of special books or tracts, the expense of

which would not average, I should say, over $60.00 a year.

Whereas one well started the Union publication work might to need only very reasonable subsidies from the contributing Missions, while it might hope to maintain an able staff of Japanese writers.

Dr. S. L. Gulick has no doubt written you of the arrangement he has made with one of the largest Japanese publishing houses for the publication of certain lectures of his on evolution. There will be no risk and it is probable that he will secure enough from royalties to reimburse him for his outlay. He has other books planned which he hopes to publish in the same way. This house will give him a wider hearing than our Pub. Com. could possibly have done.

But I must not write more.

Again thanking you for your letter, I remain as ever

Yours sincerely

D. Crosby Greene.

Tokyo.

Jan. 11, 1911.

E. H. P.

FEB 28 1911

Tokyo, Jan. ~~17th~~ 26th, 1911.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

At the request of the Committee and Lutheran, I write to lay before you an interesting and important question which has recently been presented to us.

The question is in form a request that we unite with the Americans residing in the open ports in a petition to the American Ambassador, urging him to use his influence to secure the insertion in the new treaties, now being framed, a clause reaffirming the permanency of the leases under which the land in the old concessions is held.

This question we desire to refer to the Prudential Committee and the C.A.L. has advised our agents in Osaka and Kobe not to sign the petition until instructions are received from Boston.

A sketch of the history of these leases will throw a light upon the purpose which the petitioners have in mind.

In connection the first Harris Treaty of 1858, it was provided that Americans should be allowed to reside at Kanagawa (Yokohama) and other open ports and it was stipulated that land should be leased to them in perpetuity, at a fixed rental in lieu of taxes. This rental was $28.00 (Mexican) per 100 tsubo, that is, approximately 400 square yards. The Mexican dollar was then worth about $1.10 U. S. gold currency. In the early seventies the silver yen, the equivalent of the Mexican dollar was used in payment of these rentals and continued to be so used until the gold standard was adopted in the late nineties. At that time, owing to the decline of silver bullion the yen was worth almost exactly fifty cents U. S. gold, and this was ~~adopted~~ taken as ~~made~~ the value of the gold yen when the gold standard was adopted, so that the rental which was originally ~~about~~ a little short of $31.00 U. S. gold coin, became only ~~a~~ $14.00 per 100 tsubo per annum.

When the current treaties were negotiated, the Japanese were determined to do away with extra-territoriality at any cost, and so to lubricate matters they reaffirmed the permanency of the leases on the old terms. This they did supposing that buildings and other improvements might be taxed in addition to the stipulated rental on the land.

It was claimed on their behalf that such taxes had not been imposed before, because under extra-territoriality they had no means of doing so. How far the Japanese ~~authorities~~ themselves have made use of this argument, I do not know; but so soon as extra-territoriality had passed away, taxes were imposed and, on the advice of the respective legations, they were paid under protest, and the question of the immunity of buildings &c. was referred to the Hague Tribunal. The United States declined to be a party to this appeal, and simply notified the Japanese authorities that ~~that~~ U. S. citizens must not be subjected to any disadvantage on that account, in case of a decision adverse to the Japanese contention.

The decision was against Japan and

the taxes paid under protest were refunded the leaseholders.

The reason why the United States declined to be a party to the appeal to the Hague was that the principle which the Japanese contended for had in purely domestic cases been ~~decided~~ uniformly accepted by courts in the United States, among which were the Supreme Court of Vermont and the National Supreme Court. The case which occasioned the decision of the latter Court originated in Atlanta, Georgia, the home of our then Minister, Col. Buck.

The decision of the Hague Tribunal has caused great irritation and the feeling is very strong that the dead hand of sixty years ago dealing with conditions radically different from those which prevail to day should not be allowed to perpetuate the injustice of the present arrangement.

To indicate how the Japanese, looked at the matter, let us suppose that a section of the City of Boston somewhat larger than the Common and Public Garden taken together, and not far from that shape, occupied the entire waterfront of Boston from Milk Street Southward and that within that area was concentrated fully, (sic) two, one sixth

part of the entire foreign trade of the United States; and furthermore, that the City of Boston could collect no taxes upon the buildings etc. within that area, which the rental in lieu of taxes on the land had been fixed at a time when the commerce of the City was in its infancy. That represents very nearly the state of things in Yokohama, and mutatis mutandis much the same might be said of Kobe.

Besides these business settlements, there are at Kobe and Yokohama lands held for residential purposes under similar conditions excepting that the rental is less,— Yen. 12.00 per hundred tsubo in Yokohama, and less still in Kobe, where there are comparatively few lots held under permanent leases.

The Board owns in Osaka and Kobe upwards of Y. 100,000, perhaps Y. 150,000, worth of land and buildings under these leases.

In some cases, the buildings in Yokohama are expensive and the tax paid, counting the rental as tax, must fall as low as 5/100 of one per cent. while the Japanese lots adjacent pay many times as much.

For some years past the Japanese have

exhibited a feverish desire to absorb the foreign trade. One of the oldest and best informed British observers attributes this desire chiefly to this sense of injustice and he thinks that unless something can be done to relieve the tension, practically all the trade will pass into Japanese hands. This he owned greatly deplored, for he regards the foreign merchants as a great benefit to Japan, partly because of the large amount of capital which they represent and which Japan sorely needs, and partly for other reasons.

The contention of the petitioners is that these leases are of the nature of a private contract and should be inviolable; but they fear the Japanese Government is about to seek the consent of the treaty Powers to some modification of the terms of the leases which will give to them a free hand in taxation, whereas they claim that the compact should stand until in the course of time each and every piece of their property passes into Japanese hands.

My own idea is that the interests of all concerned demand that this arrangement ought to cease at the earliest possible day.

It goes without saying, that any such arrangement should ~~be based on the assumption that~~ pay full respect to the financial interests of the leaseholders. Probably most of the present owners, or renters rather, purchased their holdings at prices fixed in view of their relative immunity from taxation. and they should not suffer from partial confiscation. They must be protected.

However, it does not seem beyond human wisdom to provide a commission by international agreement which can deal with these leases and determine suitable compensation for the loss ~~be-coming pay~~ sustained by becoming liable to full taxation.

Such a commission should, I think, be provided for by a clause in the new treaties.

The Presbyterian Mission (North) has passed over all its concession property to its trust company (Shadan), which being a Japanese corporation, though no Japanese belong to it,

pays taxes like other Japanese corporations. Probably some other Missionary ~~Corporations~~ have done the same; but we have held on to ours against my personal judgment.

As to the legal ~~right of a~~ a government to ~~[illegible]~~ appropriate private property, with due compensation, when public interest demands it, I do not see how there can be any serious doubt. The British Parliament has authorized the expropriation of lands in Ireland in the hope of allaying irritation by ~~demanding~~ dividing up a ~~the~~ number of large holdings, ~~for the sake of~~ among the relating poor, on easy terms, for the sake of creating a body of small farmers. The principle upon which this has been done is practically the same as that upon which the Japanese would act. I have always supposed that the consensus of opinion, both in Great Britain and the United States, justifies the Irish land policy.

It is contended by some that as an individual is in honor bound to keep a contract even made even if it turns out unfavorably to himself, so a nation is bound to adhere to its solemn agreements. To my mind this is not con-

reasonably true. Certainly it will be difficult to persuade the average Japanese that an arrangement made by the head of the feudal system of Japan sixty years ago is morally binding on the nation today, though you may reasonably hope to gain his assent to the principle that innocent parties must be protected from loss resulting from modification of that arrangement.

In discussing the question in the Mission, it is contended that the Hague Tribunal represents the highest legal standard attainable, and in particular that its decisions should be given full weight in this case, because ~~it has been so~~ they were largely due to Continental jurists and must be assumed to be in accord with Continental conception of law which ~~are~~ while different from those upon which our National Supreme Court based its judgments, are substantially those upon which Japanese lawyers.

Now the decision of the Hague Tribunal dealt solely with the question whether houses and other improvements were to be understood as included with ~~could be separated from~~ the land ~~forfeiture~~ in the language of the old treaties. The decision was that the improvements must

must under the treaties be regarded as free from any taxation beyond that agreed upon for that the land.

That may be good German & French law, but it is not Japanese law. However the improvements have an taxed separately from the land and were long before the Hague decision.

Then as to the perpetual validity of the treaty stipulation regarding taxes, it must be remembered that the law of Japanese does not recognize in private contracts any such principle. Lessor may stipulate even so distinctly that the lessee may occupy a property permanently at a fixed rent, but it does no good. The lease contract is open to revision by the courts after a reasonable time, and I am told the same is true in Germany. A man may indeed, purchase what is called a superficies title outright, which will run for a long term. Some I believe run for 999 years. This for ordinary purposes is substantially the same as a fee simple, but it allows no mining rights, nor any removal of earth or stones etc., and the owner of the superficies assumes all responsibilities toward the Government.

The acknowledge right of the Japanese Courts to set aside what are regarded as unreasonable conditions in private loan contracts, after a certain number of years, must be taken as an index of the public sentiment of Japan regarding such question. No amount of argument which runs counter to this long accepted principle of justice between man and man can be expected to convince the nation that the present arrangement is just, or that it should be continued.

To this public sentiment the Japanese Govt is amenable, and sooner or later it will yield. No Govt, however, autocratic can in any matter, which appeals strongly to the sense of justice of the nation, maintain an independent policy through a long term of years.

No doubt the Japanese pride is concerned in this matter. That of any nation would be. China is nation under men or less similar conditions. She would fain help herself if she could. The injustice of the restrictions imposed upon her can only be palliated by the general distrust which she has awakened on the part of

the great commercial nations. Some of the injustice has no respectable palliation.

But emphasize the pride element as much as we may, ~~as and~~ it is not the most important factor of the problem. That factor is found in the as I have said, in the practical withdrawal of many millions of property from taxation within limited areas.

How far a concession at this point would check the efforts of the Japanese to control the foreign trade I do not know today. That ambition is legitimate and must be respected. ~~It would~~ The concession would, however, I think, eliminate the abnormal factor, and that would be a large gain.

I am not one of those who believe that under normal conditions, the foreign communities will decline. On the contrary I feel sure that the same reasons which have led to the growth of foreign commercial settlements in the various countries of Europe will lead, to an absolute growth of the trade in foreign hands in Japan, though as compared with the Japanese trade, there will be naturally a relative de-

claim.

As to taxes on our present holdings, my view is that they should be paid in strict conformity to the Hague decision. Possibly the tenure of Miss Howe's residence may be regarded as different from that of Mr. Stanford's. That stands on the same footing as the Osaka Concession lots as regards the Hague decision. The rate of taxation according to the original deed was to be determined by a later convention. ~~This~~ Until that convention was agreed upon, no taxes were paid at all, nor were they a mass demanded after the rate was fixed.

The authorities, by not collecting taxes on the house occupied by Mr. D., have tacitly acknowledged that the lease was regarded as coming under that decision.

With reference to Miss Howe's residence, I should first ask the tax authorities why the improvements were taxed while on other hand ground they are not taxed. If the answer were not satisfactory, I should ask the Consul to make official inquiries & if necessary, ask him to refer the case to me

Ambassador, Mr. O'Brien. If he decides that the taxes should be paid, I should not in his decision. Both he and the Consul would naturally confer with their colleagues of other nationalities.

I am afraid my letter is unnecessarily long, but I have had to write it under great difficulties and within a limited time at my disposal. I hope its unhappy length will not weary you or the Committee.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely

D. Crosby Greene.

R. Crosby Greene

Tokyo. Jan. 26-1911

5 copies
W.M.B.

MAY 17 1911

Tokyo, Jan. 30th, 1911.

To the Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

The enclosed draft of a circular looking toward a Church in Sendai, is sent to you in the hope that it will receive the sanction of the Prudential Committee. The Japanese have been plainly informed that we cannot solicit funds in America without such sanction.

My own thought is that the independent people might be willing to say a word in behalf of the enterprise and might draw out some hundreds of dollars and that perhaps the Peace Society's friends might also become interested in it. It does not seem desirable to me that any very large proportion of the money should come from the United States.

The death of Dr. Davis and the effort to collect funds for the memorial scholar-

ships, including largely the same set of men, has caused no small delay in I still have the matter formally endorsed by our C.A.L.; but in view of Dr. DeForest's very critical condition, it is extremely desirable to make an effort to have the collection complete while he is still with us. Hence, I send on this application in this informal way. The movement has the approval, I think, of all who know of it, though we all would have preferred to have had it a purely Japanese affair.

The first subscription was for £300. from a non-Christian near Sendai and it illustrated at once the strength and the breadth of Dr. DeForest's influence.

Mrs. DeForest writes more or less hopefully of her husband's condition; but there is reason for very grave apprehension. We know that he can never be a strong man again, and will be forced to live a very quiet life avoiding excitement and strain of any kind.

If you should think best, without referring the matter back to us, to have a paragraph

MAY 4 1911

Tokyo, April 4th, 1911.

inserted in the Herald, and to call the attention of the Independent, and of some of the prominent Peace Society people to this enterprize, I should suppose that most of the money would come from people quite outside the Board's constituency. This would hasten matters and gratify us all, but we do not care to ask it, much as we desire to ~~hasten~~ see the movement underway.

April 21st.

This letter was written as you see a long time ago, and I supposed it had been finished; ~~and~~ but in looking over my papers this morning, it turned up. I am greatly annoyed, for I have told my Japanese friends that I was expecting a reply from you very soon.

Dr. Dr Forest had a relapse a week ago, and is again confined to his ~~bed~~ bed. It would be a great satisfaction to him and his friends if this Church scheme could be put through soon.

What basis for hope there may be, I do not know, but my own thought is that he will never stand in the

pulpit again.

The other day I sent you a slip from The Japan Times which I think reached you safely. The Times is edited and controlled by Mr. Zumoto, recently in charge of the Japanese Bureau of Information in New York. I have written another article for a Japanese Magazine published by Mr. Naruse of the Women's University. It treats on the same subject, but is introduced by a sketch of the diplomatic relations between U. S. & Japan. It will appear about the middle of next month.

Hoping for a favorable reply to my request for aid in getting funds for the Sendai Church, I remain

Yours sincerely

D. Crosby Greene.

Tokyo

Jan. 30-1911

MAY 4 1911

Tokyo, April 4th, 1911.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your favor of March 2nd is at hand. I have to thank you also for your previous letter relating to my plans for building, and the permission given to go forward at once. Unhappily the lot I had in mind has been withdrawn from sale, and it remains to be seen whether another suitable for Mission purposes can be obtained without asking for more money from the Prudential Committee. The lot in question was a very exceptional lot both as to situa-

ation and to price, and though too large for our use, it could easily be divided and a friend stood ready to join in the purchase, but the Board's permission was not obtained.

There is another lot within our means which we can buy if the C. C. L. is as ready to economize as I am, but beyond that, I am afraid there is little hope for ~~for~~.

We shall be very glad if you can help our school. It is in excellent condition and the children are making rare progress. My grandson, eight years old, has been in attendance since last fall and I have been surprized to see what gain he has made.

As to the Permanent Loan question, there is great excitement in the foreign

community and the most extravagant suspicions find currency. As you will, the treaty does not refer to it; for the clause in the original treaty referring to the matter was purposely omitted at the instance of the Japanese Government, the matter being reserved for a supplementary treaty, or convention. It should receive early attention, for it is not for the interest of any of the parties that the present irritation should be left for time alone to cure. Though that sage diplomatist has been at work at it more or less successfully for some years back. His scheme is to allow the matter to be settled piecemeal by private sale. It is said that already

a certain number of lots registered as the property of foreigners are really owned by Japanese, but the number is relatively small.

The difference in value between the lots under their present titles and under the contemplated revised titles, while more than the present holders ought to lose, would not be enough to seriously trouble the Japanese Government and there can be no reason to expect anything but a fair, or even a generous, treatment of the lease holders. Japan's own interest will plainly dictate a generous course.

When the Boston Forbes and other interested in China firms protested against the ~~Bankruptcy~~ Angell treaty on account of

Anti Opium Claims, my Uncle, Mr. Evarts, said, in response to ~~some~~ a Counter protest from me, "Those protests Berlin have no influence here", or ~~with words~~ approximately to that effect. On the whole, our State Dept. has tried to deal justly with China and Japan.

In a few days we shall hope, Mr. Denning and I, acting as the Mission's Committee, to send you a statement of the value of the Osaka property. The estimates we get from real estate men vary from Y.2.10 (=Y.70. per tsubo) to 3.40 (Y.125. per tsubo) per square foot. They should bring not far from Y.100. per tsubo (36 sq. ft.), i.e., about Y.2.80 per sq. foot. As there are 751 tsubo in the three lots we may hope to get from Y.52,570. up, with a remote possibility of realizing Y.98,875.

The price at which the Doshisha would

give us a charitable town country property we cannot say; but I fancy that £25,000 would be sufficient. Our country folks have not not shared in the same degree as those in the large cities in the appreciation of real estate.

The Dindens are anxious now to increase as rapidly as possible their income producing investments and I feel confident they will gladly take such a lump sum as we may be disposed to offer, probably £25,000. would be sufficient, but on hearing from Mr. Deming I will write again.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely

D. C. Green.

Topeka -

G. Greene

Apr. 4-1911

3

Received
Apr 4 1911

c'd MAY 2 1911

/5

35 Zaimoku Cho,
Azabu, Tokyo,
April 10th, 1911.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Enclosed you will find an account of the Closing exercises of the spring term of the Tokyo Grammar School. The occasion was chiefly notable because it gave opportunity for the American and British Ambassadors to express publicly their warm interest in the School.

Mr. O'Brien has given generously in aid of the School and both Ambassadors allow the use of their names as Honorary Directors.

Until the past year I have had no personal interest in the School, beyond that is, I have had no children or grandchildren in attendance, but since last fall my grandson, Charlie Griffin has been a pupil, and we feel greatly indebted to the teachers for the progress he has made. He is

MAY 2 1977

35 Jefferson Ave.
Dayton, Ohio,
April 10th, 1911.

Rev. W. J. Hawkins, D.D., Sec.,
111 Broadway,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Hawkins:

Inclosed you will find a copy of the Dayton Daily News of the 7th, containing an account of the Dayton Negro School.

The Negroes are doing splendid work, and are appreciated in the community.

The City Board has given permission for the School and Hall, allowing the use of the rooms as Sunday School.

Last Christmas Tree I have had no School interest in the School, beyond that, I have had no children in Sunday School, but since last fall my grandson, Charles Griffin has been coming and is just growing interested in the Bible for the first time in his life. He is

youngest in his class, but he took two first and two second prizes. He has learned how to study.

I think you will agree that a good foundation has been laid and that it will be far better to arrange some plan for subsidizing our School and for aiding its students in securing a satisfactory equipment than to attempt to build up a rival institution.

I have sent Dr. Brown a reprint from the Japan Times, of the same exercises and a copy of an editorial by Mr. Zumoto, formerly in charge of the Information Bureau in New York. He expresses deep interest and promises that the Times will do what it can to aid the Students. The Times though printed in English is edited and controlled by Japanese, with the aid of a foreign proof reader.

By the way, may I ask you to have two copies of my letter regarding the Permanent Loan question made, one to be sent to my son D. Crosby Greene, Jr., M.D.

I suppose in his chosen, but he could his
friends and his second friends. It has
becomes law to detect.

I think you will agree that is good
proposition law has laid down and that
it will be for bills to convey them
from the business friends and
by giving the detective in assuming a
satisfactory employment. The detective
is kind of a friend instead ~~[illegible]~~
[illegible] a [illegible] of your
the [illegible] times, I do some [illegible]
case a copy I am satisfied by the De-
[illegible] in charge I the [illegible]
from Bowen in Memphis. The [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] that the
[illegible] will do satisfied. Can it said
the detective. The Times [illegible]
provision in Memphis is established and
constitution of [illegible]. [illegible]
I see a [illegible] [illegible].

Do the very [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to
[illegible] my bill [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

441 Marlboro St., Boston, and one copy for me?

It seems to me a pity that Miss Hill could not be commissioned. She fills her present place well and we shall always have a plenty of work for such a person to do, even without the Japanese language. If she is not appointed the Osaka School will be in a bad way for the next two years while a new lady is studying.

During my recent visit to Kyoto, Kobe, and Okayama, I was much impressed by what seemed to me the precarious hold we have on several of our Mission families. There is little said and so far as I know, there is no present thought of leaving Japan on the part of any of the following, namely, the Potters, Carys, and Learneds. Very likely all intend to stay, but the health question threatens I think to become serious in all three cases. There is little hope of Dr. De Forest's being able to resume his work, at least that is the way it looks to me.

[illegible] Mr. Porter, and are
[illegible] you now?

It seems some days that will this
come not to communicate. We felt
[illegible] when and as shall always
have a pleasant [illegible] and a happy
to do. Give [illegible] to [illegible] Company.
If she is not [illegible] to Charles School
need to give a [illegible] for the [illegible]
please [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible].

During my recent visit to Dr. Porter and
Company, I was [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible]
[illegible] to see [illegible] [illegible] so [illegible]
so [illegible] & the [illegible] [illegible]. There
is little [illegible] so far as I know.
There is no [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible]
on the [illegible] & [illegible] & the following [illegible]
the [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible]. They [illegible] all
[illegible] to stay, but the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] in all their [illegible].
There is little [illegible] & Dr. [illegible] being [illegible]
to [illegible] his [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] [illegible] is the
[illegible] Mr. [illegible] to [illegible].

There should be ~~three~~ four strong men preparing to take the places of those I have mentioned. Dr. Rowland should come to Tokyo on his return. He is the best man we have for the place. This means still another man for Sapporo.

As I have written Dr. ~~Rowland~~ learned just now, it would be extraordinary recklessness to abandon Tokyo, as he advocates, especially just as plans are maturing for the expansion of the Doshisha. Twelve of the ministers Directors now live in Tokyo, and with one or two exceptions the strongest men on the Board are here. All fundamental questions are practically decided here.

Situated as I am now, my time and strength are so heavily drawn upon that I can do relating little to keep up the intimacy necessary to give the Mission its full share in their decisions. I need help.

The British treaty like the American leaves the Permanent Lease question for later discussion.

Yours sincerely

D. Crosby Greene

Tokyo.

G. Greene

Apr. 10-1911

2

TOKYO GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Ambassadors Present at Prize Distribution

Yesterday was a gala day in the Tokyo Grammar School, for it was prize day, and the happy function was honoured by the presence of their Excellencies the British and American Ambassadors, the former of whom presented the prizes. Supporting them on the platform were Dr. D. C. Greene, Dr. J. N. Seymour, Rt. Rev., Bishop Cecil, Messrs Kennedy, Struthers, Tucker, Hauch, of the School Trustees, and a goodly number of parents and friends came to show their appreciation of the excellent work being done by Principal Coates and his staff.

Dr. Greene, chairman of the Trustees, in his opening remarks, referred to some of the difficulties in the past history of the school, which had now been overcome, and expressed the satisfaction of Trustees and parents alike at the earnest spirit in which the school work was being carried out in every detail and the great progress being made by the pupils in all lines of study. The funds of the school were always a little short, and he wished to convey the warmest thanks to the Tokyo Amateur Dramatic Society, which had contributed so generously out of the proceeds of their splendid representation of "The Bells."

Sir Claude MacDonald then distributed the prizes, which are the gifts of the principal, the staff and a few friends. The recipients were duly cheered and applauded by their fellow pupils, and the awards made on the results of examinations covering the work from September seemed popular.

Mr. O'Brien followed with a short, felicitous speech of congratulation. He had been asked to be present by Mr. Kennedy, who seemed to have some fear that the school was perhaps too small a matter for him to care about. On the contrary, however, he had the keenest interest in school work and youth, knowing the importance of that impressionable age when were formed habits and character that would determine the success of a later period. He had come gladly and would do all in his power to help those who were managing the school to attain their objects. The bright sunshine outside and the happy faces of the young before him accorded well, and he hoped the day would live in the minds of the pupils as a pleasant memory.

Sir Claude MacDonald paid a high compliment to the work of Mr. Coates—the Principal—and pointed him out as emphatically the right man in the right place—a statement loudly applauded. Addressing a few happy words of encouragement to the pupils—prize-winners and others—he finished with a most apt quotation of a short poem that just fitted in with the thoughts of his listeners.

Treasurer Struthers conveyed the thanks of the Trustees to the missions, business houses, and other friends who had made small grants in aid towards the school, and pleaded for more, seeing what good use was being made of the limited funds at the disposal of the managers. He proposed a vote of thanks to their Excellencies for their gracious interest, their presence that day and their kindly words of encouragement, that would nerve every one connected with the school to strive towards an even higher level of efficiency.

Mr. Kennedy seconded, and in a few words outlined the ideal in the minds of the Trustees of a school large enough and fully equipped to meet the needs of all the children for whom such education was demanded. The vote of thanks being cordially given, the day's proceedings closed with an exhibition of physicial drill to music in the playground. The school-house adjoining has been fitted up to receive a dozen or so of boarding pupils, and inspection of this yesterday showed that comfortable provision has been made for pupils who may come from centres outside Tokyo. Altogether, yesterday's function points to a bright future for the Tokyo Grammar School under the efficient management of Mr. Coates and his staff, and the Trustees are to be heartily congratulated on the excellent appearance of the pupils and the evident signs of systematic work in every grade.

The following received prizes among the senior class:

Scripture History: Mary Thomas, Ray Thomas, Wallace Swift.

Geography: Antoinette Klingen, Chik Ling Pau, Wallace Swift.

English: Antoinette Klingen, W. P. Fegen, Chik Ling Pau.

French: Antoinette Klingen, Marjorie Buncombe, W. P. Fegen.

German: W. P. Fegen.

Latin: Antoinette Klingen, W.P. Fegen, Chik Ling Pau, Marjorie Buncombe.

Mathematics: Antoinette Klingen, Ray Thomas, W. P. Fegen.

General Improvement: Fred Schaffer.

Physical Drill: James Fergusson, Wilfred Nonweiler.

In the middle class the following were awarded prizes:

Scripture Reading: Emily Thomas, Charlie Griffin.

English: Emily Thomas, Jean Chappell, Otis Draper.

French: Emily Thomas, Charlie Griffin.

Latin: Emily Thomas, Charlie Griffin.

Mathematics: Jean Chappell, Edward Hecklmann. Otis Draper.

Preparatory class:

French. Letitia Klingen, Merrill Beninghoff, Karl Hauch.

English: Gerald Fisher, Murray Tindale, Harvey Williams.

A general prize was given for unselfishness and kindness, and this was awarded to an American boy, Edward Heckelmann, who had the pleasure of receiving it from the hands of Ambassador O'Brien.

A comparison of quality and values will convince you.
SAMURAI SHOKAI.

Visitors are cordially invited to inspect the unrivalled art stock at
SAMURAI SHOKAI.

Geography, Charlie Griffin.

Rec'd MAY 2 1911

Tokyo, April 14th, 1911.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

The other day I had occasion to call at the Embassy to get certain signatures acknowledged. After my business was over, Mr. Schuyler, the Secretary said to me, "I did not see your name on the petition of the leaseholders." I replied that as he knew I did not agree with them and had written you fully on the subject and that word had been received ~~from~~ to the effect that you accepted my view.

He then went on to say that the whole business was a great mistake; that it would do no good, but rather harm in that it would irritate the Japanese authorities. Mr. Schuyler is an able man and he has had more and wider experience in diplomatic affairs than most Embassy men.

The foreigners in Yokohama, some of them certainly are working themselves up into a kind of hysteria about the matter. They seem to think that some scheme of partial confiscation is in fact, and that the Embassy people are too weak-kneed to resist.

Mr. Melville Stone, President (?) of the Associated Press, recently wrote an article for the Geographical Magazine, in which he referred to the anti-Japanese feeling prevailing in the open ports. This has given great offence and our Am. Peace Society of Japan ~~has~~ through its executive committee has tried to show that such feeling does not exist. This reminds me of Tennyson's lines:

A lie that is all a lie
Can be met and fought with outright,
But a lie that is half a lie
Is a harder matter to fight.

There is in the foreign community a reasonable number of genuine friends of the Japanese; but by their side there is

a number, perhaps larger, of violently hostile critics, whose criticisms are based largely on their imagination, or directed towards motives of whose existence they have no proper evidence.

You wish of sending a copy of my letter to the State Department. If you think it best, I have no objection, — indeed I should be gratified to have it ~~[illegible]~~ sent them. It would seem a pity to have it thought that the petition He presented the entire foreign community. If it is to be sent perhaps it should go at once, for I suppose the petition has already gone forward.

Excuse my writing so much at length, but the subject is most important.

Yours sincerely
D. C. Greene.

D. C. Greene

Tokyo - Apr. 14-1911

(Copied HBS)

Rec'd MAY 25 1911

Tokyo, May 8th, 1911.

The Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

You have no doubt been kept informed of Dr. DeForest's condition. He was brought here from Sendai on the 29th of April, with the approval of Dr. Taylor, and the assent of the local physicians. When he arrived in Tokyo he was under the influence of morphine, so that he was entirely unconscious.

He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital of the Am. Episcopal Mission and has been most carefully nursed. The physicians think that he was not unfavorably affected by the journey; but the growing weakness which had been manifest in Sendai was not checked and by the evening of May 4th, he had become unconscious. Previous to passing into the comatose state his right side had become paralyzed.

For the past four days he has been unable to take food in any form and seems to be gradually growing weaker, and death is hourly expected, — indeed the physicians expected it two days ago.

As he lies in bed, there is to the layman, no sign of illness. His face has the fulness and color of perfect health. He seems to be sleeping peacefully. Careful watching reveals an irregularity in his breathing which no doubt to a trained observer would indicate the nearness of the end, but that is all.

During the entire illness, aside from certain exhaustion symptoms, which have caused considerable, though apparently not extreme, discomfort, he has had no suffering, since the pains in the region of the heart near the beginning. He himself remarked on his freedom from suffering with thankfulness. This has been a great comfort to Mrs. Dr Forest and Charlotte and Mother who have been near him.

Mrs. Dr Forest and Charlotte have been near the Hospital — of late actually in the

Hospital – since he was placed there.

Sadie, Mrs. Pettus, is expected here in a few days.

Mr. Dearing came up last week and Mr. Padley has spent a few days here and they have relieved Mrs. Dr Forest of care so far as was possible and my daughters and myself have kept in close touch with the Hospital. I shall attend Mrs. Dr Forest as she goes back to Sendai when the funeral is to be. Mr. Padley will also go and will take the main charge of the funeral arrangements.

Dr. Dr Forest will be sorely missed by both foreigners and Japanese. He ~~was~~ is probably the most widely known among the higher classes of the Japanese of any, of often the missionaries, unless it be Bishop Harris of the Methodist Church. He has enjoyed also large influence in the mission body, especially among the younger missionaries. Even by those who differ widely from him regarding theology and missionary policy, he has been ~~greatly~~ looked up to with ~~a~~ affection ~~and~~ and respect.

I hope that the proposition to mark the close of his twenty-five years residence in Sendai will meet with a generous response in the United States. The Church will be called the Detweil-Memorial Church, and his life and work in Sendai has been worthy of this honor.

Possibly by the very mail which later this letter you will receive others bearing the tidings of his passing away, but I will not delay posting this; for a message by cable will be sent immediately after the end comes.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely

D. Crosby Greene.

D. C. Greene

Tokyo - May 8 1911

Department
Cut days

Rec'd JUL 20 1911

Tokyo, June 9th, 1911.

Dear Dr. Learned:—

When I made the estimates for the house and lot, on the basis of which the appropriation was made by the Prudential Committee, I had the refusal of a piece of ground with the buildings on it. While the refusal expired in about three months, there was every reason to think the opportunity to purchase the lot ~~would~~ still existed until about the time permission to purchase was received. Hence I did not think it necessary to change my estimates. To tell the truth I felt utterly discouraged by the long delay.

In the winter, however, after talking with Drs. Clark and Pettee, a new estimate was made out, in alternate forms, — one indicating the cost if ~~that~~ the lot in view could be bought and the other the cost if I should be obliged to purchase elsewhere. Before the new application was sent on, permission came to buy and build.

Then it was found that the lot in mind could not be bought at all, and search was

was made for a lot and at last one was found, which with the tax and expenses amounted to ¥.7336.50. namely, price, 7,000, tax, ¥.315.; incidental fees ¥.21.50.

But the price of the land mentioned in the estimates, included buildings worth for my purpose not less than ¥.500., while the cost of fencing, drainage etc. would have been reduced to a small matter.

In addition to the cost of the land, the contract for retaining walls and grading runs up to Yen.604.60. Further, I find that the land has been so much dug over that ¥.200. had to be added to the cost of foundations, in fixing the contract. These two items really belong to the land and if I could be relieved of them, I should be very glad. I did not intend to ask for them.

The only reason why I did not have to pay at least ¥.40. per tsubo (¥.8380.+) was that the land belonged to a temple and Japanese dislike to build on temple land. Probably, the cost would have been not less than ¥.9400. including taxes & fees

If I had lost that lot, I should either

have had to give up all hope of building, or have been obliged to ask for for another appropriation, on the basis of Y.9500. for the land; for land is rising in value all the time, and the chance of getting a lot of exactly the right-size is small.

I think by the course I took, I have saved the Board not less than Y.1,000., perhaps Y.2,000. over and above the Y.804.60 above mentioned.

I have tried to save the Board's money and as a matter of fact I have, for aside from Y.200. for storage, I have ~~been~~ had no expense for rent the past year, and it is not likely that I shall have any expense from now on until the house is built; unless there is unexpected delay; for the carpenter has agreed to finish the servants' quarters sufficiently so that my goods can be moved in before the middle of July. In that case, I can board somewhere for six weeks or so after the summer vacation. The saving in rent at Y.70. a month, and that is very low, would have been Y.1,112. for sixteen months, from which the Y.200. for storage should be subtracted

You know that Mary must take a smaller house, owing to the withdrawal of Taka Sumi-tomo who graduated last April. Mary's new house is not large enough for me or even Fanny Blair with her; but Mary can ~~stay when she is~~ take her present house until she breaks up for the summer and I shall stay with her.

The house contemplated in my estimate was to cost $7,300. + material on the lot worth about $500. I can I think bring it within the $7,300. and I shall personally be glad to take the risk. I am fully prepared to meet it.

Thanking you for the interest you have taken in the matter, I am

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely

D. Crosby Greene.

To
D. N. Learned

Tokyo. June 9-1911

(a)

JUL 11 1911

Tokyo, June 21/11.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
141 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

I have just time to write a few lines to explain what may seem an inconsistency between my estimate of the cost of a house and lot and Dr. Learned's recent letter regarding the unexpected cost of the lot purchased.

In my letter to you, I included the the cost of grading in the cost of the house and accessories, but Dr. Learned has included it in the cost of the land. There is, however, no inconsistency, for the grading referred to is what was necessary to put the lot now bought in the condition of the lot upon which my estimates were based.

It was my intention to pay this merely and I would have preferred

Tokyo, June 21/1[illegible]

Rev. J. L. Hamilton, D.D.,
141 Bowdoin Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Hamilton:-

I do not know
if you will be interested in
what may seem an insignifi-
cant incident in my life, but
the fact is I have not had
Dr. Hamilton's name bitter upon
the unregenerate part of the community
in my little town. I included it
in the fact of writing in the fact of the
town and occasions. But Dr. Hamilton
has included in the fact of the book.
Now, however, an incident came to
the public notice and it still seems
necessary that the last word should
be the conclusion of the last upon
my distinct sense of duty.

It was my intention to keep this
to myself and I should be perhaps

to do so rather than lose the lot in question, but the Mission took the matter out of my hands.

Yours sincerely
D. C. Green.

G. Greene

June 21-1911

Forfeit.

JUL 27 1911

298

Kyoto, Japan, July 1st, 1911.

Rev. J.L.Barton, D.D. Secretary A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton

The enclosed appeal explains itself. President Harada broached the matter at our recent annual meeting, the Mission unanimously approved of the suggestion and we were appointed a committee to prepare plans and estimates, and to submit the whole matter thru you to the Prudential Committee for approval and endorsement.

Dr. Harada's idea was to appeal especially to the American friends and admirers of Dr. Davis and thus have it an American gift to the Doshisha and Japan. As the Japanese are straining every nerve to endow a Davis scholarship, no help could be expected from them for this new proposition.

We believe that such a building or group of buildings would do much at this juncture to benefit socially and religiously Doshisha undergraduates, forward the interests of Christian work in the northern portion of Kyoto city and strengthen the bond of good feeling between the two nations. We earnestly request the Prudential Committee to sanction the general plan, add their official endorsement, and either arrange themselves for the issuing of these appeals or permit us to do it.

Mr. H.H. Hussey, the architect, who will return to America in the near future, offers to interview men of wealth and explain the plans in detail if his services are so desired. Dr. Newell might be drafted for this work in the early fall with the permission of the Prudential Committee.

We realize we are asking for an extra, but the circumstances are clearly exceptional and appear to us to justify the move. In a peculiar sense Dr. Davis was our Mission hero and one of the Board's most prominent missionaries. It would be a mistake not to utilize the opportunity thus offered. Such a memorial would greatly strengthen the Board's work in the Far East, and at the same time fittingly honor the memory of a great and good man, a valiant soldier of Jesus Christ.

Awaiting your reply with exceptionally keen interest as befits the nature of the business in hand we remain

Yours sincerely

Daniel Crosby Greene.
James H. Pettee
Sidney L. Gulick

~~Please address your reply to~~

Mr. Hussey may be found by address the rooms of the International Com. of the Y.M.C.A. Phila.

Kyoto, Japan, July 1st, 1911.

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Yours sincerely

Jerome Davis Newell.
James H. Pettee
Sidney L. Gulick

~~Please address your reply~~

Mr. Hussey may be found by addressing his room
of the Intercollegiate Com. of YM.C.A. etc.

P.S. The thought of our Committee is that if the Prudential Committee sanction the general plan, a Davis Memorial Hall account might be opened at once and the expense of printing and circulating appeals etc. be charged to such an account.

We realize the difficulty of securing Prudential Committee action during the summer, but we trust you will make all possible haste in the matter, as the lot particularly desired for this proposed memorial is now on the market, and if purchased in the near future can be secured for Yen 30,000.

Please address your reply to Dr. Greene at Tokyo, Japan.

Yours for the Committee,

James H. Pettee

P.P.S. Please return to us the Architects plan after you have used it. Our thought was to have a reduced (in size) plan of the proposed buildings ~~plan~~ shown on the Appeal. Also perhaps a photograph of Dr. Davis.

J.H.P.

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Please address your reply to Dr. Greene at Tokyo, Japan.

Yours for the Committee,

James H. Potter

E.M.P.

P.S. Please return to me the sketch plan & if you have used it. Our thought was to have a reduced (in size) plan of the proposed building shown in the Appeal. Had perhaps a photograph of Mr. Davis.

J.H.P.

J.H. Potter
E. Julian
July 1-1911

JUL 27 1911

A PROPOSAL
FOR
A NOBLE MEMORIAL TO A GREAT MISSIONARY
THE REVEREND COLONEL JEROME DEAN DAVIS, D.D.
to be known as
THE DAVIS MEMORIAL HALL
in
THE DOSHISHA, KYOTO, JAPAN

President Harada, who first suggested the idea, the Trustees of the Doshisha and the Members of the American Board's Japan Mission unite in an appeal for **SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS** in behalf of this worthy object.

It is intended to make these buildings a centre of the religious and social life of Doshisha students, thus meeting the need most keenly felt for many years both by the faculty and the students.

The memory of Dr. Davis, Co-founder in 1875 with Joseph Hardy Neesima of this historic institution, and faithful missionary in Japan from 1871 to 1910, could be honored in no more fitting manner than by the successful carrying out of this plan.

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As designed by Architect Hussey, the Auditorium with gallery would seat one thousand persons. It would be arranged on modern lines for Sunday School purposes as well as for a general assembly hall. The other portions of the proposed building and the uses of the various rooms are suggested in the outline plan. In the rear there would be space for tennis courts, hand ball, etc.

ESTIMATED COST

For the land	$15,000.
For the buildings	35,000.
For equipment & support	10,000.
Total	$60,000.

Contributions should be sent to

Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer A.B.C.F.M.

No. 14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass.

Mission Committee
D. Crosby Greene, Tokyo, Japan
Sidney L. Gulick, Kyoto, Japan
James H. Pettee, Okayama, Japan.

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Proposal for memorial to Dr. Davis

1911

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Mission Committee

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Sidney L. Gulick,Kyoto,Japan
James H.Pettee,Okayama,Japan.

AUG 5 1911

300

Azabu, Tokyo, July 13th, 1911.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

14 Beacon Street,

Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your favor of the 14th, ultimo, was duly received and its contents noted. I was especially glad to have you write so favorably about the DeForest memorial and the Tokyo Grammar School. Before very long I shall have occasion to report progress regarding both enterprizes, I hope.

Just now I want to add my word to what Mr. Dunning has written regarding the purchase of the Doshisha properties. It seems to me very clear that we should avail ourselves of this opportunity to settle this question. It can never be done hereafter on equally favorable terms. The plan is as you know to add whatever is received by the Doshisha to the endowment of the Theological Department, so that the Board's payment goes to help that feature of the work of the institution in which the Board is especially interested. I hope that an early answer from the Prudential Committee will enable us to put this business behind us.

This afternoon, as temporary counsel to the Japanese Secretary to the Embassy, I have been looking over the papers which form the basis of Mr. Joseph Ballantine's first biennial examination. He has been here less than twenty-two months and the Secretary tells me he will probably be marked '100' in every thing and it is a very stiff examination, too. And besides all the study he has had a long siege with scarlet fever which brought him near death's door, but he was as successful in conquering the fever as the Japanese language. I shall be present at his examination to-morrow and will then write his father about it.

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No one of our missionaries could successfully pass that examination, although several would come pretty near doing so. Apart from certain more or less technical matters, the failure of the missionaries would lie in their relative lack of facility in reading and writing the Chinese character. None of the missionary courses of study emphasizes the use of the Chinese character as much as the Language Committees of the various embassies; but things are improving gradually, and the younger people average much better than their seniors in this respect.

A uniform course of language study has just been drafted and will after it has been passed upon by a large committee be submitted to the missions represented in the Conference of Federated Missions. We hope this willstimulate the new missionaries to better work. Toomuch has been said about the difficulties of the language and this has had an unduly discouraging effect upon the student missionaries.

There are now and have been for several years four or five U.S.A. men here as language students and it is apparently the intention to keep up a detail at the Embassy, besides the regular Military Atachés. I believe instruction in the Japanese language is to be taught at one or more of the U.S.Army schools.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely

D C Greene

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With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely

Tokyo

July 13-1911

NOV 10 1911

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Tokyo, October 17th, 1911.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
141 Beacon Street, Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have to acknowledge your favor of Sept. 22nd enclosing a slip from The Advertiser about Admiral Togo, evidently from Dr. Griffis' pen. Few other men combine pedantry and self-consciousness in the same degree. He is a trial to us out here. He is not sufficiently in touch with Japan to enable him to write with due perspective.

My house is substantially done and my daughter and myself moved in about two weeks ago, while the workmen were still around. It is in its general style and finish rather better than I planned for — better than the plans and specifications called for. It certainly is a most comfortable dwelling.

My contractor had had experience in the United States and had the idea of advertising his work in mind and claims, and I think truly, that he did not make any profit, though he also says he did not lose; that

he was able to meet all bills, but received nothing towards his office expenses.

Owing to the smallness of the lot and the proximity of wooden tinder-box houses, and the ~~low~~ relatively low rate of insurance offered by one of the best Japanese companies, I have taken the responsibility of getting the house insured. It seemed to me a special risk which the Board could not wisely incur. The rate, 45/100 in of one per cent., the company ~~was~~ offered to estimate the house for insurance purposes at ¥10,000, but ¥8,000 seemed to me more than sufficient to cover actual loss plus cost of rudely temporary quarters for four or five months, allowing for rise in prices. The cost at the rate named was ¥36. = $18.

While on this subject, may I call attention to Robb College? It seems to me the Board is taking a greater risk there than it is wise to take on any one group of buildings. The whole group might be lost in a single fire, quite possibly, though not probably, and if it ~~did~~ were, it would cost not much less than ~~$~~ ¥100,000. (¥200,000.) to replace it. This would

for a larger sum than the Board's insurance fund could bear I fear.

I am quite sure that adequate and trustworthy insurance could be secured for from 40/100 to 45/100 of one per cent, probably the former, for rates are usually less in Kobe than Tokyo.

When we asked the Board some years ago to establish an insurance fund, it was hardly possible to get an insurance company to agree to less than ~~than~~ 1½ per cent: for Tokyo homes, and homes in the country were not generally insurable.

I propose to take up this matter with the C. A. L. when I shall hope that they will bring the matter formally before the Prudential Committee, but in the meantime, perhaps the Sub-Committee in Japan may think it worth while to consider it in advance.

President Jordan has been here and gone. He made a serious break at Kanazawa in saying in effect the Czar was cut out to be a haberdasher's clerk. Unhappily one of the Russian Embassy staff was present and was so

indignant that he left the hall. This and a certain lack of tact has embarrassed the official class and I may say irritated them. His speeches at first sounded as though he felt that his special mission was to argue down a warlike spirit among the Japanese, whereas, as they claim, there is no such thing here, certainly no disposition to assume the aggression against the United States.

Whatever else may be said of the Japanese, they certainly are not foolish enough to allow themselves to get into a war with any strong power until the temper of the Russians calms down. To point to certain understandings between Japan and Russia, and certain mutual interests in Manchuria as evidence that Russia would keep the peace if she saw a chance to win, is ultra childish simplicity. It is only a few days since I was talking with an English lady, a companion to a Russian Princess. She said the Prince ~~said~~ told her seriously that war would have to come between Japan & Russia. Russia is bound to have Manchuria if Japan's

is at any time weakened.

It is extraordinary how foolish people will talk about Japan's taking the Philippines or Hawaii. Any attempt that she might make would cost her all she has gained in Manchuria and Korea and she will run no such risk.

My son Roger, now Consul-General at Hankow, occupies the centre of interest in the Far East, so far as America is concerned. He was thirty years old last May, but he has been in the service over nine years and has had a more varied experience than most consuls, having seen service in Rio de Janeiro, Nagasaki, Kobe, Vladivostok, Dalny & Harbin. As there is a large Russian colony in Hankow his knowledge of Russian will not be useless there. He sent us a telegram on the 14th saying he was "perfectly safe".

Before closing this too long letter, let me thank you and the Committee for the supplementary grant for my new residence. It would have embarrassed me seriously if it had

failed to come. Containing no suitable lot could have been bought if I had not taken the one I bought, and that purchase, while technically within the terms of the grant, involved expenses in the way of retaining walls and extra foundations which ran up bills seem asked for as a supplement. It was a gradging to get the grant.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene.

J. C. Grew

Tokyo -

Nov. 17-1911

Rec'd DEC 13 1911

Copy

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Tokyo, November 7th, 1911.

The Rev. Wm. Imbrie, D.D.,

Meiji Gakuin, Tokyo.

Dear Dr. Imbrie;

You asked me some time ago to write you about the Tokyo Grammar School.

As you know it has had its trying experiences, but with the coming of the present Principal, Mr. Coates, it seems to have entered upon a new era. So far as the teaching staff is concerned, it is well equipped, though the plant is very unsatisfactory, on account of the low state of our finances.

Some years ago there were for a short time 110 pupils on our roll, and that I take it is very near the normal number, or would be if we were better equipped and could afford to lower the tuition somewhat.

Before Mr. Coates took charge, the number of pupils declined to about 35 or 36. But since he came the number has gradually increased and now there are, I understand, 55, though the last official statement put the number at 53.

The interest of the pupils is remarkable and their teachers have had, as I think, very unusual success in teaching them how to study.

In a community like this it is impossible to make a good school self-supporting. The tuition fees alone can not be made to pay the salaries of good teachers, rent and incidental expenses.

In spite of the best efforts of the Directors of the School therewas last year a debt of nearly Y.2,000 for which they had to make themselves personally responsible; but happily the community came to their relief and they received several large donations from private individuals, as the result of a public entertainment, and Y. 350 from the unused balance of another fund collected for a different purpose. Hence the school has been improved and the debt reduced to manageable proportions.

The school is expensive because we have to keep a staff relatively large, since the small number of pupils represents all the grades of a large school, of primary, grammar and high school departments.

The pupils are largely children of missionaries and can not pay large tuition fees, and although we would gladly make considerable reduction, some are unwilling to accept it.

Our difficulties are increased by the fact that a competing school was opened on a small scale with lower fees, as the result of dissatisfaction with the present location of the School, but the alternative proposed could not have been accepted without increasing materially the financial burden of the Directors. We should have lost more pupils than we could reasonably hope to gain.

Another difficulty lies in the Roman Catholic competition. The English Episcopal Bishop told me that twenty or more of the children of his congregation were in attendance at the Roman Catholic school for girls. If our plans could be carried out most of these and perhaps as many more could be brought [illegible]

The Roman Catholic School appears to be an excellent one and is in charge of ladies of ability and social grace.

Of course the Roman Catholic Church has a great advantage with its large number of sisterhoods whose members are available at the bare cost of their living expenses. The sisterhoods are in effect insurance societies, so that sickness and old age are provided for and do not need to be taken into account in fixing salaries. Still it does not seem to me that the Protestant Churches with all their wealth can afford to see their young people brought up under Roman Catholic influences. Quite apart from the distinctly religious aspects of the case, their whole theory of education presupposes a state of mind at variance with our Anglo-Saxon thought and feeling.

The Directors feel that the honor of Protestantism, in a broad sense of the term, is involved in the maintenance of this school, and they feel also that they ought not to bear the responsibility alone. It is no small thing for some of us togive our personal guarantee to a local bank for nearly Y.2,000, beside putting our hands into our pockets to check the increase of the debt as we have done in the past.

Several people in the United States have expressed their readiness to give substantial aid, but they affix conditions. They say we must show a local interest which will give a reasonable guarantee of the permanence of the enterprize. They also ask to be assured of the good will of the Japanese.

As to the first, we takeit, that if the mission boards will aid us in bringing the School to a high standard, that will not only be counted as a sign of local interest, but will serve also to increase the interest of the foreign community in Japan. There should be, and we are sure there would be, action and reaction here. The American and British Ambassadors have already both given their hearty testimony in favor of the enterprize and have allowed us to use this testimony in soliciting funds abroad. Copies of their letters were sent to Dr. Barton as chairman of the Committee on Schools for Missionary children, and were, on his resigning the chairmanship, sent to your Dr. A.J.Brown.

As to the attitude of the Japanese, informal assurances have been received from certain of the highest officers of state that they would welcome such a school as we are planning. Furthermore, one of the very wealthy men of Japan has promised in connection with three or four others of similar standing to furnish a large lot of land, seven acres was the amount named, within the range of the city railway system. At the lowest estimate this would mean some Y.50,000. Since this promise was made, the Y.25,000,000 Charity Medical Fund has absorbed most of the available funds of these very men, and they ask to be allowed to defer their gift until they recover from the heavy drain on their resources.

If we can keep the School up to a reasonable standard for a few years, we think it can be placed upon a firm foundation; but for this we need the help of the mission boards.

Possibly we may reach success sooner. A friend of Mr. Carnegie is now travelling in the Far East and he has expressed a warm interest in the School as a means of relieving racial prejudice;

for while the school is primarily for the children of foreigners, a limited number of Japanese of good character, who are prepared to pursue the same courses as the foreign young people, may, the Directors believe, be admitted with advantage. Already students from many countries are in attendance. On November third, the Emperor's birthday, the following flags representing the various nationalities represented in the school were hoisted, viz;- Japanese, American, German, Siamese, Dutch, Russian, Chinese and English. This indicates the cosmopolitan character which the Directors desire to maintain.

Another point I like to emphasize is the influence of such a school upon the Japanese system of education. If the graduates should go home to take a suitable share in the honors of the leading universities of America and Europe, the Japanese could not fail to be influenced in a natural and healthy way. A recent Minister of Education spoke with interest of this feature of the case.

In my judgment, it would be better, on the whole, if we could build up our school without the Japanese contribution; because it may be accompanied with some irksome conditions. If the friend of Mr. Carnegie can be induced to press the matter and could be reinforced by other friends whose interest the mission boards might secure, I think he might be able to supply all the funds necessary.

In my judgment, also, there should be two schools, one for boys and one for girls, but they should be under the same general direction and their teaching forces should be more or less interchangeable.

For the two we ought to have $500,000, at least, of which $200,000 should be for school buildings, dormitories etc.; for, to meet the broad purpose we have in mind we want a school, or schools, comparable with the two Phillips Academies, or correspond- schools for young women.

This is a large scheme, but some day I hope to see a larger, namely, a fund for maintaining similar schools in other foreign communities which do not have the power to tax themselves, and yet have no public schools suited to their needs. But this is not my present concern. It certainly is not creditable to the great Western nations that they are content to have their communities in Japan where the East and the west meet, without the educational facilities afforded by the elaborate systems of public and private schools in the home lands. It is their duty and it should be their delight, I should think, to render these communities representative of the highest ideals of our Western civilization. As I look at it, it is a question of honor, and its solution a matter of pressing importance.

With many apologies for this terribly long letter,

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene.

Copy of Letter to

Dr. Inouye about

Tokyo Gramma School.

Nov. 7/11.

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S.C.

Rec'd DEC 13 1911

Tokyo, Nov. 21st, 1911.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

You have already, probably, received formal notice of the Committee's adverse endorsement of the request for an appropriation of $200. for the Tokyo Grammar School.

Enclosed you will find a statement prepared at the request of Dr. Larkin of the Presbyterian Mission, and as it is sufficiently full as regards the main points,—the condition and prospects of the School,—it is hardly necessary that I add anything save a paragraph or two with special reference to the American Board.

Naturally the Prudential Committee will ask whether any children of our Mission are now in the School. To this I must reply there are none at present, but there have been in past years. The Davis, Newell, and White families have each had two children

in the School, while the Board has been the only large Missionary Society represented in Japan which has not given, at any time, substantial aid to the enterprise.

There are other children who will be ready to enter in a few years and if we can carry out our present plans, the School will be so good that it cannot well be ignored by parents here.

Most of the large Missions have been giving $100. a year, but recently the Exec. Com. of the Y.M.C.A. offered to increase its contribution to $200. provided three other bodies would do the same, and to help meet this condition I want to ask the Board for $200. in recognition of its debt in the past and its large prospective interest.

One does not want to put it in print, but it makes bad matters worse; but really one of the greatest obstacles to the Missionary work is the attitude of the foreign communities to the Japanese. This is not the opinion of a Missionary merely; but almost any of the higher grade diplomatic officials will tell you that the mercantile communities are most unreasonable

in this judgment of Japanese question. It is not that they are made up of bad men, - indeed some of the severest critics of the Japanese are good men who would be rightly prized as citizens in a New England city; but they are too near the petty annoyances of commercial life, and have had too little experience of life in other lands to ~~[illegible]~~ prevent the growth of a narrow provincialism. This begets a bitterness which in turn begets friction and trouble.

It is largely the fault of the foreigners that this separation exists. Now we believe that an incidental, but none the less great, advantage to come from our school is to be the cultivation of a broader and more cosmopolitan spirit, which we intend shall contribute to better relations in the future.

We intend that a limited number of Japanese shall be admitted, - not enough to impair the value of the School for the foreign students, but enough to bring about a healthy competition in the lines of scholarship and social intercourse.

We believe that through the children we can influence the parents. We hope, too, by

securing a generous endowment, to have a faculty so strong that it will be a power for good in the community.

Now is the time to unite in an earnest effort to create an institution which shall tell upon the relations of the East and the West — an which shall come in time to have a deep historical significance.

But I will not add more.

Hoping for a favorable reply I remain

Yours sincerely

D. C. Gilman.

P.S. Let me thank you for your appreciative words about my son Roger. It is a great pleasure to know that what he has tried to do has been of service. Since I sat down to write this letter, a note has come in from him. He has a guard of three officers and fifty sailors, ~~and guard~~ so he is pretty well protected.

As we see matters here, the encouraging feature of the situation is that the revolutionists are able to maintain a fair degree of discipline. This seems to mean that their leaders have a certain talent for government; — more than the regulars.

Tokyo -
Nov 21-1911

J. O. G. Freese

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Rec'd MAR 6 1912

Aichi Japan. Jany 19. 1912

Rev. Enoch Bell
14 Beacon St Boston Mass.

Dear Mr Bell.

The undersigned have been requested by the C.A.I. of the Mission to bring to the notice of the Prudential Committee, the whole question of the continuance of the Sendai Station and its evangelistic work.

Mr Bartlett made a tour of the field in August, and Mr Pedley in ~~Septem~~ December, and have agreed substantially in the conclusions reached, altho' differing somewhat perhaps in details:

The result of the investigations was briefly as follows:— In the field which extends over three prefectures — Fukushima, Miyagi, and Iwate, there are in all 14 places, in which at some time or other, the Mission has carried on work. During Dr Dr Forest's 25 years of service many changes occurred, some of them in the nature of advance — such as the assuming of self-support by several places, and some in the nature of falling back — such as the withdrawal of workers from smaller places. After Dr Dr Forest's death, the Mission asked our Q.+E. Comm. to report on present conditions which are as follows:— Wakamatsu, Sendai, Wakuya, and Mizusawa are nominally self-supporting churches, but all and especially the first and

the two last places are in hard straits, having an income (yearly) of from 150 yen in the case of Wakuya to 300 yen in the case of the other two places. In these ~~three~~ four parishes there were workers up till Nov. 1911, when Wakuya became vacant and it will probably receive a man soon, the major part of his salary coming from the Station in consideration of his work in ~~Kokot~~ Kogota. (see map). Both Mizusawa + Wakamatsu were very urgent in their requests to the visiting gentlemen, for help from the Mission in some form or other, and it was felt that such request was not unreasonable as no church in a city or large town can be expected in these days to do aggressive work on such a small pittance. The question of our relation to the Kumiai Chs comes in here however. They do not wish us to, in any way, weaken the principle of self-support, and yet they do not as yet see any way of alleviating the present distress except by exhortation and prayer.

In regard to the smaller places, it is recognized by the Sendai missions' Comm. that our mission has the right of way in Sanuma, and the region about Mizusawa (see map). In the region of Wakamatsu which is rather a ~~d~~ district apart, being on a different R.R. line, and shut in by mts 25 miles west from the main R.R., another problem arises. None of these smaller places are now occupied by us, although at one time - not so very many years ago - all were re-

ceiving Mission aid. In late years the German Reformed Mission has located a missionary (Dr Noss) in Wakamatsu, and after waiting some time for our Mission to move, he decided to push out into the smaller places, and now has an evangelist in Kitakata (see map) where, while the preaching-place is his own, the furniture and the people are Kumiai! He has also opened work in Hongo (see map), and is ready to go into Bange and Takata. Of course, outside of Wakamatsu and Kitakata, the nuclei of Xtians are very small indeed, but the whole evang. work hitherto has been under Mission auspices, and thus the historical connection is strong. Fukushima (see map) is the capital of the Prefecture, and the Home Missionary Society of the Kumiai body has a worker and a small work there.

Miss Bradshaw has for many years been so closely identified with the work in the outstations that she feels very loth to do anything that looks like withdrawal. She is especially interested in the valley surrounding Wakamatsu and in addition to at least two long tours annually, has kept in close touch with the field by constant correspondence.

Again so far as Sendai is concerned, Dr De Forest's position there as senior missionary made a large place for the Board's influence, and in addition to this, there is, as you know, a movement

on foot to erect a suitable ~~memorial~~ church building to Dr Dr Forest's memory. This constitutes an additional reason for continuing the Board's work and influence in the region of which Sendai is the centre.

Ten days ago, the C.a.S. invited those members of the Mission in the neighborhood of Kyoto to hold a conference in that city, in regard to the distribution of the extra $650 voted for Evang. work in 1912. It was because of the Sendai problem's connection with the appropriations that the meeting was called, and Mr Pedley presented his report of the present condition & needs of the Sendai field. A very careful hearing was given to the report and a long discussion followed. While there was a strong desire that the station & its work might be continued, the straitened condition of other fields where the mission's influence is paramount, led the meeting to advise no action until further word was had from P.C. It was felt that unless the Mission could have a considerable increase in the Evang. grant, it was simply imperilling the work now in progress elsewhere, to take up again work that had once been laid down in the Sendai field. The feeling of the majority present was that if any part of the Sendai work were to be relinquished, that around Watamatsu could most easily given up, because of its distance from Sendai — 7 hours by train, and also because of the German Reformed missionary's willingness ~~and abundance~~

~~to take~~ take over the work and of the sufficiency of funds at his disposal (It may be interesting to know that the German Ref. mission has $9000 for Evang. work north of Tokyo — a sum about equal to that spent by the whole mission of the ABCFM. for its Evang. work outside of Kyoto Theol. School & the O & E. Comm.!).

It was also the general sentiment of the meeting that should work be resumed, there should be a missionary family located in Sendai, in order to the proper superintendence of the work.

If it is asked "Cannot the Standing Committee of the Kumiai churches do something for that great northern region?" the answer is that while this Comm. is to be officially consulted by the undersigned, there seems little hope of anything from that quarter. The Home Missy Soc. has its hands full at present with a number of weak chs demanding consideration, and with the problems of opening work in Formosa, and enlarging the work in Korea. There is no doubt that the mission is looked to by the Kumiai people as the party responsible for this Sendai work. What can the Board do for us?

The C.C.J. have postponed the whole question till M.M. when it will come up for decision if possible. If nothing is decided then, the Kumiai Churches in the north will probably look elsewhere for reinforcement, many no doubt availing themselves of the services of the German Reformed church. They want to con-

continue Kumiai, but feel that they have about reached the limit of their resources.

It may be added here that the appropriation for Sendai station this year is $170 gold - just about enough to carry on the Wakuya - Kogato work. This sum is a striking contrast to the budget of $850 of but a few years ago.

It is the heartfelt wish of the undersigned and those represented by them that the P.C. can guarantee us such an increase of appropriation next year, and also such an increase of workers that this Sendai field may be properly manned, and its outstation work properly supported in accordance with the history of the past, and in compliance with the wishes of both Japanese workers on the ground, and the ~~leading men~~ leaders of the Kumiai body as a whole.

Trusting that P.C. can take some definite forward action, and report to us in time to lay its wishes before the mission at its annual meeting in May.

We are

Yours respectfully

D. C. Greene.
H. Pedley } Comm.

D. C. Greene

H. Pedley

Macbahia Jan. 19-1912

3 copies

JUL 16 1912

14

Tokyo, June 22nd, 1912.

Rev. E. F. Bell,
141 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell:—

Your favor of May 23rd is before me and I note what you say regarding the need of someone in America to be responsible for the Dr. Foord Memorial Fund.

I had supposed that his classmates had already secured some plan for combined action, but since Prof. H. P. Wright of Yale does not know any, probably there is none. If you would kindly ask him to make himself responsible for getting contributions we shld all be very glad. Personally I have no one to suggest otherwise.

Funds about $5,000. could be secured in the United States. What with the Davis Scholarship, the proposed Gordon Memorial, the Doshisha endowment, not to speak of several small or larger schemes, we are getting badly drained out.

Some Y. 740. from foreigners have either come into my hands or are securely pledged. Besides this many contributions from members of

Tokyo, June 22nd, 1912.

Mr. G. T. Ball,

17 Beacon Street,

Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Ball:-

Your favor of May 23rd is before me and I note what you say regarding the usually immense in Canada & in England and in the Central Kingdom.

I had supposed that in Canada and England it would have gone by the wholesale, but since Mr. H. P. Wright's visit he has not long ago, probably has it now. If you would like to have Canadian business references by letting contribution in this all in my hand. Personally I know no one to supply them.

Look after Mr. Gano, could he succeed in his business here. What will he do? I should, if I found Mr. Gano successful, be disposed to send small orders in the getting back Mr. Gano's business in the getting back Mr. Gano's business of 1910. Your foreign business is little enough but we are assuming that. Really it is a very contribution your business.

the Mission has been paid directly to the Japanese Committee, I judge.

Your second appeal in the Herald is timely and I hope it will raise interest in the plan. So far as those outside the missionary circle are concerned, many who were interested in Dr. Dr Faust would give much more willingly were the object something less distinctly religious. On the other hand, many missionaries & other boards think of Dr. Dr Faust as sadly heretical and his missionary work so badly defective. Hence they will not give.

President Eliot will reach Tokyo on the 24th. His first engagement in Tokyo is at my house, a quiet little no other guests besides his party, for luncheon on the 25th. He will meet the missionaries and Jap. Christians July 10th. The Harvard Club, which has framed his schedule, has crowded it very full. I am hoping to interest him in two pet schemes of mine — one the School for Foreign Young People, and the other an international institute, or rather Oriental institute. In both I shall have, I fancy, the backing of the Am. Peace Society of Japan. The first I hope to interest Rockefeller in, and the other Mr. Carnegie. If Dr. Eliot is really

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Community, [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

interested in them. I think both will have a fair chance of success. Both are large schemes, but both ought to have an important bearing on international good will.

I note what you say about the Presidential campaign. I fancy we agree pretty well, but possibly I am more sensitive to the shame which ~~has~~ T. R. is subjecting many of his old time admirers.

Mr. Taft I would like to see continued in his office, but I cannot but hope that he did not hold out ~~longer~~ against the temptation to discuss his opponent's merits. I cannot presume to say that it was in ordinary human nature to resist, but I wish he had shown himself an even more extraordinary man than he was. Without fault of his own, he has been weakened greatly by certain men who follow him and whose character & purposes are unjustly imputed to him. Many men who really believe in his policies are thus led to distrust him and throw themselves into the arms of Roosevelt.

Yours sincerely

D. C. Green.

indicated in letter. I think he will have a fair chance of success. He will be busy at home, but he has only taken on a district having an international good will.

I have had a few days at the Rockefeller Institute. I spent an hour with him, but possibly I can more intelligently give a report when I see the Medical Committee of the ~~I.H.B.~~ I.H.B. is carrying among the medical students.

Mr. Tak I found his case continued in his office, but I found that report had not been put before the ~~Corp~~ Corporation. It is difficult to discuss his affairs with him. I found from that it was in a hopeless condition financially, but I said to him that I would see some more satisfactory way than to do. Without faulting his case, he has continued greatly in outline when he follows his instructions absolutely & purchases an uniquely individual claim. Many times we only believe in his fidelity on letter but I believe his and Mrs. Mawson's life course & I know it.

Yours sincerely

G. C. Mawson.

Tokyo.

June 22-1912

AUG 3 1912

Tokyo, July 12th, 1912.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Secretary,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Dr. Eliot sails tomorrow after a month's stay in Japan. This is a much shorter visit than was expected, owing in the first instance to his experience in Ceylon, when he was, as you know, detained by an operation for appendicitis, and later by the illness of his grand daughter at Tientsin.

He has had a full programme to which he has done full justice. Few men of his age could have ventured to spend so many invitations. During his visit to Tokyo he has made short trips off to Nikko and Miyanoshita, but aside from these there has hardly been a day without three or four appointments of one kind or another. He has been interested in everything and in spite of his short stay has picked up much information, for he is an acute as well as a trained observer. He has dropped very-

Tokyo, July 12th, 1912.

Rev. J. L. Ewler, D.D., Secretary,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Ewler:

Dr. Gilmore's letter
after a month's stay in Japan. This is a
most absurd point. Here are explained, many
in the fine buildings of his expenses in
Japan. Now he proposes from Detroit by
an application for support, which is by
the allowance of his general Board at Detroit.
He has had a full programme laid in
for your visit. Thus losing his expense
he wanted to replace from many institutions
during his visit to Japan. Well, let's off to
Nikko and Hakone-Yumoto, but seeing your
letter, that has hardly been a day without
a few appointments, or time to meditate.
He has been interested in everything and in
giving his 3 hrs. talk has included up most in-
formation, yet he is one could do without a
training school. He has developed sup-

gulions here and there which will I think bear good fruit.

He is much interested in the Doshisha and in Dr. Harada. He has spoken to me several times about him.

As he has taken three meals with my daughter and myself, and we or both of us have been invited to most of the dinners which he has attended, I have had considerable opportunity to talk with him.

On my referring to the Doshisha he commented with great cordiality and promptness, ~~notably~~ to allow us to refer to him in soliciting funds and added that he would gladly do all in his power to aid in procuring an endowment. At my suggestion Dr. Harada came up from Kyoto and has had two interviews with him in private, and was invited by Dr. Eliot to his farewell dinner last night.

If Professor Moore would kindly see him and do what opportunity offers to strengthen the impression already made, it would help the movement greatly.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible].

He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

D. C. GREENE,
12, Hodomoro-cho,
Azabu.

Dr. Eliot has also consulted to see what can be done to secure an endowment for the "The Tokyo Grammar School". We have made out and handed to him a statement of our needs and he so far from being appalled by the largeness of the sum, actually told us we might to have asked for more. I think he intends to confer with the representatives of Carnegie and Rockefeller, either or both. The Directors of the School had a conference with him of many two hours, and Mr. J. R. Kennedy of the Associated Press and myself had each of us had good and encouraging talks with him previously. I think something will come of the movement.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene.

Tokyo.

July 12-1912

Dr. Gulick has also consulted Dr. Saito
[illegible] Dr. Saito on his arrival from
the "Tokyo Nippon Shinbun". We have
work out and issued letters a statement
of our work and in so far from being opposed
by the Japanese Government we are rather
taken aback by it. I think it indicates
the change in the relations of Japan
and America, and is a hint. The Minister
of the Interior had a conference with him and
the Mayor. And the N.Y.K. Company of the Government
Railway Department had sent of us had spent
considerable time with us during morning.
I will report with some of the movement.

Yours sincerely

D. C. Munro.

Dr. Gulick

D. C. GREENE,
12, Honmura-cho,
Azabu,
TOKYO.

Rec'd AUG 8 1912

Tokyo, July 17th, 1912.

Rev. L. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Later conferences between Dr. Harada and Dr. Eliot seem to indicate that Dr. Eliot intends to appeal personally to those in charge of the Carnegie and Rockefeller Charities in behalf of the Doshisha and he proposes to cable Dr. Harada if his presence in New York is needed.

My sandavance is now a trustee of both the Rockefeller Medical Institute and of the General Education Board. Naturally, I do not wish him to take the initiative nor to do any thing which would seem to be trying to exploit the Rockefeller wealth in the interest of my schemes; but if President Eliot is disposed to take the responsibility upon himself of bringing the matter before those in charge of the Charities, that would be preferred.

As I understand the matter, the General Ed. Board's endowment is solely for the benefit

Tokyo, July 19 th, 1912.

REC'D AUG 8 1912

Rev. L. Roberts, D.D.,

In Charge Station,

Roberts, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Roberts:-

Late evening we received D. Hanaoka and D. Ozaki's letter informing that D. Ozaki is coming to Roberts by the train of the 23rd. We hope that you will be able to provide a room for Dr. Hanaoka and his family in the Doctor's house.

May God bless you in your work in Roberts and Tokyo in Christ Jesus our Lord.

Yours sincerely, Tokyo Station

Tokyo is busy with preparations for the Emperor's funeral. Yesterday the Emperor's coffin was carried from the palace to the Aoyama Parade Ground, where it will be placed in the temporary building erected for the occasion. The funeral procession will start from there on the morning of the 30th. Tokyo is full of people who have come to see the funeral procession.

of work within the United States, but the same men do influence greatly, if they do not control, the other benevolences of Mr. Rockefeller. ~~family~~ So far as Dr. Eliot appeals to the Rockefeller family, the decision will, I take it, depend chiefly, if not wholly, upon the attitude of the trustees of the General Ed. Fund.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely

D. C. Gilman

Topeka.

July 17, 1912

G. L. Cleveland

I need instruction for Industrial School, but this seems more of a disciplinary problem, if I can be of assistance, let me know.

Yo. Ft. Leavenworth ~~Kansas~~ Yo ya ca Ka.

Chief Clerk, Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Sir: I have in my custody, a boy named Chas. Hawk Eagle, who is a ward of the Industrial School, and I desire to place him in the Industrial School, if the Superintendent will accept him.

Will the Superintendent kindly advise me.

Yours respectfully

A. L. Lee

SEP 12 1912

16

Karuizawa, Japan,
August 14th, 1912.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Pardon me if I trouble you about another matter.

The other evening when dining with Mr. J. C. Hall, the British Consul-General at Yokohama, he spoke with much earnestness about the elimination of the propaganda clause in the treaties with China. He does not call himself a Christian at all, is indeed a positivist, but somehow he retains a kind of interest in missions and wishes to see them prosper in China and regards the clause in question as a most serious obstacle to progress. I told him I entirely agreed with him.

This led ~~to the find of the enclosed~~ a letter from him. To this I replied that my mind was not clear that we could do anything; that I believed the prominent American Societies were on his side and had already instructed their representatives in China not to avail themselves of the

SEP 12 1972

rights conferred by the treaties, etc.; and that I was confident that there would be no opposition from any of the prominent missionary societies of America or Great Britain to the omission of the clause whereon the treaties should be revised.

This called out a second letter. This I answered by saying that I would confer about the matter and find out just what was the present position of my own and other societies, and then decide whether the way was open for us Japan missionaries to take action, and that should action be taken the proper body would be the Conference of Federated Missions which meets next January, or perhaps your Conference of Mission Boards.

Personally, I think the latter would be the better body. Our situation here under a firm and on the whole excellent government, is so markedly different from that which exists in China, that it would be a rather delicate task for us to give advice; but a resolution, or other suitable action from your Conference might perhaps be appropriate.

[illegible] confusion of the [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] confusion [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

You will know all about this and can put me in a position, I presume, to satisfy Mr. Hall that the missionary societies are not unappreciative of Yuan Shi Kai's action, to which he refers. The

The first letter I have misplaced, but it was not important. The second is the one in which he comments on the inaction of the Missionary Societies.

By the way, it may interest you to know that Mr. Hall, one of the best informed Sinico-Japanese scholars now living, regards American diplomacy as on a higher plane than the British. Mr. Knox he considers a great statesman, and thinks his neutralization scheme, so far from failing, was a well-considered and successful bit of diplomacy; that it did actually check the pretensions of Russia and Japan.

Possibly you may hear that Dr. Moffett of Korea quotes a "European diplomatic official" as confirming his view that the Korean authorities are trying to crush out Christianity. Now I am quite sure I know who he means. It is not possible, I think, that I am wrong. If I am right, the gentleman he refers to is not a diplomatic, but a consular official, and this is no

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

You will know all about this and can put me in a position, I presume, to satisfy Mr. Hall that the missionary societies are not unappreciative of Yuan Shi Kai's action, whatever he infers. ~~the~~

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We will have all a clear idea and comprehension of a position, I assume, if we study the most the necessary to enable one to understand the Russian's attitude, conduct in war.

The point that I am indicating, but it is not important. The second is that we are going to consider certain institutions of the Russian people.

My lecture, it may interest you to know that Mr. Hall, one of the distinguished Russian-Japanese war correspondents, who is now diplomatic correspondent of the Herald, Mr. Hall is considered a great statesman and certainly his analysis of Russia, as far from finding fault, was a most-commended and successful diplomacy; that it did actually change the attitude of Russia and Japan.

Possibly you may have read Mr. Huffman's Review a "Japanese Diplomatic Victory" in comparing the view that the Review has taken on Japan's course and Lord Lansdowne's. We have spoken from I have only to know it was a most famous letter that Lansdowne. Whether right, the question is whether it was a diplomatic, but a Canadian diplomat, and this is no

quibble about words, but indicates a real difference of mental attitude; for with rare exceptions the Consular officials take on the complexion of the mercantile communities in which they reside, and one must weigh their opinions far more critically than those of the higher officials of the diplomatic corps, who almost invariably take a much more detached view of affairs. Of course certain consuls, in China especially, are both intelligent and persons diplomatic officials and gain more or less of the diplomatic habit; but the gentleman in question is, one might say, purely a commercial consul, one of the best of his kind, and a man whose opinions on large questions should always be heard with respect; but unfortunately he is impulsive and often unreasonably critical of the Japanese on ~~[illegible]~~ matters like that in Korea, that is, he is prone to impulsive judgments.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene.

Tarangara
WES

Aug. 19-1912

Rec'd SEP 12 1912

J. C. Hall

310

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
YOKOHAMA.

Aug.t 13th, 1912

Dear Dr. Greene

Best thanks for yours of the 11th inst. re the position of the missionary in China. With all respect for Dr. Gulick's opinion I hold that the battle of spiritual freedom, both for preachers of the Gospel and for the Chinese Government, is not yet half-won, so long as the propaganda clause remains embalmed in the Treaties with China

It is because the clause as amended in your treaty of 1903 is so great an advance on the timid shelving of the question in our treaty of 1902 that I hope to see some public expression of the opinion of Japan missionaries as to the expediency or otherwise of importing a propaganda clause into commercial treaties.

If our two governments cd. be induced to appoint, in concert with the new

Chinese Govt, a commission to investigate the question, the parties who would most benefit by the step wd be the missionaries working in China. Yuan Shikai's Edict of seven years ago did a great deal towards smoothing their path, but as yet there has been neither response nor acknowledg-ment from the missionary side. But I shall not bother you further with this old hobby of mine.

Thanks for your promise to introduce me to Professor Onozuka. I shall most

gladly avail myself of it
when we meet again
in Tokyo in the autumn

Yours Sincerely
J. C. Hall

SEP 12 1912

15

Nawizawa, Japan,
August 19th.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
141 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Enclosed you will find his letter to the Editor of The Congregationalist, for publication and one simply for his private information. You are at liberty to suppress both if you see fit, but before handing the paper on to Mr. Bridgman, I would be glad to have you have it copied, and one copy sent to me. Another copy, I would like to have you show to some lawyer among the Prudential Committee, and if you will, another copy to my son Jerome at 26 Broadway, New York.

While I think the Secret Court has laid itself open to grave criticism, I also think the missionaries and their friends are ill-advised in publishing their protest at this stage.

The charge that the Government-General is hostile to the Christian Movement in Korea is not credible. Apparently some of the promis-

ment officials feel that certain of the missionaries have so far placed themselves in antagonism to the government as to unfit them to be guides to the Korean.

It is not so very long ago that our mission was asked, and as we understood at the instance of Prince Katsura, to send missionaries to Korea. Special facilities have been given, generally & fairly, to our missionaries who have visited Korea, and they have been heartily welcomed.

Bishop Harris told me that he was informed that when the Koreans appeared before the examining magistrate they came and all refused to say anything. In both France and Germany, as I am told, prisoners who refuse to testify may be remanded to jail by way of punishment. The French Code of 1897 clearly allows for such remand. The Roman Code includes flogging among its penalties for various misdemeanors, and I do not doubt that recalcitrant witnesses have been flogged. Now I am no friend of flogging under any circumstances, but the Japanese would probably defend it as a proper punishment, and would claim

that the defendants in the Conspiracy trial, were flogged for recalcitrancy, and not to elicit a confession; that a consistent and reasonable explanation would have been quite as satisfactory as a confession; but that a refusal to testify indicated guilt. I suppose they could answer the charge of torture in this way.

I have no apology for flogging, as I say, in any case, and certainly not as a means of compelling a defendant to testify, because it may so easily drift into what is really torture, as I very much fear it did in the hands of gendarmerie in Roma. I do not believe at all that the class of men in such services are to be trusted to decide whether testimony is consistent & reasonable, or to allow properly for the natural perturbation of innocent persons when subjected to such pressure. There was a case in France years ago, when under such pressure a woman confessed to having murdered her new born babe, and was sentenced to prison for the crime, whereas, ~~contrary of fact~~ she had not given birth to any child at all, as was evident from the fact that the child was not born for two months after her conviction.

As I said in my enclosed letter, the missionaries need all the help that can be given them. They and we cannot read too often Jeremiah XXIX. 7. where ~~the prophet says~~ Jehovah commands the Israelites in captivity to ~~seek~~ seek the peace of the city which I have caused you to be carried away captives and pray unto Jehovah for it."

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene.

J. C. Greene

Karuizawa Aug. 14, 1912

Rec'd SEP 16 1912

Karuizawa, Japan,
August 22nd, 1912.

To the
Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Enclosed you will find another letter from Mr. Hall which will largely explain itself.

How the feeling of the missionaries in China regarding this question may stand, I do not at all know. Years ago Dr. S. Wells Williams told me that the clause in question was inserted at his instance, and he then considered it a great benefit. At that time I had given no thought to the matter and acquiesced in his opinion.

Experience here in Japan has shown me the immense advantage of having no intermixture of diplomacy with missions. During extra territorial days we understood that we must take the risk of more or less adverse action on the part of the government and adjust ourselves to it as well as we could.

SEP 16 1912

Kewaiga, Mich.
August 22nd, 1912.

To the
Rev. J. L. Scott, D.D.,
In Foreign Field,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Scott:

Enclosed you will find an
order for Rs. Hall which will be
explanation itself.

Now in closing I do not do
this question very short. I do not do
this. Just as you Dr. S. is the following
the last the Church in question can make
of this institution, and in time financial
a great benefit. At the time I had given
no attempt to the matter and depending
his opinion.

Experience has indeed been a
the necessary adjustment of having no
regulation & difficulty with missions. Some
points concerning change in such cases that
must take the risk & have less actual
action on the part of the government and
first usually [illegible] in a small.

A part of the friction in Korea is, I think, due to ~~the determination of the authorities to have it understood that~~ the feeling that the missionaries are trying to make an international question out of this, as the Japanese claim, purely domestic question. The appeal to the State Dept., doubtless entirely legitimate in its intent, has been reported here in such form as to confirm the Japanese views, with the result of making it much more difficult for the Japanese to recede from any wrong step they may have hitherto taken.

In referring the other day to the differences between the Continental system of procedure and our own, I did not mean to imply that there might not be abundant room for the charge of arbitrariness in the administration of that system in Korea. If when the judicial process is ended and the right of appeal exhausted, it appears that there has been such misuse of authority, and that it has not been properly condemned by the higher courts, there should be unsparing criticism. The only appeal worth in that case is to public opinion and the more vigorously it is brought to bear the better, provided

may ~~that~~ it be intelligently directed.

[Everything points to an increased appreciation of the place of religion in human life. The rapid headway which the more spiritual philosophy of the West, as represented by Bergson and Eucken, is making among the thoughtful men of Japan, including the young men of the Universities, suggests much promise. Professor Anezaki, the head of the Dept. of Comparative Religion in the Imp. University of Tokyo, said not long ago that the students were weary of the materialism, still propagated by certain of the older Japanese thinkers, and were seeking guidance of younger men, imbued with the ~~new thoughts of to-day~~ more recent philosophical thought.

In various ways, too, many of the more open-minded leaders of opinion have become impressed with the parallelisms in the history of thought East and West, which at least suggest a ~~common~~ guiding Providence common to both great sections of the human race. Furthermore, these so-called parallelisms when more closely studied appear to be rather converging lines pointing to a common goal. From these considerations arises a belief, nay, conviction, that human-

feels the history of the ~~world~~ different nations is to be, ~~more distinctly one than a common history~~; so far as its deeper meaning are concerned, distinctly a common history. — to an increasing degree, the need of a conscious inter-relation and inter-dependence.

~~So far as~~ If the Christian leaders will but put themselves in harmony with this deep-flowing stream, they ~~might~~ may well indulge the brightest hopes.]

But I must not weary you. With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely
D. C. Greene.

P.S. I made a rather sudden change of subject at the top of page 3; but the connection in my mind was that at this time of all times when the future opens up with so much promise, it seems unfortunate to lose influence by what will seem to very many candid friends of Japan a premature, and ~~therefore~~ sweeping denunciation. Let us wait and then restrict ourselves to specific criticisms. When the unjust and unchristian legislation in Natal occurred, a wiser course was taken.

D. C. G.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Rec'd SEP 16 1912

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
YOKOHAMA.

Aug. 21st. 1912

Dear Dr. Greene,

Thanks for your letter of 16th inst. It was sent on to Hakone, but has now been sent on to me here, & I lose no time in replying to it.

I quite agree with you that the matter could not properly be taken up in any public way at Karuizawa, and the procedure you outline would unquestionably be the most judicious conceivable. An expression of opinion of the Japan Missionary

emanating from the Federated Conference would carry great weight & be a sound foundation for any further steps.

I don't know of any action in respect of the propaganda clause having been taken by any of the missionary societies. I do know that a few years ago the British Gov.t, thro' the Minister at Peking communicated some views on the subject to British missionaries in China.

For tackling the problem officially it seems to me that the American Gov.t could well take the initiative, by proposing

both to the Chinese & the British Governments the appointment of a joint Commission for a preliminary enquiry into the subject. This will be a preparation & basis for such a larger international Commission such as is contemplated in the Mackay Treaty (of 1902)

Not until the obnoxious clause is definitely cancelled can missionaries in China be in the same favorable position for carrying on their work as the Japan missionaries had from the start - thanks to Townsend Harris.

Yours Sincerely

J. C. Hall

OCT 1 1912

Karuizawa, Japan,
September 6th, 1912.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

The agent of the Associated Press in Tokyo, Mr. J. R. Kennedy, writes me that the Rev. Mr. Gordon of the Southern Meth. Board's Korean Mission has made use of my name in such a way as to imply that I endorse the statement made by him and others to the Continuation Committee about the Korean situation.

He read a paper before a small gathering of missionaries and Japanese Christians, held in Tokyo early in June, if I remember correctly. To the position taken in that paper I expressed my strong dissent. How far it agreed with what was sent to the Continuation Committee, I have no means of knowing.

Judging from certain replies in the Seoul Press, I should say that among the grounds given for

believing that the Japanese are trying to control the work in Korea there are included certain items which it is hard to deal with patiently.

It was an extraordinary mistake to allow such imputations upon the sincerity of the Japanese government and the Japanese Christians to become public.

My dissent from the charges against the Japanese authorities has been so constantly and so frankly expressed, that I cannot believe Mr. Gerdine has ever used my name in the way Mr. Kennedy asserts. He must have been misunderstood.

However, you know from my previous letters how I stand. As to certain of the alleged facts my judgment is suspended, but as to the inferences drawn by Mr. Gerdine, Dr. Moffatt and others, I regard them as thoroughly unjustified and extremely damaging to the missionary cause.

I have no desire to appear in print at this stage, but I shall be glad, if you, should any occasion seem to call for it, would say that I cannot support the Korean missionaries in their statement as to the government's attitude toward Chris-

tianity, and that I think their charges against the judiciary are to say the least premature.

Mr. Fisher (G. M.) of the Y. M. C. A. wrote early in June a letter to Dr. Mott, which I wish you might see. Mr. Speer ~~also~~ has a copy, Mr. Fisher tells me, and I believe Dr. Ameriman of the Duties Board also has a copy. I fully agree with him.

I return to Tokyo on the 9th. after an unusually pleasant summer. Karuizawa is a delightful place in the summer, with abundant opportunities for walks both long and short. It is over 3,000 ft above the sea and some of the mountains adjacent are 5,500 or more feet above sea level. One that I climbed the other day must have been nearly 6,000 ft high.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene.

D. G. Greine

Naruszowa- Sept. 6-1912

Rec'd NOV 2 1912

16

Tokyo, Oct. 12th, 1912.

The Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your favor of the 16th of September reached me yesterday and I was glad to receive the information it brought. The Board is certainly to be congratulated on closing the year without a debt. This success ought to give encouragement to all connected with the administration.

I was glad also to learn definitely the position of the Board regarding the propaganda clause of the treaty with China and to note the liberty of sending the first draft of your letter to Mr. Hall. It gratified me also to know that you agreed with me in my general attitude toward the Korean conspiracy trial and connected matters.

You will be interested in reading Mr. Watase's article reproduced from the Japanese "Christian World" (the organ of the Kumiai Churches) in the Japan Mail of Oct. 12th.

you will find it on page 422. Mr. W. just became known as the Assistant Pastor of the Hongo Kumi-ai Church of Tokyo, now Mr. Ebina's. It was then Mr. Yokoi's. This was about twenty years ago. Not long after he went to Seoul as principal of a school supported by a number of public-spirited Japanese and remained there for a number of years. Later he was pastor of Kobe Church, the original Kumi-ai Church and still one of the largest and most influential. Last year he went to Korea to superintend the missionary work of the Kumi-ai Churches in the Peninsula.

Mr. Walton is an earnest and sincere man and you may rely upon what he says as the opinion of an unusually well informed man. No doubt he wrote with bias, but I think he aimed to describe the situation as he sees it.

I am not so sure as he is that there was no harsh treatment amounting to torture, nor that the proof of guilt is as as clear as he thinks; but as both sides of the article, I find myself in agreement

with him.

As I see the matter, the missionaries have done ill service to the Romans, for I think they made it more difficult for the Court and the government to deal leniently with the defendants. Mr. Uzawa, a Japanese Christian who was one of the Counsel employed to defend the Romans, called on Gov. General Count Terauchi on his return to Tokyo after the trial. He reports that Count Terauchi told him that at first they were disposed to make very light of the matter; but the agitation of the missionaries made it impossible to do anything but let the law take its course; for if they had dismissed the case after the first examinations, the Romans would inevitably have said that it was because the missionaries had overawed the government and there would have been no end of trouble.

Now I do not propose to discuss the right or wrong of Count Terauchi's (Tera-uchi) views, but I think you will agree with me that it was entirely natural for him to look at

the malls as he did.

As Mr. Walter says, previous to the Japanese occupation of Korea, the missionaries won the protection of the Christians from the iniquitous rule of the old régime. It is not strange that something of that old feeling showed in many an infant of a bata missionary, but it is sure to cause the same kind of evils which Lyne and Dr. Moore describe as existing in China. Of course the Japanese will not tolerate any such attitude and unless it is abandoned, it is bound to cause trouble.

The missionaries claim to have been neutral and I suppose they have most of them abstained from overt opposition; but a lady confessed to Mr. Loomis that "they all hated the Japanese and the Koreans knew it". One engaged in school work said to Dr. Rowland, "We came to Korea before the Japanese did and they have no right to interfere with our schools". It seems to be a standing complaint that the Japanese require that the Japanese language shall be taught in the missionary schools.

Now since the Japanese are there to

stay, and so far as one can see nothing but another war with Russia can force them out, it is to be expected that they will control the educational policy of the country and the common school system must be for the missionaries to make the best of it. While ~~Germany~~ Germany forces all teachers to give instruction to the children of Schleswig Holstein in German, the Japanese cannot be prevented from pursuing a similar policy in Korea.

But the missionaries have not stopped here. Last year an effort was made to bring the Korean pastors into closer relations with Japan, and a company was brought over. This was as I think a wise move; but some of the missionaries did their best to put obstacles in the way, on the ground that it was organized by the government and that the Christians should hold aloof from the scheme on that account.

Dr. Hale of Seoul, one of the ablest of the missionaries, is much distressed over the situation and especially seems in condemna-

ing the statement sent to the Continuation Committee. The last part of that document was especially ill-conceived.

There is a brief paragraph on p. 434 of The Japan Mail (Oct. 12/12) which may also interest you. Mr. Masujima was one of the lawyers who aided Mr. McLean in the Doshisha troubles. He is an English-bred barrister. He was memorably associated with the late Mr. Beaman of the law firm of Evarts, Choate, & Beaman.

The Jiji Shimpo, one of the most influential dailies of Tokyo, has had a very severe, but deserved criticism of the Court which tried the case, and I think the world will find that the public sentiment of Japan is fairly healthy and ready to censure wrongdoing.

As you know I am no defender of the Japanese "Code of Procedure", and when this trial is over, I intend to renew my attack of twelve years ago and see if a movement for its improvement cannot be started. I shall direct my attack upon the preliminary examination, which seems to show strongly its influence is upon

the public trial, should be thrown open to the defendant's counsel. As I am told, the Germany Empire, Austria, France and Switzerland, all have amended their procedure in this sense and it is high time that Japan should do the same.

In other respects her procedure is, so far as I see, on a par with that of the continental countries, though the practice may be less liberal. France adopted this amendment Dec 8th, 1897. less than fifteen years ago!

Pardon my long letter

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene.

Tokyo. Oct. 12-1912

333.

5 copies

Born
Sinkith
N.Y.

Rec'd NOV 6 1912

D. C. Greene

Tokyo, Oct. 17/12.

3/6

S

Dear Dr. Barton:-

You will be interested in the enclosed clipping which as you see is from The Japan Times, a paper published and edited by Japanese. This article was I have no doubt written by Mr. Gotoi.

Although Nogi's name is not mentioned, it is perfectly

plain that it was written to show that even from the Bushidō point of view, Nogi was wrong.

While those who glorify Nogi's suicide are noisy and are having their innings, we feel sure that the real weight of public opinion regards the affair. To change the figure, while there is a powerful sen-

fair current in Nogi's
favor, the deep flowing
stream which will in
the end prevail, perhaps shortly, is strongly
opposed to this course.

There were dramatic features
about the affair which
gratified upon the thoughtful
men, both Japanese and
foreigners.

The editorial I am sending
seems to me very skilfully

frame & of course it shows the opinion not merely of the writer, but also that of the author whose ~~book~~ serial story he is reviewing.

The Bartletts have been with us this evening. They start for home in good spirits.

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene

The Japan Times

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1912.

OLD-TIME "BUSHIDO"

Of all the innumerable comments, interviews, and other writings—most of them impulsive effusions hyperbolic in style and hysteric in tone—that, called forth by the sad death of General Count and Countess Nogi, have been filling the columns of newspapers and pages of magazines in the past three weeks or so, we have not yet come across anything so fine in literary finish, so calm and collected in thought, and withal so vividly reflective of the old-time *Bushido* as a semi-fictional production from the pen of Dr. Rinjiro Mori, Surgeon-General of the Imperial Army, under the title of the "Testament of Okitsu Yagouemon," which appears in the current issue of the *Chuo Koron*. Immediately after the heading follows the text of the "Testament," no attempt whatever being made to explain or introduce it, except that Dr. Mori, in a foot note acknowledges that the interesting "document" is a composition of his own, based on narratives found in "Okina-gusa" and other books, adding also a few other remarks as to the date he assigns to it. The author says nothing further, and leaves it wholly to the reader to form his own conclusion as to the conduct of Okitsu Yagouemon in making "his" testament, or of the motive which has made the well-known author choose this peculiar form for his production. But noting what is on everybody's lips just at this time, it will not be difficult to surmise with a fair degree of accuracy that he intends to have his "document" read side by side with accounts of the Nogi episode, so that the reader may draw his own conclusion as to the true ideals of *Bushido*.

Okitsu Yagouemon was a *samurai* who prospered in the middle of the 17th century. His name has come down in history as that of a faithful retainer of the Lord of Kumamoto, who committed *harakiri* some years after the death of his beloved master. Dr. Mori makes him begin his "testament" in these words:

"This day, this month, this year, I dispatch myself by performing *harakiri*. The extreme suddenness of my act may make some say that the poor fellow Y[illegible] must have lost reason from [illegible] been seized by a fit of insanity. [illegible] protest that such is not the case. The "testament" goes on to say that, while its writer has been leading a life like that of a priest ever since resigning from the service of his former master's house, he has always remained the same old *samurai* at heart. As such he regards it as most important that he should uphold his reputation even after death, and for that reason he leaves behind the "testament." The testator then states concisely his requests as to what should be done with his remains and personal effects, and after that gives a brief sketch of his life, which may be summarised as follows:

Growing up a *samurai* of the Kumamoto clan, Okitsu Yagouemon was once sent to Nagasaki on a rare mission with a fellow-retainer. On arrival at Nagasaki a dispute arose between the two as to the true interpretation of their mission. A wordy war followed, and the fellow-commissioner drew his sword. Thereupon Okitsu, as much in self-defense as in order to carry out his master's order as he understood it, cut down his opponent, in a manner well worthy of a swordsman. After fulfilling his mission, Okitsu returned to Kumamoto and, submitting his report together with an account of what had happened, he asked his lord to allow him to commit *harakiri* by way of atoning for the killing of his fellow-retainer, a valuable servant of his master. But the Lord of Kumamoto, in full approval of the way Okitsu had acted, absolved him of all criminality, and instead showered on him gracious words, giving it to be understood that he enjoyed his master's confidence all the more. This made the gaunt *samurai* vow to himself more firmly than ever that his life was his master's. Sub-

sequently it [illegible]
Nagasaki mission resulted in add[illegible]
to his master's fame, which natur[illegible]
ly made his lordship think all th[illegible]
more of his faithful retainer. Year[illegible]
rolled on and the Lord of Kumam[illegible]
to joined the great majority. Grief[illegible]
stricken as the retainer Okitsu w[illegible]
he did not there and then dare t[illegible]
follow his master, for he thou[illegible]
it his duty that when he joined hi[illegible]
old master in the great beyond, h[illegible]
should bring with him the good
tidings that his master's house was
secure and prospering under hi[illegible]
successor. Fortunately everything
went on smoothly, and when the old
retainer, now retired, saw all was
well under the new master, he
calmly drew the point of his sword
across his abdomen, and finally pu[illegible]
an end to himself with a thrust in
the throat, on the 13th anniversary
of his old master's death.

Such is the story of the self-
immolation of Okitsu Yagouemon
as told in his "testament" writ[illegible]
for him by Dr. Mori. Perhaps
the self-destruction was uncalled-
for in the case of this *samurai* as
in that of most others. But it
must be seen that he lived and di[illegible]
for his duty toward his master,
he dispatched himself to perform
his last duty, to hasten to report
to his departed master that all was
well with his house. Duty is the
first and last thought of *Bushido*,
which condemns all manner of
death incompatible with a full
measured and an all-consider[illegible]
sense of that noble human attribute.
However striking may be the man-
ner of death, there is no [illegible]
about it when divorced [illegible]
sense of duty.

DEC 24 1912

Tokyo, Nov. 29th, 1912.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Yours of October 26th and Mr. Bell's of October 31st are both at hand.

To refer to Mr. Bell's letter first, I have written to the publishers of The XIX Movement, the Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D., and renewed an order for 12 copies of the book to be sent to you. I had previously ordered that number and supposed the order had been filled several months ago, in Cincinnati, I believe.

The Donaldson case has been settled right I am sure. From the first I felt more or less hesitant about recommending the appointment; but out of deference to several of our people who had been brought in close contact with Mr. D. I consented to join hands with them. When the matter came up last May for the second time, I said plainly I could not vote in favor of calling him and gave my reasons. Mr. D. is a different

type of man from any we have yet received into our number, and would have been, unless Mrs. D. should have succeeded in remaking him, a source of anxiety, because of his lack of refinement and adaptability.

It was naturally gratifying to see the copy of Mr. Shidehara's which you enclosed Mr. S. I cannot now recall, but Viscount Chinda, the Ambassador, I have known for some years very agreeably. In 1876, in company with Dr. Hulsey Gulick and Dr. J. H. Ballagh, I visited Hirosaki, the Viscount's native province, near the northern end of this island, and ~~spoke~~ preached a sermon before a school the Methodists had there. Many years later, Mr. Chinda (now Viscount) told me he was one of the students who formed my audience that day.

My son Roger after spending a month with us, left last night for his post at Hankow. He goes via Vladivostok, Harbin, and Peking. As he was about two years in the two former places, he wants to revisit his old bailiwicks as he has already visited Nagasaki & Kobe.

At Peking he will try to call on the Am. Board Missionaries if he has time.

Roger is inclined to take a hopeful view of the situation in China, although he confesses he cannot speak very enthusiastically. He says that if you take the word in the sense of 'without government', the newspaper statements to the effect that 'anarchy' prevails are true enough; for there is very little real government, but nevertheless, there is relatively little disorder. The newspaper reports are exaggerated and very misleading. He points to cases which have occurred within his district and of which much has been made, ~~as~~ These he says have been of small significance in spite of the emphasis put upon them by newspaper men.

Please ~~do~~ not let this go out in such a way as to point to him as the authority. Roger is still young, but he has had a more varied experience than most Consular officials and, if I do say it that shouldn't, has gained a certain mental poise which helps his judgment in these questions I fancy.

With kindest regards
Yours Sincerely D. C. Green.

P.S. I find that I have neglected to thank you for your letter and the copy of your report on conditions in China. Mr. Hall to whom I showed both, was not altogether satisfied. He still felt that active measures should be taken to eliminate the propaganda clauses from the treaties.

When Rogers came, I talked with him about the matter and he told me that, so far as he could judge, ~~that~~ none of the missionaries in his neighborhood tried to avail themselves of the obnoxious clause, and that in his judgment it was no longer a live question. He said it might be well when the time should come for revising the treaties to drop the clause, but it would not be advisable to propose this elimination as a special and separate matter. All this I reported to Mr. Hall and the enclosed letter will show how he now feels.

He retires next year from his office of British Consul-General at Yokohama. He would reach the age limit in January 1914 and he proposes to anticipate the forced withdrawal. He is a good man and a good friend, as well as an efficient officer. We shall be sorry to lose him. D.C.G.

Tokyo- Nov. 29-1912

Rec'd DEC 24 1912

Kanaya Hotel,

Nikko, Japan.

Telephone No. 1 & 7, Nikko.

Telegraphic Address: "KANAYA" Nikko.

Code: 5th Edition A.B.C.

Z. Kanaya & Sons - - Proprietors.

Natural Hot Spring. FUJIYA HOTEL. Miyanoshita, Sagami

Private Telephone connects with LAKE SIDE HOTEL. Chuzenji, Nikko.

Nov. 8th 1912

Dear Dr. Greene

Best thanks for your letter of the 6th inst, and the full & convincing criticisms you pass on what I may now call my former hobby as to the elimination of the propaganda clause from the Chinese treaties. Circumstances have very much changed the importance of the question since I took it up 7 or 8 years ago; and your son's personal experience confirms the inference that might have been drawn from the publication of Yuan Shi Kai's edict some seven years ago and from the opening freely predicted to missionary effort by the establishment of the republic. Provided that it be now recognized that

REC'D DEC 24 1919

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NIKKO, Japan.

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Private Telephone connects with Lake Side Hotel, Chuzenji, Nikko.

Nakano Hot Spring. KANAYA HOTEL. Miyanoshita, Sagami

Nov. 8th

Dear Mr. Greene

Last Monday for Yum Co
We left, and the June
morning enclosing you have
that I may have call my journey
early on to the elimination of the
unfrequented clause from the Treaty
tariff. Circumstances have now
much changed the importance of
question raised took up 7 or
years ago; and Yum Bow Kanaya
feelings confirmed the interest
that might have been obtained
from the publication of Yum
and generally. Send Yum on
a few the opening further to
date to ascertain effect to
abolishment of the treaty
tariff that it is now receiving

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that the original insertion of the clause was a blunder, its elimination may well be left to some future favorable opportunity.

I very much appreciate the compliment which the Nominating Com^tee have paid me in recommending me for the Presidency of the A.S.J.; and all the other nominations seem to me excellent. After all the long years of low water through which Lloyd & yourself steered the little society you must feel gratified at its improved condition within the last few years. I hope it has even better days before it, for much good work of the same sort still remains to be done.

Yours Sincerely

J. C. Hall

J. C. Hall
to Dr. Greene

Nikko Nov. 8-1912

Kanaya Hotel,
Nikko, Japan.
Telephone No. 1 & 7, Nikko.
Telegraphic Address: "KANAYA" Nikko.
Code: 5th Edition A.B.C.

Z. Kanaya & Sons - - Proprietors.

Private Telephone connects with Church, Nikko.

Lake Side Hotel, Chuzenji, Nikko.

Kanaya Hotel, Yumoto, Nikko.

Dear Dr. Greene

I feel the original mistake of the house was a blunder, & should very well be left to have future power of disposing.

I have taken advantage to supplement above the memorandum on the house that we recommend for the Mission of the A.C.J. & also the other memorandum about the architect. After we had gone over under Kanaya's guidance the property, there the little doubt in my mind but we realized at the same time certain conditions which we could not see. I believe it was better for us to have it for much good work the house not altogether lacking to do.

Yours sincerely
J. C. Hall

APR 1 0 1913

COPY

Seoul, Korea, December 5th, 1912.

Dear Dr. Gulick:-

Your letter of Nov. 25th and the carbon copy of letter from Dr. Greene have come to hand. Many thanks for both and for writing to Mr. Davey about the money. I have received a letter from Dr. Imbrie in connection with the matter and have written him my views.

The letter from Dr. Greene is a document I read with great interest and with no little surprise. How a man like Dr. Greene can repeat the unfounded statements that the missionaries in Korea have been accustomed to interfere on behalf of their converts, when they strenuously deny it, or can imagine a successful appeal to public opinion in Japan, or can suspend judgment on the action of the court in convicting and sentencing more than a hundred men to long terms of penal servitude without calling a single witness for the defence and only one for the prosecution is more than I can understand. I do not require a German or French jurist to tell me that such action is contrary to all the laws of righteousness, humanity, decency, and common sense.

Would you mind telling me whether this letter appeared in some periodical and if so in which?

Very sincerely yours,

Albertus Pieters.

We are keeping full notes, but you need not wait for them except as to details that are unfit for print. We are sending extensive reports to the Japan Advertiser. Please read these. The reports of the "Seoul Press" are beneath contempt. Either the Koreans have a very foul imagination or the Japanese police in Korea are --- !

Address A. P.
Care Rev. A. A. Pieters,
Seoul, Korea.

APR 10 1913

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Care Rev. A. A. Pieters,
Seoul, Korea.

Dr. J. L. Gulick
Dec. 5, 1912

ec'd APR 1 0 1913

COPY

Tokyo, Dec. 13/12

Dear Dr. Gulick:-

Yours enclosing Mr. Pieter's letter of the 5th inst. is at hand.

Regarding Mr. Pieters' remarks about my statement there is much which might be said, but I must content myself with less than I would like to say.

First of all let me assure him that the statement was not intended for the press and will not be printed, at this stage certainly, with my consent. So far as I am aware, no word from my pen has appeared in print on this subject; but I have written freely to Dr. Barton to the same effect as my statement to which he takes exception. I have also written to the editors of two influential papers deprecating criticism at this stage, but urging a searching review at the proper time from the pen of someone familiar with French or German procedure. The statement itself has not to my knowledge been seen by anyone outside of Japan and Korea excepting Dr. Brown of the Presbyterian Board and those to whom he may have shown it.

As to what I said about the attitude of the missionaries, I am assured by two gentlemen familiar with Korean affairs that I am entirely within bounds. It will be remembered that I have not charged the missionaries with active interference between the Japanese authorities and the Koreans.

In urging that criticism be deferred until the right of appeal is exhausted, I am not defending the lower court, nor in any way minimizing its injustice toward the defendants. While I should omit some points which Mr. Pieters would possible include in his indictment, my general judgment would not be less severe than his, I imagine. When I say that criticism must be directed from the point of view of a French or German jurist, no one can properly infer that I should consider his judgment as to righteousness or common sense intrinsically more just than that of an Anglo-Saxon; I do so only because it is the only kind of criticism which will be effective. Criticism which is in part a criticism of the system, as a great deal that has been written about the lower court has been, will not receive credit for the points which are really valid as against the course pursued by the police and judiciary, but will be set aside as unintelligent and captious.

Whatever may be its intrinsic merits, criticism which does not commend itself to jurists of continental Europe will irritate, but will produce little, if any, helpful impression. Mr. Pieters to the contrary notwithstanding, the really decisive factor must be the public sentiment of the Japanese, if the courts go wrong. There is, I am confident, strong hope of raising up such favorable sentiment, if discriminating criticism from independent sources be secured; but much of the writing which has been published in America is fitted simply to arouse national feeling, and check the growth of the very sentiment upon which we must rely who pray for better things in Korea. However unjustly, the missionaries will be held

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responsible for the heated writing which has appeared in he religious journals of the West and some ofit has been deplorable. The Japanese idea of justice is not different, essentially, from our own and general statements attributing the evils and injustices in Korea to defective moral conceptions are out of place. They are due, as everywhere else where such things occur, to bad men, or to weak men who become the tools of bad men, who happen to be outside the circle within which public sentiment exerts itself directly. Such men, whether merely weak or positively bad, are to be condemned unsparingly. I have no more desire to shield such men than Mr. Pieters himself.

I did not intend to write so long a letter. Pardon me if it is too long. You are at liberty to show it to Mr. Pieters if you wish.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the resolutions passed by the American branch of the Association Concordia. Kindly return it to me.

Would you mind having this letter copied for me? I would like to send one copy to Dr. Brown and keep one myself.

If not too much trouble, I would be glad to have two copies of Mr. Pieters' letter, if you would think it proper for me to send a copy to Dr. Brown; but perhaps it would be fairer to him not to send it on.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

D. C. Greene.

P.S. I would not ask Miss Osgood to take the trouble of copying, but my daughter Elizabeth is not very well, and has had to suspend other important typewriting which she was doing for me.

MO

Dec. 13-1912

Dear Mr. Julian

Today.

Copy

JAN 13 1913

No. 2 Tokyo, Dec. 20th, 1912.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Your recent letter informing me that a copy of the part of my recent letter bearing on Roman affairs had been sent to Dr. Brown and Bishop Lambuth was duly received. I am glad to know that the New York Committee is resolved to take a moderate course.

It is perhaps difficult for outsiders to understand how sensitive the Japanese authorities are as a result of the long years of extraterritoriality. They were forced ~~from~~ in those days to submit to dictation, sometimes of a very galling kind, and they resent ~~any approach to dictation~~, or any semblance of dictation, from foreign sources.

Personally I have no desire to protect them from criticism. There is much that ought to be criticised in no measured terms; but my idea is that the kind of indiscriminate and wholesale condemnation which some of the missionaries have indulged in will produce irritation without doing any particle of good, but rather make ~~the~~ it harder

for the appellate courts to give a fair decision. What their decision will be we do not yet know. It may be just as bad as that of the lower court of which my opinion is not much better than that of most other people.

A statement of mine prepared at the request of a friend to be forwarded to Dr. Brown, was seen by one of the several anti-Japanese critics here in Kobe, and led to a very indignant letter which was shown to me. Accordingly I wrote a supplementary letter to Dr. Brown asking him, if not too much trouble, to send me a copy.

Of course, I am publishing nothing and possibly never shall, on this subject; but I am perfectly sure the advice I have given is sound and that the course to which it points would be more likely to bring satisfactory results than that to which the missionaries and some of their American friends are pressing.

The editorial in a recent number of the Missy Review of the World, was absolutely scandalous. There is no more reason for holding the Japanese people responsible for cruelties practised upon Koreans than for holding the American people responsible for the 'water treatment' in the Philippines.

The laws against discussing the courts—

which comes on in progress is so strict that not one Japanese in a thousand knows anything about the conspiracy trial. The foreign papers are allowed larger liberty.

The ideas of the Japanese as regards justice are not materially different from those of Americans, certainly not from those of Continental Europeans, and why men of ordinary sense in America, not subjected to the terrible strain to which those in Korea have not strangely, but unhappily, yielded, cannot confine themselves to the specific persons responsible for wrong doing, I cannot understand.

When this trial is over let every man who can handle a rivulet blaze away at the officers of justice who may have shown themselves guilty of arbitrary or brutal conduct, and the Govt-General which allowed the gendarmerie to start this ~~[illegible]~~ unhappy affair and I will make no protest, ~~but rather~~ indeed I will give them hearty encouragement; but the Japanese people are no more responsible for putting an arbitrary military man at the head of the Govt-General at Seoul than the Editors of the Missy Review of the World himself. Nor is the Emperor himself responsible in any ~~proper~~

Tokyo, Dec. 20th, 1912.

moral sense.

As I have intimated, I do not greatly blame the missionaries. They were subjected to a terrible strain. Their mistakes should be condoned, but ~~then~~ the editors of American papers ought to have kept their heads better.

One difficulty about this matter is that the traders and mining engineers, American & British, do not want extraterritoriality abolished. The American authorities have not spoken clearly on this matter. So far as the central of persons are concerned, the Japanese claim that extraterritoriality in Korea has completely ~~abolished~~ come to an end, but ~~some~~ doubt still seems to exist in the minds of some, and hence certain persons, I am told, are using this conspiracy business for all it is worth, in the hopes that ~~extra~~ extraterritoriality may be revived. Such men have ~~helped to make~~ made it harder to lead the missionaries to a calmer view of the situation.

You will not I trust allow this latter statement to go out, for, while I believe it to be true, I cannot prove it, and with some people it might create a wrong impression. I have no desire to seem to minimize wrong doing, but simply to deprecate unintelligent, premature and sweeping denunciation.

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene

Dec 20-1912

JAN 13 1913

No. 1 Tokyo, Dec. 20th, 1912.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
141 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

You will be pained to hear of the severe operation which Dr. S. L. Gulick has undergone.

He arrived in Tokyo on Sunday morning the 15th. On the 16th and 17th he was in consultation with the three doctors of the Am. Epis. Hospital who agreed that he was suffering from Sarcoma, ~~[illegible]~~ in an advanced stage, and that an immediate operation was necessary. On the 17th, a distinguished Japanese expert, Dr. Sato, was called in and he confirmed the diagnosis of the Hospital doctors, in the main, although he thought the trouble Carcinoma rather than Sarcoma, and at first was inclined to the opinion that it was too late to operate; but later he acknowledged that life would probably be more or less prolonged, possibly for years. As to this latter all the doctors were, and I think still are, pessimistic.

The operation was performed on the 18th and was apparently successful and a reasonably early recovery is prophesied. The operation was very extensive, as much so as the

NOV 1 2 1913

dollars dared to make it. The starting point seems to have been the groin, but the front of the lower abdomen was badly affected. The diseased glands of that region were removed, so far as they could be discovered, but there are so many small ones ~~in that region~~ that it is hardly possible that none were ~~neglected~~ overlooked.

Dr. Gulick has a wonderfully active mind and the work he has accomplished in his department of theology & the philosophy of religion during the past few years is extraordinary. If he is largely disabled, it will be a great loss to the mission and to the missionary work; for he had already won a respectful hearing among ~~about~~ the intellectual leaders of Japan.

We shall do our best to save him.

Dr. Teusler, the surgeon, is a man of much experience and I daresay that few surgeons in America could have done better than he has done and is doing.

You will be kept informed of Dr. Gulick's condition.

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene.

Tokyo. Dec. 20-1912

dJAN 2 2 1913

Tokyo, Dec. 29th, 1912.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St.
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

You will be glad to learn that Dr. Gulick has made rapid progress. The wound has healed and he is allowed to sit up more or less. He will probably remain in the Hospital for a week more and in Tokyo for some time after that, in order that the Surgeon may have him under observation.

Subsequently, the Surgeon, Dr. Teusler (Am. Epis. Miss.), prescribes at least two months rest. It seems to me that he might go to Hawaii & spend a month or two there, and this suggestion will be brought before the C.A.L., provided Nyō Station favors it.

The fact is, we have no one to put in Dr. Gulick's place and hence we ought to put the matter on the ground of immediate missionary expediency, to overdo, if anything, in our efforts to preserve him for his work. There is no place in Japan where such favorable conditions can be found.

We need another man of Dr. Gulick's type to put into the Doshisha. The number of students is almost sure to grow and we ought

Tokyo, Dec. 29th, 1

Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D.

14 Beacon St.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Dearing:

You will be glad to know that Dr. Baldwin has made rapid progress. The wound has been quite serious, but he is almost free from fever. Mrs. Baldwin's anxiety is naturally great, but she is strong and has been with him in Tokyo. Mr. Baldwin's condition is such that it is thought best for her to remain with him until he is able to be moved.

Enclosed, the surgeon, Dr. Tanaka's report. It may not have been left in your hands, but I think it should be sent to you. The surgeon will be brought before the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters, for his report.

The last letter we received from Dr. Baldwin was written on the ground of Manchuria, and we supposed, of course, if anything in our experience, of course, if anything in our experience happens to him, for his work. The letter in question was written when such a possibility could be found.

We need another man, of Dr. Baldwin's type, in the Doshisha. The work of the school is almost more than it seems could be

to keep our foreign staff up to a high level. How long we can keep Dr. Gulick we cannot tell, for his rapid convalescence does not lessen materially our anxiety for the future. Probably no physician would encourage the hope of averting the recurrence of the malignant growth.

I write in confidence, a confidence which I think should be strictly adhered to, but I feel strongly we must be looking out for the future, so that we may be able to act promptly in case Dr. Gulick should be disabled.

My thought is that should Dr. Gulick exhibit symptoms of a recurrence within the next year (1913), we ought to make an effort to induce his brother-in-law, Galen M. Fisher, to join our Mission and, after, say, two years spent in special study, ~~and~~ later ~~accept~~ the Chair of Theology in the Doshisha. Mr. Fisher while not ordained is well read in both philosophy and theology and his ~~intellectual~~ tastes run in that direction. He ~~has~~ is man of clear and well defined thoughts which he is able to express plainly and effectively. He is ~~an~~ unusually successful ~~sp~~ as a speaker ~~of~~ the Japanese language, which he also reads readily. We have no one in our Mission as well fitted for the position.

He is enthusiastically attached to the Y. M. C. A., is indeed the one conspicuous leader in that organization in Japan, and it is doubt-

ful whether he would be willing to come to us; but the opportunity of becoming one of the recognized guides of the future pastors of Japan would seem to me to be worthy of the consecrated ambition of any man. No other Xtn institution can compare with the Doshisha in the field which it offers to professors.

He is a Congregationalist, and would thus be able to join us without any ecclesiastical jar.

It has been suggested to me by one of my oldest friends, that as I am the senior foreign trustee of the Doshisha, I ought to take the initiative in planning for the emergency which we fear is imminent; and this is the reason why I have written as I have done.

Of course nothing will be done without discussion in the Mission, but it is desirable to know whether there are obstacles in the way, and if so what they are, before placing the question formally before the Mission.

Before his illness, Dr. Gulick talked with me about a plan he had been considering, of giving up his professorship at the time of his next furlough and devoting himself to literary work, that is, preparing books in the Japanese language on theological and related topics. He had, he said, spoken to Prs. Harada about it; but President Harada had told him that he wished him to remain in the Faculty, though they were hoping to

seem ~~another~~ a Japanese associate in his department. Possibly, in taking up his work again, Dr. Gulick may find himself so handicapped, even should there be no recurrence of the disease, that he will long for fond from the routine of teaching. In that case, I think we should acquiesce and make an effort at once to find a successor, and thus afford him ample opportunity to give full play to his literary talents.

Of course, I am no physician, not even the son of one, but it is difficult for me to believe that such an extensive interference with the natural functions of the body, as Dr. Gulick has suffered, will not lessen more or less seriously one's capacity for work, even though there be no recurrence of the disease. ~~E~~

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely

D. C. Green.

Dr. Gulick

Tokyo - Dec. 29 - 1912

Re
Dr. Gulick

FEB 6 1913

Tokyo, Jan. 12th, 1913.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Yours of Dec. 17th is just at hand with the enclosed statement with regard to the Oriental Tour of the World Sunday School Association. I shall make it a point to see the party. Mr. Brown, I met some years ago when he was here. There is a Sunday School Association in Japan which will attend to their itinerary, and I have no doubt much good will be done.

Dr. Gulick has left the Hospital and is so far as appears nearly as well as ever. The physician, or surgeon, advises him to take a rest of a couple of months at least before resuming his duties, and I believe he intends to go to Karuizawa. He was in attendance at the two days' Conference of Federated Missions from beginning to end and followed the second day's sessions by a three or four hours' Committee meeting. The next morning he was at the monthly meeting of the Association Concordia which met at 3:30 and lasted until perhaps 10. P.M. I left at ~~[illegible]~~ 9 and how much longer he stayed I do not know.

The Surgeon says that while in rare cases of sarcoma, the patient apparently recovers and lives for some years, the probability is that the trouble will recur in from, say, eight months to two or three years.

How much of this Dr. Gulick knows I do not really know, so that you had best with somewhat cautiousness until you learn more of the situation.

One of the Baptist missionaries remarked to me the other day that Dr. Gulick's withdrawal served to a "calamity" and I think that is the general opinion. He continues the evangelistic spirit with advanced liberalism in such a way that he disarms prejudice even on the part of very conservative people.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene

P.S. Miss Ward has been quite ill in Tokyo with pleuro-pneumonia, but I understand that the crisis is past and that her convalescence is normal. There has been no fever. I believe for the past week. She is staying with a School friend Mrs. Bennighof of the Baptist Mission.

Tokyo. Jan 12, 1913

E.E.E.

3 copies

( )

Rec'd FEB 27 1913

D. C. Greene
Tokyo, Japan,
Feb. 4/13.

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Dear Dr. Barton:-

Herewith I am sending a clipping from the Japan Times which reproduces an article from the Church Family Newspaper, evidently written by some Ch. of England Missy in Korea.

The view taken in it is one which a good many have now

inclining to accept.

Mr. Kennedy tells me that he went to Dr. Sharrocks, upon whose statements a good many have relied for proof that one man at least died of maltreatment at the hands of the gendarmerie, and asked him if he personally saw the man. The Doctor said, "No." He then asked him if any of his medical assistants saw him, and received the

same reply. He then commented that one of his menzes saw him. That kind of testimony is not convincing.

Mr. Kennedy also told me that he had personally inspected a man who had testified in court ~~the~~ the most blood-curdling way, that his toenails had been pulled out by the examiners; but he could find no trace of any violence whatever. He said he even felt of the man's toes, not content with seeing them.

The missionaries in Korea speak sneeringly of Kennedy, as if he had been bought over by the Japanese; but I know him well and have known him for three or four or five years and while, like most of us, he has his personal equation, yet his testimony as to simple matters of fact is I believe unimpeachable. He is in intent a faithful witness.

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene.

P.S. Last evening while dining with Mr. Anderson, our new Ambassador, I was told by Dr. Tandler, the Director of the Am. Epis. Hospital, that Baron Goló, ~~now~~ Minister of Communication in the present Cabinet, had promised to give £.50,000. toward the projected new hospital plant, with the understanding that American

friends will contribute liberally and that the ~~then should~~ Govt would place no restriction upon religious services or teaching within the buildings or premises.

Such a gift as that would seem to prove that the Govt is not opposed to Xty per se.

Those Roman missionaries have made it very difficult for many of them

friends to ~~advise~~ cooperate with them in working for the ruling of the Romans; for they have in so many things put themselves in the wrong.

First there was the imputation of discreditable motives, in explaining the subsidies to the Y.M.C.A., the endeavour to bring the Roman & Japanese Xtns together, etc. At the present trial, also during the first two days, forenoon & afternoon they kept their seats while

all others present rose to the respect when the judge entered. I am told that the Counsel-General was obliged to reprove them. Even they acknowledge that the Court of Appeals is conducting a trial with dignity and in an equable spirit.

All I argue for is ~~for~~ the suspension of judgment, and the careful avoidance of all conduct which might give rise for imitation.

D. C. G.

Rec'd FEB 27 1913

THE JAPAN TIMES, SUNDAY, FEBRU

The Korean Conspiracy Trial

Are Native Christians Persecuted?

(Sp ally Contributed to the *Church Family Newspaper*)

It is always a matter of extreme difficulty to get the true facts of a case which is to be decided some thousands of miles away. The recent conspiracy trial held at Seoul has aroused far more interest than it might otherwise have done outside the country in which it was being conducted, since the question has been raised as to whether the Japanese Government had not seized the occasion to make a dead set at Christianity. The affair seemed at first to be merely an ordinary case of robbery with violence. When, however, the Japanese police came to investigate the affair, they apparently stumbled upon the existence of a secret patriotic society called the Sinmin Hoi. The members of this society were not only cognisant of plots to assassinate Japanese officials, but had actually been responsible for carrying them out. The particular case which led to this discovery proved (in the opinion of the Japanese officials) to be not a simple case of larceny, but something of far deeper significance—nothing less than a deliberate attempt to secure funds by violence for the secret Korean Society Sinmin Hoi. Evidence was forthcoming that there was extensive seditious activity at Pyengyang and other centers of Christian missionary enterprise. (Here let it be said at once that there is no evidence that any of the Christians implicated in this affair were members or even catechumens of the English Church.) It was alleged, moreover, that the Sinmin was responsible for the assassination of Prince Ito at Harbin in 1911, and also for the attempt on the life of Yi Wang Yong at Seoul, and in addition had compassed the deaths of a considerable number of Koreans who had been known to favor the cause of the Japanese. During the preliminary trial of the 123 prisoners who were charged, evidence was obtained by means of confessions made of a plot to assassinate the Governor-General Terauchi. Among the prisoners were an ex-Cabinet Minister, an ex-army officer, schoolmasters, farmers, students and catechists. It appears that the prisoners under the preliminary examination declared that they had been aided and abetted by the foreign missionaries, including Bishop McKim, of the Protestant Episcopalian Church (American), Bishop Harris, of the Methodist Episcopalian, also American, and several other missionary agents. This, however, they afterwards denied, saying that they had the original statement "under compulsion," that is to say, under torture. In the end 17 of the prisoners were acquitted and 106 sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from ten years to a few months with penal servitude.

Failings of Korean Christians

Now, why did the prisoners state at first that they had received encouragement from foreign missionaries? The answer to those who know anything about Korea is simple. The Korean is an inveterate liar. He cannot help it. It is not his fault. It is [illegible] with the deliberate purpose of bringing him into trouble, but probably because he would think such a course provided the line of least resistance; for, such is his exalted opinion of the almighty foreigner, he would never imagine that any Government, however powerful, would dare to proceed with a charge against people so wealthy (as they imagine all missionaries to be, since they do not live merely on rice), and who could appeal to their own Consuls in case of a miscarriage of justice. Therefore, although it may be admitted that some missionaries (not those of the English Church, who have ever refrained from taking sides) have allowed their sympathies to sometimes outweigh their discretion, the suggestion of any direct complicity can be at once dismissed—in fact, the prisoners in open court denied their first assertion that they had received encouragement from them. They stated that they made the statement under torture. But were they even tortured? Torture is forbidden by Japanese law; though there is just the chance that an over-zealous police officer may have exceeded his powers occasionally. No police force is free from this possibility. But the average Japanese is more likely to tell the truth than the average Korean. As a matter of fact, the reasons given by some of the prisoners for their "misstatements" were curiously divergent. One did not quite understand what he was expected to say! Another was not very well! These and similar excuses, familiar to the ordinary schoolmaster at home, were offered. The question of torture will not be finally settled until the case is heard again in the Appeal Court.

Was It a Fair Trial?

Did the prisoners have a fair trial? Or was there anything in the allegation that Christianity was being attacked under the guise of suppressing sedition? Certainly we may believe that the majority of the prisoners were Christian; but that is no charge against Christianity as such. In a country like Korea, where the faith in Christ is making such enormous strides, it becomes almost inevitable that if the net is thrown wide enough Christians and heathen will be found along with one another, and it is no matter for surprise if the former predominate. That the Christians did not have a tair trial is absurd, since they had the same chance as the heathen. The probability is that they all had every chance of clearing themselves of the charges brought against them. The Japanese are wise enough to realise that their best chance of finally settling a country which has only recently been annexed to the Empire, lies in dealing out impartial judgment. That there is any resentment against the Christian Faith, or any chagrin at its growth, at any rate sufficient to induce Government officials to carry on a campaign of persecution under the cloak of justice, is not to be believed for a moment. Governor-General [illegible]

misgovernment that he has lived under, and of the tyranny that he has endured at the hands of corrupt officials. He has learnt to lie in order to defend himself. Your Korean lies freely, especially if he finds himself in a tight corner; or rather he states his case with such deliberate exaggeration that it amounts to a lie. It is quite possible that the missionaries showed a certain amount of sympathy with their converts in the trying moment of annexation; but that is a very different thing from compounding a felony and giving deliberate sanction to a crime. An example of this tendency to make a good case out of a bad one is recorded in the last issue of *The Morning Calm*, the official organ of the Church of England Mission to Korea. A Mission school at An Nai was to be registered and a return made to the Government. There are less than 40 scholars, but the catechist and teacher entered 100 as the number. Elaborate plans of the buildings were added for the obvious purpose of impressing the Education Board; all the Mission buildings were included (except the church) and some non-existent ones; and the amount of money spent upon the school was casually multiplied by five.

The Result of Oppression

Then, again, also the direct result of oppression and misgovernment, if a Korean can shift responsibility for any action or misdeed on to other shoulders than his own, he will do so in the most unblushing manner. So, in this conspiracy case, it would be the most natural thing in the world for a Korean, when charged with complicity, to immediately attempt to implicate the foreign missionaries, not

his way to make it clear that no obstacles would be placed in the way of the work of Christian Missions.

Christianity in Japan

When the late Bishop Turner, the second Bishop of the English Church Mission, died, Japanese officials of every grade wrote letters of high appreciation of his work and that of the Mission which he led. The Japanese Government encourages now Christian work among its Korean subjects, but it does object, and rightly object, to the interference of missionaries in affairs outside their own. We have to remember that in the old days a Korean would not infrequently embrace Christianity for the protection that it might possibly afford him from persecution. In the early days of the Japanese occupation there did arise occasions when the timely intervention of a foreign missionary by way of pointing out to some highly-placed official cases of unnecessary hardship or injustice which had been perpetrated by an unscrupulous underling did some good so that, unconsciously, the Korean would come to look upon the Christian missionary as his protector, and the missionary to regard himself in the light of an avenger of wrongs endured by his converts. People who are interested in the work and progress of Christianity in Korea may rest assured that Japan is not likely at this time of day to jeopardise her position in the eyes of the world by any form of persecution; and those who look for the conversion of Japan know well enough that there are too many officials, as well as ordinary and more humble folk, who regard the Faith of Christ with respect, to allow themselves to be carried away by any intolerant action against Christians as such.

APR 1 0 1913

12 Hommura Cho, Azabu,
Tokyo, Japan.
Mar. 18, 1913.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have to note your favor of Feb.5th, and Dr. Patton's of Feb.6th.

First of all, let me ask you to say to Dr. Patton that I will write to him more particularly after consulting with my colleagues, several of whom will be present in Tokyo during the Mott meetings.

With regard to Dr. Gulick, his health seems remarkably good, and judging by the amount of work he is doing and his ability to travel, he would seem to be as strong as ever. This, of course, gives no special assurance of long continued health, but we are glad that his life is so comfortable and that he can continue his literary work, which would seem to be making good progress.

Aside from the book which ~~would-seem-to-be-making-good~~ is now nearing completion, he is deeply interested in the new Christian Literature Society of which he is the president, and in the Association Concordia. While still in Karuizawa, and intending to remain there until the close of the month, he has made almost weekly visits to Tokyo (some eighty miles away) to attend the meetings of these and other organizations. Let me remark in passing that it would be well if you or Dr. L. Patton, or both would join the Association Concordia. Particulars can

be learned by addressing my son Jerome D. Greene at 26 Broadway. The society in Japan is proving of great interest to its members. The future of the American branch is still uncertain, but seems to some of us to have great potential value.

You write of the authorization of Dr. Gulick's return to the States. Of course I have no right to a dogmatic opinion , but unless the visit to America can be looked upon as promising something more than the reinvigoration of his general health, it does not appear to be advisable. He himself is strongly opposed to going, and his health seems to be well nigh perfect. His absence from Japan would probably limit his ability to finish the several important matters which he now has in hand. I think there would be very little satisfaction to him or to his friends in having him go.

As regards his successor in Kyoto, I hesitate to express an opinion. I am some what doubtful of the expediency of the two or three suggestions which I made in my letter of Dec.20, or possibly that of January I2th, but during the Mott meetings, I shall endeavor to ~~learn~~ discuss the matter with the various members of the mission who are expected in Tokyo.

With kindest regards,

I remain, yours sincerely

D. C. Greene.

be learned by addressing my son Jerome D. Greene

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With kindest regards,

I remain, Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene

Tokyo - Mar. 18 1913

APR 1 0 1913

Tokyo, Mar. 18th, 1913.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

If you will turn to the notes in Moody's "Record of Christian Work" for February last - p. 68, you will find another of those well nigh incredible generalizations which make one ask whether Christ's worst enemies are not his professed friends.

Nothing that has happened in Korea justifies any such sweeping statements. With entire equal justice, we might hold the American people responsible for the tramps which go wrong in New York City:

The undoubted correspondence indicates the way, ~~the way~~ I think the matter should be tried.

That ~~the~~ Roman Christians have ~~done~~ had a part in in several assassinations; that ~~they~~ some of them have ~~not~~ not been free from the habit of lying is manifest; that they had every opportunity for harmonizing their statements before the open Court;— all this makes it natural, not only for the mass of the people of Japan, but even for the Court officials, to say that as between the denials of the Romans and the statements of their own officials they would trust the latter.

The Indian Employment will be
the same. Instead I think it would
be better to treat.

That the Home Institution be
also kept open in the second
arrangement. That [redacted] be
[redacted] from you to the Indian
Department; that they be
given opportunity to be working in
their settlement. When the other
all the work is settled, not
only to the new Department,
but also to the Court Officials.
So that as Indian settlement
the Homes and the settlement
then our Officials they consultation
the Indian.

The Japanese Consuls are trusted by the people at large, and in the absence of anything but Korean testimony against them, the Japanese people are not to blame for saying that the Japanese Consuls in Korea are equally worthy of trust.

So far as I am aware, no foreign testimony as regards the torture charge has been offered the prosecuting officer. The Officer says that no evidence has been brought him on the subject, I am told, ~~and~~ or he says he would at once entertain an investigation; but ~~that~~ he says he must have some basis of evidence. How far our methods would justify a prosecuting officer in that attitude, I do

The Infirmary Staff are hereby
by the faithful at Lady Grant in the
absence & confining her to Tremen
Lodging against Miss. The Infirmary
faithful are not to allow her staying
at the Infirmary Staff nothing
are expressly forbidden & stated.

So far as I have been able to trace
no reports of such
[illegible] in the Infirmary Visiting
Visiting Officers. The Officers say
that no complaints have been brought
him or the Surgeon. I am, Sir, your
obedt. Servt.
[illegible]
[illegible] obedt. Servt.
[illegible]
[illegible] Visiting Officers in Lad. Collects. Lab.

not pretend to say; but to the ordinary Japanese mind that ~~statement~~ attitude appears reasonable.

Whether it will be possible to secure relief for the defendants in this case, I do not know; neither do I dare to say that a different policy would have relieved them, though I think it might have done so; but I am confident that the missionaries have lost an unusual opportunity for promoting judicial reform and bettering conditions in Korea, while they greatly impaired their standing as fair-minded men.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene.

D. C. Greene

Tokyo - Mar. 18-1913

Rec'd APR 14 1913

D. C. Greene
Tokyo, Mar. 2 1913.

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Dear Dr. Barton:—

The enclosed letter will explain itself. If you will look up the paragraph referred to, you will not wonder that I was impelled to write.

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene.

1 4 1913

Copy. Kindly return to D. C. Greene.

329

12, Hommura Cho Azabu,

Tokyo, Japan, Mar. 21st, 1913.

To the Editor, Record of Christian Work,

East Northfield, Mass, U.S.A.

Dear Sir:--

Allow me to express my very great ~~regret~~ regret that the paragraph on the conspiracy in Korea which I find in your issue for February should have appeared.

Whatever other reasons the Japanese authorities may have had for the arrest of the one hundred and more Koreans, hostility to Christianity did not, I think, have anything to do with their action. Neither the Church of England missionaries in Korea nor the Salvation Army, as I understand, have felt themselves restricted in their work, and certainly the Japanese Christians engaged in evangelistic work there have not been hampered in any way.

The paragraph to which I refer embodies a gemeral indictment of the nation on the ground of the wrongs perpetrated by the gendarmerie and the lower courts; but as I look at the matter, such an indictment should not be brought until the higher courts have spoken. As you doubtless have already learned, the Court of Appeals has acquitted ninety-nine of the accused on the ground of insufficient evidence. As to the guilt of the remaining seven, there is perhaps room for a difference of opinion. Possibly when the text of the Courts judgment is published some new light will be shed on the matter. However that may be, since nominal Christians were concerned in the assassination of Prince Ito and Mr. Stevens and the attempted assassination of the Korean Prime Minister, the authorities could hardly be expected to regard connection with the Christian ~~Christian~~ Church as furnishing a presumption of innocence. Personally, I am convinced, as I have said, that there is no evidence that will bare

scrutiny in support of the charge of hostility to Christianity on the part of the Korean government, much less on the part of the central goverment at Tokyo.

The procedure was in almost precise accord with that current in France up to 1897, and in Germany until somewhere near that time, that is, the technical procedure. The Court of First Instance was I think extremely narrow in its administration of its powers, and laid itself open to severe criticism because of the restrictions it laid upon the defence. I have been told that even the japanese authorities in Korea were displeased.

There is no essential difference between the japanese ideas of justice and our own; but that fact furnishes no complete guarantee that injustice will not sometimes be done, nor that in a complicated case the Japanese courts may not conscientiously reach a decision different from that which foreign friends of the defendants think just. The Court of Appeals certainly showed great patience and consideration in dealing with the defendants and gave them large liberty in their efforts to defend themselves. I believe all are agreed that a fair hearing was had.

This letter is not for publication. It seems to me better that further controversy should be avoided. While I think the missionaries, some of them, have taken the wrong attitude toward this case, they were subjected to a very unusual strain and ought not to be the object of public criticism, or private either, excepting so far as may be necessary to avert misapprehensions regarding Japan's position.

Enclosed you will find two slips, one indicating a British missionary's view of the Korean Case and the other (Hails) what the is being done for the lepers by the Japanese government and others. (See Dr. [illegible] article in March) The fisrt asylum was founded by Roman Catholics, the second by Miss Youngman, an American Presbyterian lady. (Miss. Ross.) There are now five Government hospitals for lepers.

I remain Yours sincerely

David Crosby Greene

MAY 14 1913

15

Tokyo, April 22/13.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

I have to acknowledge a letter from Mr. Bell, which has been mislaid, but I believe it did not call for an immediate answer.

The questions of the hour grow out of the California Anti-Japanese project. I do not want to be an alarmist, but unless the California agitation can be quieted and the land and immigration questions transferred to an economic basis, we are bound to have trouble. At the bottom, the trouble is economic. The Japanese are well liked everywhere, until their numbers increase so as to threaten to lower the price of labor.

If that view, which I think is incontestably true, can be propagated and the immigration continue to be checked as it is now by the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement", there will be no trouble at this end. Even if one is

not fully convinced that I am right; why not keep other reasons in the background and ~~give them time~~ allow the pride of the Japanese to remain unwounded? They have been wounded and if ever one has a right to be angry, they have.

Men like Count Okuma are deeply anxious. They are afraid that unless something can be done to put a stop to these repeated agitations, the public sentiment of Japan will rise so high as to force the hand of the government. At a recent meeting of Christians, Japanese & foreigners, the Count said he thought the only solution of the present troubles must be sought through religion. It was a notable gathering. Drs. Mabie, Mott, and Peabody were present. Dr. Mott made a good address, excellent in fact.

At the close a Committee was appointed to ~~draw~~ frame two telegrams, one ~~for~~ to be sent to President Wilson & one to the Japanese residents in California. Probably you have seen both.

This morning I sent, at the request of Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Nakano, President of the Tokyo Board of Trade, a

cablegram to Jerome as follows: "Situation serious. Creation of just sentiment regarding California Bills imperative." They paid for the cablegram.

Men of that stamp take as moderate a view of the situation as the best of our Americans, but they realize the danger of such agitation more fully.

What the more excitable persons would do, it is hard to say, but I imagine that some form of a boycott might be resorted to, for example Japanese trade might be more or less completely centered at Seattle, leaving California time to consider matters. This would be unfortunate and would engender a bitterness which might last for years.

I was deeply disappointed and greatly surprised that after the Congregationalist had printed that false statement about landholding in Japan that they could not find space for the correction that I sent on through you. It is just that kind of indifference to the harm done by false statements on the part of influential papers, which makes the work of Peace Societies so hard. The statement that the Japan-

do not allow foreigners to hold land, which The Congregationalist published, bids fair to rival the Canard about Chinese cashiers in Japanese banks in its vitality.

Any foreigner can obtain a so-called superficies ~~lease~~ little, outside ~~side~~ of what may be called ~~Contrical~~ Colonial districts, running for 999, or some 5,000 years, if he cares to do so. A number of them do run for 999 years.

Ordinary leases may be had for any reasonable number of years; but the rental is subject to revision by the Courts at the instance of either party after, perhaps, five years, as is common on the Continent of Europe.

Then foreigners can secure incorporation and hold land for the purposes of their Charter. In the case of our Mission Corporation, none can become a member who is not a member of our Mission, thus excluding Japanese from any share. The only privilege denied is that of ~~any~~ holding land in fee simple; but for ordinary purposes that has no advantage over a superficies

tter.

I wish you and others might help to create a more healthy sentiment towards the Japanese in America.

The Mott meetings were very successful; but it remains to be seen whether the Continuation Committee of Japan, now in process of formation, can be made successful. There are in the Committee a few men quite unfitted for harmonious work with the Japanese.

What with the Mott meetings and the perplexities growing out of the present California troubles, I am pretty well tired out; but I hope the end is near and that the Cyclone will pass away without further damage.

My daughter Elizabeth who has been with me for over a year goes back to Champaign May 21st. My daughter Mrs. Griffin goes in August. After that my daughter Fanny and I shall be alone. Next year I travel to go home to attend my 50th anniversary of my graduation from Dartmouth.

Yours hastily but sincerely
D. C. Greene.

D. C. Greene

Tokyo - Apr. 22 - 1913

4 copies

(Copied 12/13/)

Rec'd MAY 19 1913

12 Homura Cho, Azabu, Tokyo,

April 25th, 1913.

The Rev. A. J. Brown, D.D.,

Chairman of the Committee on Relation to Gov'ts,

Conference of Mission Boards,

156, Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Brown:

Last evening as Chairman of a meeting of the American missionaries of Tokyo and Yokohama, which had just adjourned, I sent you the following message by cable:

Inculcate, Newyork, Brown, Chairman.

Missionaries appreciate President's efforts. Ask constituents aid. Creation just sentiment imperative.

Greene, Chairman.

A copy of the resolutions adopted has undoubtedly been forwarded you by Mr. Bowles, the Secretary of the meeting, but to make sure that you receive them promptly, I append a copy.

Possibly it may seem to our friends in America that we are needlessly concerned about this matter, but I am sure that could they know as we do the anxiety of the leaders of thought among the Japanese, they would appreciate our situation. There has been some criticism of us because our action was so long delayed: but there is no organization of the American missionaries as such, and so it appeared best to most of us to content ourselves with the action of the American Peace Society of Japan, which was taken some days ago, aside from what we might do as individuals.

This anxiety must not of course be interpreted to mean that we have feared war; but there has been danger of such strained relations as would cause serious embarrassment to all peaceful undertakings and create a situation which would make the thought of war less repellent to influential men. As it is, there can be no doubt that the real leaders

Of thought here are doing what they can to promote good feeling and that they will be ready respond favorably to any efforts on the American side looking toward a reasonable settlement.

Perhaps I may be pardoned if, writing simply in my own behalf, I solicit your good offices in helping the people of America to understand That it is by no means wholly true that foreigners cannot hold land in Japan. It is of course true that they cannot hold land in fee simple and that the laws forbid absentee ownership beyond a reasonable term for the transfer of titles; but actual residents may secure superficies titles running for 999 or even longer, which they may transfer freely with the above limitation. Corporations composed entirely of foreigners are placed on the same basis as those composed purely of Japanese, provided, of course, they are organized under the corporation laws of Japan, They can hold land and other real estate for the purposes stated in their respective charters. The degree of liberty indicated above would be entirely satisfactory to the Japanese in California residents. They must not be understood as demanding more than Japanese laws allow to Ameri- residents in Japan. Furthermore, the contention of the Japanese government is simply that their nationals shall not be the object of discriminatory legislation.

Hoping for your kind cooperation in the effort to secure a satisfactory solution of the difficult problems before us, I remain

Yours fraternally

D. C. Greene.

Geo. Greene
to E. G. Conroy
Apr. 25-1913

Tokyo.

D. C. Mum.

MAY 19 1913

Resolutions adopted at a Meeting of American Missionaries of Tokyo, Yokohama and vicinity, April 24th, 1913.

As missionaries ~~resident~~ American in Tokyo, Yokohama and vicinity, we have viewed with deep solicitude the news concerning the proposed land legislation in California and deprecate any ~~legislation~~ discrimination against the Japanese lest it mar the historic friendship between Japan and America and work injury to both countries. Therefore,

Resolved, that we appeal to our missionary constituencies in the home land, to the American Federation of Churches, to the Federation of Churches in California, and to the Christian public sentiment of the nation in favor of just legislation.

Resolved, That we express our sincere appreciation of the earnest efforts of the President of the United States and the leading men of both countries, and record our firm belief that the true public sentiment of both lands will support them in securing an equitable and mutually satisfactory settlement.

Resolved, that copies of the above resolutions be sent to the ~~Chargé~~ Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy in Tokyo, the Governor of California, the presiding officers of the two houses of the California Legislature and to the officials of the above named religious organizations, also to the Associated Press and to leading newspapers in Japan.

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Resolutions adopted at meeting of American missionaries of Tokyo, Yokohama, etc.

Apr. 24-1913

JUN 11 1913

11

Tokyo, May 24th, 1913

Rev. E. F. Bell,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

Herewith the statement asked for. I have filled out the blanks as best I could.

Since writing last, I have received a copy of Dr. Barton's to my son, Jerome D. Greene, dated April 21st, relating to my cable message, and I am grateful to him for his action in the matter. I am glad to see, too, that "The Congregationalist" has at last published my letter on the land question.

Our object in telegraphing was not primarily to avert action by the California Legislature; for we were not very sanguine of success in that quarter, but rather with your aid to awaken the appreciation of Eastern people to the gravity of the situation, and to call out such heart-

Copy of resolutions adopted at

protests as to impress upon the Japanese the fact that the trouble was not a lack of friendliness on the part of the American people, but on the part of a relating small section of the country.

Some papers begin to think there is danger of an anti-American riot. There has been riots in Japan, but they have always been circumscribed, and as a Cincinnati friend who witnessed the peace riots put it, they are like a Sunday School picnic as compared with one in his City which he once helped to put down.

The Japanese know very well that in this land matter, they have the sympathy of the vast majority of Americans and they are not going to trouble them. Furthermore, should the almost impossible happen, the military would be called out at once and the Americans be made as safe as you are in the Congregational House in Boston. A government as well organized as Japan's does

not stand in serious danger of riots.

How much our various telegrams contributed to create the healthy-minded protests which have appeared in the Eastern papers, I do not know. The protests have appeared and have allayed the public feeling here.

You have perhaps heard that I have been granted the decoration of the Third Order of the Rising Sun. It came to me on the evening of the 16th instant. It is the same that was given to Dr. Hepburn, Dr. Verbeck and Bishop Harris, and has been the occasion of many messages from both Japanese and foreigners of several nationalities which I wish I might think I were worthy of.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene.

✓ L. C. Greene ✓

Tokyo May 20 - 1913

WEG

Rec'd SEP 1 6 1913

Hayama, Japan,
August 24, 1913.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of July 31st was received yesterday. I thank you very much for what you say with regard to my decoration, and I was glad to see the way in which it was noticed in the "Herald". In some places very annoying statements have been made which I should regret to see republished here.

The most interesting thing about the decoration to me was the personal interest taken in it by my Japanese friends; and among others by men of official standing.

When

When I went around the next morning to make my formal acknowledgment of the decoration, I was interested to see how the officials of the Foreign Office whom I met seemed almost as much pleased as my warmest personal friends could be.

The letters of congratulation that have come from all sorts of quarters, some from men with whom I have had relatively little to do, have touched me deeply. Then my Doshisha friends, forty or fifty of them, gave me a dinner, and also a larger company, about seventy, representing pretty much all classes of society, including Count Okuma, Baron Shibusawa, Baron Sakatani, mayor of the city of Tokyo, Baron Kikuchi, once Minister of Education and president successively of the two imperial universities, of Kyōto and Tōkyō. In the

speeches

speeches which followed the dinner, the Christians were represented by Mr. Tsunashima, pastor of the Bancho Church. Among the letters of congratulation was a most cordial one from Viscount Chinda, the ambassador at Washington. I was already ill at the time these dinners were given, but my doctor thought it would do me no harm to go, and I do not feel sure that it did, but almost immediately afterwards I began to be worse and lost strength gradually till I was utterly helpless, and had to go to the hospital. I have suffered from a low fever ever since until quite recently. My doctors say that my illness has not been dangerous, but it has certainly been at times extremely painful. The fever has gone but my strength has

been

been extremely slow in coming back. It does not seem probable that I shall be able to return to Tokyo for a month or six weeks.

We are very fortunate in having a nice cottage by the seaside placed at our disposal by a friend of my daughter, Mrs. Griffin. Now that the weather is beginning to get cooler I hope to gain strength more rapidly. I have been very fortunate also in having my two daughters with me, and just now my son from Hankow has come over on a short furlough. Outside friends have been as kind as kind could be.

But I ought not to write more. I thank you again for your letter and for your sympathy in regard to my illness. There are

many

many things that I should like to write of, but I am unable to write myself, and even dictating is difficult.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

D. Crosby Greene
R.S.G.

J. C. Greene

Havana Aug. 24-1913

(1 copy 72/3/10)

Rec'd OCT 7 1913

Jerome D Greene

6 Oct. 1913.

26 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

pre-D.C. Greene

Dear Dr. Barton,

Here are the main facts:

Daniel Crosby Greene was born at Roxbury Mass. Feb. 11, 1843. He was the son of Rev. David Greene, Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M. His mother Mary Evarts was the daughter of Jeremiah Evarts, one of the founders of the A.B.C.F.M. Her brother William M. Evarts was Sec^y of State under Hayes and later U.S. Senator from New York. Mr. Greene was a great-grandson of Roger Sherman one of whose daughters married Jeremiah Evarts.

A part of D.C.G.'s boyhood was spent on farms which his father owned in Windsor, Vt. and Westborough, Mass. At Westborough he made the acquaintance of Mary Jane Forbes, whom he married in 1869. In 1859 he entered Middlebury College, and after a year there entered Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1864. For a four months' enlistment while an undergraduate he served

Bontell. They are trifling mistakes that no one minds.

Sincerely yours

Jerome D. Green

in the 7th Rhode Island Cavalry in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, Va.,

His ambition was to be a physician, and he abandoned it on account of the strong call he felt to enter the ministry after studying at Andover Theological Seminary and for a short time in Chicago. He was ordained in 1869. The same year he and his wife offered themselves to the Board as missionaries to Japan.

I trust the above notes will suit your purpose. We are all deeply indebted to you for taking part in the service, as well as for your eloquent memoir in the Congregationalist. May I correct one small error, on the chance that you may have some occasion to refer to that memoir? My brother Edward T. Green is Lieut. U.S. Navy, retired, not Army. My brother Evarts's middle initial is B., for

26 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

P.S. Since writing the above, it has occurred to me that this list of Father's characteristics and services might be of use to you.

1. On the original committee to translate the New Testament, 1871 – At the time of his death he was chairman of the Bible Revision Committee. His old teacher, Matsuyama, served both committees – forty years apart – as Japanese literary expert.

2. He was greatly interested in the evolution of Japanese political life under the new régime, and was a jealous defender of Japan's right to equal treatment in the family of nations. For nearly twenty years he

that the East had a peculiar need for Christianity.

5. He recognized as fruits of Christian influence certain improvements in the Japanese life not necessarily confined to religion – the higher appreciation of the rights of the individual in legal and social and family relations; the tendency to slough off the superstitious excrescences of the old native religions; the formation of public opinion.

6. He had a judicial mind, – not a cold detachment enabling him to see and judge without prejudice. but a warm, brotherly sympathy which enabled him to put himself in another man's place.

7. His devotion to his family – such that his sympathy and interest could always be counted upon and his support and approval were the strongest motive and

labored for the abolition of extra-territorial jurisdiction of consular courts, and success came in 1897. While a warm advocate of Japan's interests, he also labored against abuses in her own political system, and was especially interested in the reform of criminal procedure, - the protection of the rights of accused persons awaiting trial etc.

3. His influence was exerted in favor of interdenominational cooperation and fraternity, throughout his life in Japan. Editor of "Christian Movement" etc.

4. It was part of his loyalty to christianity that enabled him to respect what was universal and pure and true in the religious traditions of the East. Yet he firmly believed

best reward of all their efforts, separation by time and space making no difference in this respect.

8. Passionate love for the Japanese people, which he shared with his wife.

J.N.G.

J. N. Greene